

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

JOHN W. GATES IS ON STAND RELATING THE STEEL MERGER STORY

Tells at Congress Inquiry Inside History of the Acquisition of Tennessee Coal & Iron Company.

HOW DEAL STARTED

Syndicate Formed While Witness Was in Texas—Names H. C. Frick, Judge Gary, J. P. Morgan.

WASHINGTON—Eight members of the House of Representatives began today its inquiry into the United States Steel corporation, with John W. Gates on the stand.

Mr. Gates is generally reputed to be on the bear side of the steel market in New York and for weeks he has been endeavoring to force down prices through the Republic Steel Company, an independent organization, which he controls.

He was first asked today about the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company by the steel corporation.

"A syndicate was formed in my absence in Texas in September or October, 1904 or 1905," he said. "Grant B. Schley of the firm of Schley & Moore and Charles Guthrie, then president of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, were made managers of the syndicate and they acquired for the syndicate a large majority of the stock of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company."

"I went into the deal and took a proportionate share of the stock, 200,000 shares I think. There were 10 or 12 or 15 men in the Tennessee Coal & Iron Syndicate. Schley and Guthrie had the right to sell the stock held by the syndicate at any time, provided they sold at a profit."

"Schley passed away and L. C. Hanna of Cleveland, Ohio, brother of Mark Hanna, succeeded him. I went to Europe in July, 1907, and returned in November. When I reached the Plaza hotel I found a note from Schley and went to his office."

"There I found negotiations pending between H. C. Frick, Judge Gary and Morgan, and Schley, Hanna and other associates. I was told that they were all at Morgan's house. Gary, Frick and Morgan were trying to secure our Tennessee Coal & Iron stock in exchange for an equal amount of United States Steel second mortgage bonds. That is each 10 shares of Tennessee Coal & Iron would exchange for one bond."

"The next day the trade was made. We were to resign as directors and the steel corporation was to take charge. I forced an agreement that minority holders of Tennessee Coal & Iron stock should be treated exactly as the majority holders were treated."

SPEAKERS PRAISE PROGRESS MADE BY UNITARIANISM

A festival and after-dinner speaking, during which the progress of Unitarianism was declared satisfactory, particularly in Boston, ended the anniversary week Friday night of the American Unitarian Association and affiliated organizations. W. Rodman Peabody called the meeting to order and Charles W. Ames of Minneapolis introduced the speakers.

James A. Bentley extended the laymen's welcome to the clergy.

The Rev. E. A. Coit, responding for the ministers, saw much to be satisfied with in Unitarian advancement. Boston, he said, is doing a great deal to sustain the denomination in distant parts of the country.

NAMES STREET SUPERINTENDENT.

NEEDHAM, Mass.—The selectmen have appointed Oscar W. Starkweather as superintendent of streets to succeed David H. Livingston, who has accepted a similar position in Dedham.

THREE COMPANIES AT LASSELL STRIVE FOR DRILL BANNER



MISS EDNA MACDONALD, Lasell Seminary student, who is major of the battalion that is holding a competitive drill.

Three companies drill in competition for a banner offered at the annual exhibition of the Lasell Seminary battalion, of which Miss Edna Macdonald is major, on the campus in Auburndale this afternoon. Prizes will also be awarded for the best individual showing. Prominent state militia officers are the judges.

Miss Mildred Hall is adjutant of the battalion, Miss Annie F. Merrill sergeant-major and Miss Louise E. Mayer color sergeant. The company captains are: A company, Miss Miriam K. Flynn of Jamaica Plain; B company, Miss Elizabeth Brandow of Albany, N. Y.; C company, Miss Gladys Lawton of Sheffield, Ill.

The exhibition is the first event of the commencement exercises. All the buildings about the campus are decorated with the different company colors.

CRUISER D'ESTREES OF FRENCH FLEET ON VISIT TO BOSTON

The French cruiser D'Estrees, commanded by Captain Prouhet, arrived today from Newport and dropped anchor off National docks, East Boston, to remain several days before going to Newfoundland.

The D'Estrees, a minor member of the French fleet, carries four 5½-inch guns, two 4-inch guns and has a speed of about 20 knots.

COLLEGE GLIDERS READY FOR MEET AT SQUANTUM

Their machines in perfect condition, five intercollegiate gliders are ready for the opening of the glider meet at Squantum this afternoon under the auspices of the Harvard Aeronautical Society.

The only recognized type on the field is the Wright type, owned by R. M. Allen of Harvard.

As a side issue to the flying by the gliders, Charles K. Hamilton and W. Starling Burgess will fly several times during the meet.

A. A. Merrill will act as referee.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL BOARD URGES RAISE IN PAY OF TEACHERS

In Annual Report Says "An Educated Woman" Cannot Be Expected to Live on a Salary of \$600.

NEEDS MORE MONEY

Recommends Appropriation to Enable Larger Use of the School Halls for Social Purposes.

The Cambridge school committee in its annual report just issued, calls attention to the poor pay of teachers in the schools of the city, stating that regardless of the fact that the committee is handicapped by its limited appropriation, it feels obliged to increase the salaries of some of those teachers who are drawing the lower grades of salaries.

The committee says in part: "To expect an educated woman to live in Cambridge, as a teacher ought to live, on \$450 or even \$600 a year is expecting the impossible. The committee must find some way of moderately increasing the lowest salaries. They will be helped to some extent by the substantial increase in the amount available for schools next year."

"Many applications have been made to the committee for the use of the school halls in the evening. The committee would be glad to have them constantly used for educational and social purposes; but it has no power to spend the public money except as such power is given by the statutes of the commonwealth. The money at its disposal can be spent only for the maintenance of the public schools; not for paying for heating, lighting, cleaning and policing halls for other than school purposes. It has therefore been obliged to decline to give the use of the school halls for any purpose not closely connected with the public schools. It is ready to let the its halls at cost for any proper public purpose; and did, in fact, (Continued on Page Seven, Column Six.)

PROGRESS OF PEACE IN PAST YEAR CALLED GREATEST IN HISTORY

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.—In the 16 years in which the advocates of international arbitration have met here annually to review the progress of their cause they have never looked back with more satisfaction than they do upon the "impressive advances of the past year, so signal as to make the year the most memorable in the history of international progress in the United States."

The declaration of this satisfaction is made at the outset of a platform which the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration adopted at its closing session Friday night.

A feature of the session was the adoption of a supplementary resolution appealing to President Taft to use his best effort to bring about international agreements binding the nations of the earth from extending their system of armaments to airships.

Representatives of 51 commercial organizations attending the conference sent telegrams to President Taft and Senator Cullom, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations, saying that they "heartily indorse treaties of unlimited arbitration with Great Britain, France and other countries and wish speedy success with such treaties."

The platform urges that the program for the next Hague conference should consider the limitation of armament, the immunity of ocean commerce in time of war and the prohibition of loans to belligerent nations by neutral countries.

MEXICO REBEL AND FEDERAL UNION FOR PEACE

MEXICO CITY—With General Diaz safe in Vera Cruz, where he will board a steamer for Spain, President de la Barra and his officials started in earnest today to restore peace in the country.

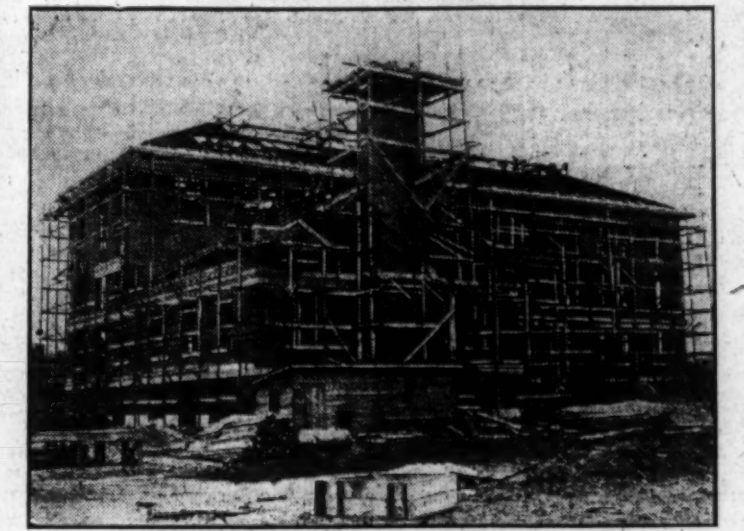
Southern Mexico, which a week ago was filled with armed bands is reported to be tranquil. General Figueroa has taken charge of the situation and his men are aiding their late enemies, the federal troops, in putting down brigandage everywhere.

While several of the state legislatures are hostile to Madero and not overfriendly to Senor de la Barra, it is asserted that they will carry out their will in reorganizing the state governments.

General Diaz is on his way to Spain today, having secretly left the city at 2 o'clock on Friday morning after the celebration over his resignation had quieted down, bound for Vera Cruz, from whence he sails.

General Diaz will probably make his home in Madrid. During the recent cen-

WENTWORTH BUILDING AT PRESENT



PUSHING WENTWORTH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL BUILDING TO FINISH

The Wentworth Institute's industrial school building on Huntington avenue, opposite the Museum of Fine Arts, which will be opened on Sept. 25, is progressing rapidly.

The stone work is all set; the brick walls are all up; floors are nearly laid; steel trusses of the roof are in place, ready for the roof covering, and at a distance the building begins to appear as in its finished form.

Grading is going on the four or five-acre triangular plot, and this will improve the approach to the institute. The Wentworth Institute was founded by Aricoh Wentworth of Boston and will cost about \$250,000. The Wentworth will left approximately \$4,000,000 for the establishment, endowment and equipment of the institute.

Arthur L. Williston is the principal of the institution, and is directing the work under the board of trustees, of which John D. Long is chairman. Mr. Williston will select his faculty in a few weeks.

Mr. Williston was for 12 years in charge of the school of science and technology at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., which has done pioneer work that the Wentworth Institute will take up.

NEW U. S. SUBMARINE DESTROYER SKIPJACK LAUNCHED AT QUINCY

QUINCY, Mass.—The submarine torpedo boat Skipjack, built by the Electric Boat Company at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, was launched this morning. The ceremony was private and took place under the big shed where all submarine boats are constructed.

The new vessel was decorated with naval code signal flags and other bunting. The sponsor was Mrs. E. R. Battles, wife of the naval constructor, who has been stationed at the yard for some years. She was attended by a number of personal friends. Before stepping on the launching platform she was presented with a huge bouquet of roses.

The Skipjack is one of the largest of the government's submarine fleet. She has twin screws, propelled by 300 horsepower gasoline engines, which are expected to make 14 knots on the surface. When submerged the vessel will make 12 knots, propelled by high power electric motors, run on storage batteries.

The Skipjack is 120 feet long, with a submerged displacement of 350 tons. She will have four torpedo tubes, capable of shooting a submerged torpedo 17 feet long and 18 inches in diameter, carrying an explosive charge of 200 pounds of gun cotton.

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RECORD THROG SEES COLLEGE ATHLETES IN BIG TRACK MEET

Drawn by the prospects of seeing one of the greatest intercollegiate track and field meets ever held in this country, one of the largest crowds that has ever attended such a contest was assembled in the Stadium at Cambridge this afternoon to witness the final events in the championship meet of the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America.

University of Pennsylvania, Cornell and Yale athletes came through the preliminary events as expected Friday afternoon, and the two first named colleges continued to rule as favorites for the title in the finals this afternoon, with Yale near enough to put up a great battle should any of the favorites fail to come up to their best form.

Sixteen universities and colleges qualified in all, and at the conclusion of the afternoon series the following was the result of the various teams concerned (Continued on Page Three, Column Three.)

ORDER ONE WAY RULE ON COMMONWEALTH AVENUE ROADWAYS

Henceforth each section of Commonwealth avenue at either side of the park will be a one way street. This is the decision of the park commissioners, who, at the request of Mayor Fitzgerald, have changed the traffic rules on the avenue.

The new regulations are the result of the public hearing last week, at which a large number of automobile owners and representatives appeared to protest against the existing method of controlling traffic.

It was necessary to cross over to the left hand side of the park, at the junction of Massachusetts and Commonwealth avenues, when approaching the city, the rule being that motorists must use the left hand side only. Now the right hand roadway must be used, going in either direction.

The matter has to go before the highway commission, and if the latter approve, each roadway of the avenue will be a one-way thoroughfare. It is understood that there will be no opposition to this change.

The outcome will be that motorists must keep to the left hand side of the right hand roadway, or in other words run beside the grass plot. The residential side of each roadway is to be reserved for other vehicular traffic.

LINERS BRING BIG CARGOES.

Cargo estimated to be worth over \$2,000,000 arrived in Boston today on two foreign steamers from Calcutta. A total of 7300 tons arrived on the Weir line steamer Aymeric. The other arrival was the Hansa liner Tannenfels.

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PRODUCERS OF MILK TO RAISE WHOLESALE RATES TO RETAILERS

Boston Cooperative Association Votes to Restore Winter Rates July 1 and Strike if Necessary.

SEVEN CENTS A CAN

Secretary, Who Is Indicted, Says He Is Protected by Word "Reasonable" in Standard Oil Decision.

The Boston Cooperative Milk Producers Association, it was learned today, will raise the wholesale price of milk to Boston contractors seven cents a can, the winter rate, on July 1.

The decision to advance the wholesale price was reached Friday evening at a private meeting of the members of the association in the American House. W. A. Hunter, secretary of the association, said:

"We have made a final decision to raise the rate on July 1, and feel justified in doing so as we made the summer rate on milk on April 1 this year instead of on May 1, the usual time in previous years. The contractors must pay the rate we ask. We are ready to strike if necessary, as we did before, in order to carry a point we know to be right."

"The raise is necessary, as the farmers are not getting a fair return for their labor. As to the indictment by the federal grand jury of me as head of the association, there is nothing in the indictment for restraint of trade we are afraid of in view of the word 'reasonable' in the recent Standard Oil decision."

"Our action may or may not mean an increase in price of milk to the consumer. It all depends upon the contractors. Under the way they are now doing business it probably will increase the price, but there is quite a stir going on among them and this may end in a revolution in the milk business."

No statement was forthcoming from the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad management or attorneys today on the milk case situation.

Replying to charges of undue restraint of trade made in indictments handed down Friday by the federal grand jury against several Boston milk contractors and the New Haven railroad, Charles H. Hood of H. P. Hood & Sons declares that his firm has never conspired or combined with any one else to make the price of milk.

United States Attorney French said he could not see how the result of the prosecutions, if they were successful, could have anything but a beneficial effect upon Boston's milk supply.

READY FOR AIR RACE FROM PARIS TO ROME; \$100,000 IN PRIZES

PARIS—Not a spectator will be permitted to cross the aviation ground during the commencement tomorrow of an air race from Paris to Rome and then to Turin.

The flight, which has been organized by the Paris Petit Parisien, will mean to the winner prizes aggregating \$100,000. The start will be made from the aerodrome at Buc. Aviation officials are busy today examining the machines of 21 competitors. Foremost among the contestants is Pierre Vedrine, who won the Paris to Madrid race.

ST. PETERSBURG—Aviator Charsky was injured in a flight here today, when his machine fell 600 feet.

BRITISH SHIPS IN FOUR DAY RACE

A long ocean race was reported here today when the captains of the vessels met in the barge office on Long wharf. The British schooner Latooka, Captain Schmeirer, arrived in port Friday night from Bridgewater, N. S., a few hours ahead of the British schooner Evadne, Captain Collins, although the latter left the same port 5½ hours ahead of the winning craft.

Both vessels left Bridgewater, N. S., May 23, and made the trip to Boston in four days. The Latooka left at 9 a. m., while the Evadne sailed at 3:30 a. m. The former craft brought 119,162 feet of lumber and the latter vessel 229,321 feet of spruce and 208,121 feet of pine boards. They both anchored in the stream waiting orders to berth and discharge.

BRITISH INFLEXIBLE DAMAGED.

LONDON—The British armored cruiser Inflexible of 17,250 tons is reported to have been damaged today in a collision with another warship off Portsmouth. There were no casualties.

FIFTY-FOUR HOUR BILL MAY BECOME A LAW WITHOUT SIGNATURE

Governor Foss Said to Have Arrived at a Compromise Agreement With Officials of the Labor Unions.

OBJECTION IS MET

Leaders Reported to Be Pledged Not to Renew Agitation for Shorter Hours for Some Years to Come.

Governor Foss had placed before him for consideration today a compromise agreement on the 54-hour bill signed by officials of labor unions particularly interested in this measure, it was said at the executive office.

In the agreement it is understood that the unions were pledged not to revive for some time to come the agitation for shorter hours of employment for women and children if the Governor would sign the 54-hour bill.

Gossip at the State House today had it that the Governor will sign the bill or allow it to become a law without his signature, subject to the provisions of this agreement.

Up to noon his excellency declined to make known officially his attitude on the question.

There was a noticeable absence of labor leaders about the executive department today, which led many to believe that the question of signing the bill had been settled at a conference held late Friday between the Governor and friends of the measure.

A prominent member of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor practically admitted that the conference had ended with the understanding that the bill would become law.

Two other measures of interest to organized labor are soon to come before the Governor for his signature, the eight-hour and the peaceful persuasion bill. The former, it is well understood, will be signed without question. As to the persuasion bill, it is reported that the Governor will have to be shown that the measure has merits which do not appear in the ordinary perusal of its provisions before he will affix his signature. A veto message on this bill would not come as a surprise to some of the labor men, it is said. This measure allows greater freedom to strikers in influencing those who have taken their places. The question has arisen and has been presented to the Governor by manufacturers opposed to the bill, it is said, as to what would constitute peaceful persuasion in times of industrial strikes.

HARRY GREEN WINS LONDON RACE

LONDON—Out of a field of 49 starters today Harry Green of London won the Polytechnic Harriers big marathon. It was a stirring struggle between Green and Ryan, a Canadian runner, who also has won the colors of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York. Ryan led up to the twenty-third mile, when Green caught up. From then until the finish the men were never far apart. Green finished only a minute ahead. The rest of the field was distanced. Green's time was 2h. 46m. 29 4-5s.

FILE A PETITION TO ABANDON ROAD

Application of the directors of the Boston & Northern Electric Railroad Company was filed today with the railroad commissioners for leave to abandon the route of the branch line as at present planned through Sudbury and Maynard.

CASHIER HAMILTON IS FOUND. ALBANY, N. Y.—Ernest D. Hamilton, cashier of the Southbridge National bank of Southbridge, Mass., who had been missing since Tuesday, was found today in the railroad station here.

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Mr. Hamilton's father, Darwin F. Hamilton and Ernest D. Alexander left for Albany at 11:15 a. m.

THIS EDITION

Includes a finely illustrated supplement of 12 pages, containing matter pertaining to Art, Literature and Music. To be complete your paper should consist of

48 PAGES

This supplement is given with all news stand and carrier editions. See that your paper is complete.

the education of a member of a peace movement in England is as the school of Cambridge were favorable to ideas which carry the story of the ing, spoke of in the eleventh century that this training for

in the mission of order the wire working under an and several receive instruments will be set up, it is an need, at the State House for that day.

HOW TO RENDER A PUBLIC SERVICE

If one desires to render the public a service he can do so by passing the Monitor each day to some one else. In this way clean journalism will advance and its benefits be more widely distributed.

ACTION IS AWAITED

NEW YORK—The future of the Aero Club of America is in the hands of the Aero Club of America. The Aero Club of America is in the hands of the Aero Club of America. The Aero Club of America is in the hands of the Aero Club of America.

CAVALRY FOR COUNTRY

NEW YORK—The Cavalry for the Country is in the hands of the Cavalry for the Country. The Cavalry for the Country is in the hands of the Cavalry for the Country. The Cavalry for the Country is in the hands of the Cavalry for the Country.

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

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The Christian Science Monitor is read in every city in America.

SUN-DIAL IS LATEST MONUMENT TO CLAIM MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH AT ANDERSONVILLE

Grounds of Famous Prison Stockade Are Ornamented
With Roads, Bridges, Pavilion and Cottage and
Marked on Landscape by Flags.

LAND ACQUIRED BY WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS IS NOW PROPERTY OF NATION

ONE of the features of the Memorial day exercises to be held at Andersonville, Ga., next Tuesday will be the dedication of a recently erected sun-dial. A dedicatory program will be carried out by Mrs. Sarah D. Winans of Toledo, Ohio, chairman of the board of trustees, assisted by representatives of the Woman's Relief Corps and others. The dial, which is in the form of an American flag, is on a pedestal of polished Barre granite. A bronze tablet on the front of the pedestal bears the following inscription:

"This tablet is erected in commemoration of the patriotic work of the National Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the preservation and improvement of this historic site, comprising 87 acres, of which 72.5 acres were acquired in 1896 by deed of gift from the Grand Army of the Republic of Georgia and 14.5 acres were acquired by the National Woman's Relief Corps by purchase to complete the tract."

The National Woman's Relief Corps was organized in 1883, and was incorporated under the laws of Ohio for charitable and patriotic purposes on Feb. 3, 1904, by the following women: Sarah D. Winans, Jennie S. Wright, Kate B. Sherwood, Cora Day Young, Mary C. Wentzel, Mary M. North, Sarah E. Phillips, Elizabeth A. Turner, Clara Barton and Allie M. Bliss.

During the convention held in September, 1908, the National Woman's Relief Corps, having improved and cared for the Andersonville prison grounds at its own expense, formally tendered the land to the United States government as a gift, free of indebtedness, and in pursuance of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1910, the secretary of war was "authorized and directed to accept the land so tendered with all improvements thereon."

The board of trustees in 1909-10 was Sarah D. Winans, chairman; Abbie A. Adams, Allie M. Bliss, Sarah E. Fuller, Carrie R. Reed.

The committee on transfer were Kate E. Jones, chairman, Mary L. Gilman, Mary M. North, Kate B. Sherwood. The sentiment inscribed on the flag-shaped sun dial was furnished by an ex-prisoner of Andersonville and reads as follows:

"May the sun of righteousness shining on the American flag glorify the sacrifice and hold in grateful and lasting remembrance the thousands of our sons who suffered here."

Improvements Described

At Andersonville thousands of Union prisoners of war were confined within a stockade made of pine logs, 16 feet in length, 4 feet under the ground and 12 feet above. The enclosure was guarded by armed sentinels. Today Andersonville prison is a beautifully laid out and well kept park, adorned with flowers, shrubbery and peach, pear and pecan nut trees. A pretty ten-room cottage, with accommodations for visiting comrades and friends, is occupied by a caretaker, one

of whose duties each morning is to hoist the stars and stripes to the top of a high flagstaff, which can be seen for miles around.

The late James P. Averill, department commander of Georgia, G. A. R., once said:

"Nature has done and is doing its best to aid the efforts that are being made, as though to express her warm sympathy and full approbation. She has covered with a mantle of bright green all of the somber features of the past. Her fertile soil responds lavishly and lovingly to the efforts to beautify the grounds."

Vigorous young forest trees have sprung up, affording grateful shade; and from amid their luxuriant foliage the mocking birds sing nightly requiems to the departed loved ones. The creek, which in the old days ran dark and murky through the stockade, now sparkles and dances in the sunlight, clear, pure and undefiled, eloquently inviting us to banish all unpleasant memories of the past and accept the joy of the present—the joy and peace which the heroes of Andersonville did so much to bequeath to us."

Monuments erected by the states of Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Rhode Island and Wisconsin in honor of the soldiers of their respective states who perished in the prison occupy prominent sites in the old stockade grounds. Among the marble shafts is a memorial to the late Elizabeth A. Turner of Boston, through whose efforts for 10 years as chairman of the board of managers of the Andersonville property, money was raised and expended for converting it into a park.

First Purchase Made

During the first 25 years after the war many tourists expressed the wish that the historic prison grounds be preserved as a memorial to the soldiers who were confined there. In May, 1890, the Georgia department of the Grand Army purchased 72.5 acres of the land from the state, paying \$1500. Six years later, at the fourteenth annual national convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, a deed of the property was offered to the society by the department of Georgia and the gift was accepted.

The committee of which Mrs. Turner was the head carried on the work of improvement with advice of Grand Army men who were familiar with the locality.

In acquiring control of the grounds an additional piece of land was purchased by the order, which took in not only the prison grounds but all the earthworks and forts surrounding it, also a strip of land 100 feet wide leading to the public road and railway station.

The entire property was enclosed by a substantial wire fence, four and one-half feet high.

A pleasant drive of two and three-fifths miles within the circuit of the park may be taken by the visiting tourist, over a wide driveway cut around the ground just inside the fence. An arched gateway leading from the road into the park bears an inscription giving credit to the donors, Maj. Gen. Hiram G. Berry corps 172 of Malden, Mass., and corps 9, Department of Kansas.

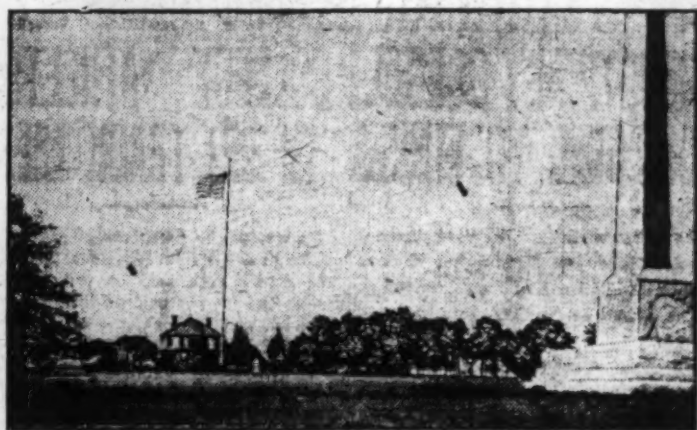
The flag pole, 115 feet in height, contributes its part in the story of Andersonville park by the following inscription: "This pole is raised in honor of the brave defenders of the Union who were imprisoned here. The pole was cut on the Colony lands, Irwin county, Ga., and erected by the Woman's Relief Corps, and comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic of Fitzgerald, Ga. Presented to the board of control of the Andersonville prison property May 30, 1908."

"Long may Old Glory wave above this hallowed ground."

The Ex-Prisoners of War Association of Connecticut donated the first flag, which has been replaced many times by comrades of the G. A. R., corps in Massachusetts department and other states, also by the Sons and Daughters of Veterans.

At the Memorial day exercises of May 30, 1911, the pavilion and fountain at

ENTERTAIN VISITORS AT PRISON PARK



Walls of rooms in house are hung with portraits of civil war generals—Gardens supply roses for May 30 decorations.

Providence spring was dedicated. The monument celebrates a spring of water which gushed out of the ground to the joy of the prisoners during a storm in 1864. The inscription reads:

"The prisoners' cry of thirst rang up to heaven;

God heard, and with His thunder cleft the earth

And poured His sweetest water gushing there."

Massachusetts and Ohio were the first states to make special appropriations for

the erection of monuments on the grounds, which were dedicated Dec. 18 and 19, 1902, the Governor of Ohio being present, also Lieut.-Gov. John L. Bates of Massachusetts. The states of Michigan, Rhode Island and Wisconsin closely followed in erecting monuments.

In 1904 General Lander post 5, G. A. R. of Lynn, sent a flag to be raised and dedicated on Memorial day over Providence spring, in memory of the late J. G. B. Adams, past commander-in-chief, a member of post 5 and an ex-prisoner of war.

DANISH KING TO VISIT U. S. WAR VESSELS IN COPENHAGEN HARBOR

COPENHAGEN—King Frederick of Denmark will visit the United States battleships in the harbor here this afternoon. He will be accompanied by the minister of marine and his military staff. The royal yacht will steam around the fleet, whose crews will "dress ship." Admiral Badger will receive the King on the Louisiana.

The King received the admiral and the captains of the fleet at the palace on Friday. Royal carriages were provided to take the American officers to and from the palace. The King expressed his great appreciation of the visit of the American fleet.

Admiral Badger informed him that President Taft had commissioned him to say that the coming of the American squadron was intended as the highest possible compliment to Denmark.

His majesty complimented the officers on the smart appearance of the American sailors.

The coast line was illuminated and fireworks were set off on Friday night. Two thousand sailors got shore leave and everywhere met with popular ovations.

The inhabitants of Copenhagen express their pleasure at an order issued by Admiral Badger giving permission for the band of the Louisiana to play at the Zoological Gardens Sunday.

PLEASANT HOTEL FOUND IN ITALY

A correspondent writes: For eight days last summer our little party stopped at the excellent hostelry known as Villa Cornelia at Trezzano, on Lake Como. Trezzano is across the lake from Bellagio, is much less traveled, and is in the heart of the region which has been rightly called "The Garden of Lombardy." Those who love display and crowds should pass it by, but for those who love beauty, it is rich in treasure. Along the one street the boats on the lake front, the ever-changing aspect of the mountains across the lake, and the by-paths up the mountain on the other hand divide interest with the quaint shops, with their ever-present souvenirs, and when one climbs those same by-paths it is to find as beautiful bits of picture painting as one could ask.

After a day of such delight Villa Cornelia seems home to the traveler. There, in the dining room, which overhangs the lake, and under the changing colors of sundown and twilight, the dinner hour provides not only good food but a most wonderful feast for the color sense. For an ideal ending for the day, in the garden and from under the tall poplars one may enjoy the lights of Bellagio, with their rippling reflection shimmering to one's very feet.

MONTEVIDEO STRIKE ENDS

MONTEVIDEO—The street car employees Friday accepted the conditions of the companies and the labor federation then proclaimed the end of the general strike. The situation is becoming normal.

NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES

Story of the Victory of Chelsea Creek Pictured by John Hunter Sedgwick.

WHEN one walks by what is left of Paradise row at Old Chelsea by the sweeping Thames or stops a moment to look at some good old pensioner that has strolled out in his scarlet coat from the dignified retreat that stands on what is left of Ranelagh gardens, it seems a far cry to that other Chelsea that a few years ago in Massachusetts was well nigh consumed by fire but now emerges strong and courageous.

Nevertheless, like so many other instances in American history, the place-name marks a connection in sentiment and race instinct between the men that had the naming of Winnisimmet and their brethren in the older country. It is with an incident in the history of the younger Chelsea that we have to deal today and to call attention to the fact that it is described in a paper by the Hon. Albert D. Bosson read before the Suffolk chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and published in the transactions of the society in the year 1900.

The subject-matter of the paper is also subject for some degree of controversy, as one may see that inspects the publication to which we have referred, but we shall content ourselves with giving the reader the main facts contained in the paper, the writer of which makes an issue of whether the fight at Chelsea were not the first in the war of the American revolution, where American forces captured a British armed vessel, prior in point of time to that engagement in which Colonel O'Brien took a British schooner on the 11th of June, 1775, an engagement that was described to the reader some time ago. At all events, as to the particular engagement in Chelsea creek, the facts appear to be what we shall recount.

It was the object at this time in the revolted colonies to remove beyond the reach of the British forces all supplies possible in order that their movements should be hampered as much as possible by lack of sustenance. With this object in view the local committee of safety had ordered removed the cattle that were in the lower part of Winnisimmet that foraging parties from the British naval and military forces then assembled about Boston. There were a quantity of horses and cattle on Noddle's island (now East Boston) and a lot of sheep on Hog Island (now known by the ominous name of Orient Heights). It was therefore important that such a quantity of livestock should be removed to a place of safety and to effect this a force of Massachusetts troops was detailed under the command immediately of Col. John Stark.

In giving an account of the raid, the New England Chronicle or Essex Gazette speaks of this force as "a party of Massachusetts forces, together with a party of New Hampshire forces, in all about 600." So that one may presume that the combatants on the American side were not all Massachusetts men. This force of 600 men was sent to Hog Island and "about 30 men" to Noddle's island. The force under Colonel Stark was successful on Hog Island and got off some 400 sheep, but when they tried to move on to Noddle's island they met with opposition.

Judge Bosson says that there were about 50 British marines stationed on Noddle, and General Gage sent an hun-

dred regulars from Boston to reinforce them. Whatever the number of British was, Stark withdrew after a skirmish, having been able to remove some of the cattle. In the meantime the British admiral hearing of the raid sent a force up Chelsea creek to harass the Americans as they retired from the two islands; this force consisted of "an armed schooner with four six-pounders, 12 swivels and an armed sloop with a crew of a large number of marines taken from the different men-of-war then assisting in the siege of Boston." But Judge Bosson tells us that the retreating Americans found shelter in one of the numerous ditches "cut through the marshes which surrounded Hog Island."

Fighting thus from cover the American forces were enabled to harass the British much more than the British could damage them and were able to win to the ford by which they could regain the mainland. Arrived on the mainland at the head of Chelsea creek, the American forces found themselves at an advantage, for the British vessels were deserted by the wind and were more or less "bottled up" in Chelsea creek, where they had to sustain a very clever and brisk fire directed at them by the Americans, who by this time were helped by a couple of small cannon with which they attacked the sloop and schooner as well as a number of barges that were trying to help the larger vessels. We are not sure that the British armed sloop was in the same awkward place as the schooner; from the account in the Essex Gazette it appears to have lain off a musket shot from Noddle and to have been armed with one or two 12-pounders.

The day wore on and the shadows down the shore grew longer and still no wind, because as Judge Bosson intimates, it is not probable that the British vessels would intentionally remain at the head of the navigable waters of the creek, harassed as they were by the American fire and in a position where the probability of getting back to their station grew smaller every moment. It was for this reason that as evening approached the British determined to extricate themselves by the aid of their small boats and began to tow down the creek. Judge Bosson tells us that at a point where the shore rises bluff from the waters of the river, the British vessels were awaited by the Americans, now grown a thousand strong and led by Israel Putnam. At this place the action lasted from 9 p. m. until 11 p. m. and the method of the Americans seems to have been that set forth in the words of Judge Bosson, which we now quote:

"There [at the bluff above mentioned] the Americans had arrived after their march down the country road and a thousand strong were awaiting the evening. They had posted upon these heights their two cannon, and as the vessels approached, towed by the soldiers and marines, conspicuous objects from the shore, Putnam and his men waded out waist-deep into the water and a fierce fire was poured into the vessels and the boats. Our men fighting in the water with the dark shore rising behind them, or standing or lying on the higher land could be but dimly seen, if they could be seen at all."

We think that this excellent piece of description might give a painter a scheme for a very effective and interesting picture. The panting marines as they tugged at the oars, the sweat making their greasy pigtails stick to their red coats, their faces showing red above their black leather stocks and the officers peering impatiently over the bulwarks toward the nearly invisible Americans who have above them the sheltering darkness of the bluff; all these with color of sky and water ought to make a pretty arrangement for a historical piece.

But that was in the days when men settled their large differences on politics

without the aid of the cinematograph. Without any thought to the picturesque or to the artistic the British commander decided that he must abandon the Diana, the schooner, "and the boats' crews sought safety in flight, and with such perceptible flight that they left behind them their clothing and valuables." As soon as the British did this, the Americans seized the schooner and towed her to the ways of the Winnisimmet ferry, having taken from her four cannon and 12 swivels; it has been said that these cannon, Judge Bosson tells us, "were used three weeks later at the battle of Bunker hill."

So ended Chelsea fight; whether it ought to be called a battle, let the precursors decide. The Americans were well pleased with it, the British not so much so, but Americans and British had neither of them the advantage, in that both were ignorant that the years were to bring a day when Americans and Britons were together to show to a half-wondering world the spectacle of two great nations that hand in hand were brave enough to seek peace and enage it. Of the combatants of that day, it can be said that both tried to do their duty as they saw it and duty is a combat with one's softer inclinations. The chapter of Britain's fight with Briton-descended is closed forever; today the respective nations have the goal of honor, strength and humanity.

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LITTLE HELPS FOR WORKERS

No. 9—Extending the Limits.

ONE of the tendencies which prevent the whole-some progress of business men is the habit of sticking to habitual limits of action, and thereby neglecting to take advantage of an active demand which calls for larger facilities, more goods, more workers. The old cry of "Better let well enough alone" is well practised in many cases; but there are many issues presented to business men wherein the obligation to expand is a prime duty both to the workers who need employment and to the consumers who need the goods. Wisdom often dictates caution in risking expansion of facilities where good reasons for a possible curtailment of demand seem to exist. But in many cases the stakes of the tent remain in their old positions and the cords are not lengthened because timidity and doubt usurp the counsels of wisdom, and grand opportunities for increased

business (or, increased usefulness) are neglected. The practical, courageous man of business looks ahead, weighs probabilities carefully, notes the demand, counts his capital and expense, trusts in the right, and then steadily expands his facilities for business. He does not find that history has ever been influenced by the "let well enough alone" workers. He is not necessarily discontented; he believes in legitimate progress and is contented only to go forward. Neither timidity nor traditions should bind the business man to a limited arena of action. Unwise ambition or rivalry should never influence his plans; but when wisdom and reason unite to tell him that the hour has struck in which to go forward he should pull up stakes, enlarge his borders, lengthen the cords, and permit his business tent to cover more area and accomplish more good for all concerned.

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BEAUCON—The Concert.

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GAIETY—"Excuse Me."

HAMMERSTEIN—Vaudeville.

HERALD SQUARE—"Everywoman."

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LIBERTY—"The Spring Maid."

LYCEUM—Mrs. Fiske.

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THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"As a Man Thinks."

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GRAND—"Marriage à la Carte."

ILLINOIS—"Maggie Pepper."

LYRIC—Fritzi Scheff.

MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

OLYMPIC—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."

POWERS—"The Seven Sisters."

Leading Events in Athletic World

HARVARD CREWS MEET CORNELL EIGHTS IN ANNUAL BOAT RACES

Crimson Varsity and Freshmen Boats Hope to Reverse Result of 1910 This Afternoon.

THE STATISTICS

SEATING OF THE EIGHTS.

Harvard varsity—Bow, Bailey, 2. Stratton; 3. Metcalf; 4. Newton; 5. Withington; 6. Strong; 7. Cudger; stroke, Goodale; coxswain, Able.

Harvard freshman—Bow, Reynolds; 2. Cronby; 3. Taylor; 4. Gardner; 5. Morgan; 6. Cronby; 7. Taylor; 8. Gardner; 9. Converse; 10. Morgan; 11. Mills; stroke, Trumbull; coxswain, Boyd.

Cornell varsity—Bow, Elliott; 2. Bates; 3. Ferguson; stroke, Bollen; coxswain, Kimball.

Cornell freshman—Bow, Eddy; 2. Murphy; 3. Keyes; 4. Hyland; 5. Larrow; 6. Spruay; 7. MacLachlan; stroke, Nulsen; coxswain, Thorp.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Harvard and Cornell meet this afternoon on Lake Cayuga in their annual two-mile varsity and freshman crew races and with the crimson coach and oarsmen making special efforts to win this year, a great contest is expected, especially as Harvard has an exceptionally fast crew of veterans while Coach Courtney has but two in his boat.

The varsity race will begin about 6 o'clock if the wind is favorable, and will be followed by the freshman race. J. H. Ingraham of Annapolis has been chosen referee.

It will be the first college race for the crimson oarsmen this year. They have had several races with the second crew and but a few days previous to their leaving Cambridge for this place they made exceptionally fast time over the one and seven-eighths mile course in the Charles river basin. All of the men are in the best of condition and Coach Wray has great confidence in the eight. In Goodale the eight has one of the best strokes that ever sat in a crimson shell and the men have shown a "city" to follow him up to 40 strokes to the minute without losing their form or power.

Cornell yielded in her race with Princeton and Yale last week that Coach Courtney has an average varsity eight, and while the Ithacans do not appear as confident of winning from the crimson as was the case last year, they expect to be in the race from the very start. The crew is rather light, but has the customary smoothness and easy run so characteristic of all Courtney crews.

The two freshman eights are unknown quantities. Coach Wray has done much shifting with his youngsters and while they give every indication of being a powerful aggregation by the time of the race with Yale next month, they are not yet rowing very smoothly. The Cornell first-year men are in good shape, and Ithaca is backing them strongly to beat their Cambridge rivals.

BOWDOIN SCHOOL TRACK MEET.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Track teams representing 17 of the preparatory schools of Maine met on Whittier field, Brunswick, today, in the thirteenth annual Bowdoin interscholastic meet. Of the schools entered, Hebron and Westbrook Seminary are picked for the leaders, Hebron having won the Dartmouth interscholastic meet this year and Westbrook having won the University of Maine invitation meet. The schools entered are Bangor high school, Biddeford high, Deering high, Edward Little high, Hebron, Lewiston high, Maine Central Institute, Mexico high, Portland high, Thornton Academy and Westbrook Seminary.

MINNESOTA TENNIS TEAM WINS.

The tennis team of Minnesota University defeated Harvard Friday afternoon at Jarvis field, Cambridge, by two matches to one. The summary: W. B. Fraser-Campbell, H. defeated J. W. Adams, M., 7-5, 6-3. L. Armstrong, M., defeated C. S. Cutting, H., 7-5, 6-3. W. Adams, M., and L. Armstrong, M., defeated W. B. Fraser-Campbell and J. R. Pratt, H., 7-5, 6-3.

ARLINGTON WINS DUAL MEET.

WINCHESTER—A dual meet was held on Manchester field Friday afternoon between the Winchester and Arlington high school athletic teams. Arlington was the winner by 81 points to 17. Winchester was badly handicapped by the absence of Harold Wheatley, captain, who was unable to compete.

DAVIS MAY JOIN CLEVELAND.

PHILADELPHIA—Harry Davis, captain of the world's champion baseball team, the Athletics, and the right-hand man of Connie Mack, has just acknowledged that he probably will be the manager of the Cleveland team next year.

SCHOOL BASEBALL NINES ARE ENTERING LAST MONTH OF PLAY

Standard of Pitching Is Higher This Season Than That for Many Years Past.

FAHEY IS THE BEST

The schoolboy baseball teams enter the final month of their struggles this coming week. The Suburban League race still proves to be the feature of the games. Medford high now appears to have a commanding lead for the first place and should hold it, unless Everett has a surprise in store for them today. Medford can attribute its great success thus far to the all round playing of Pitcher Joseph Fahey, who is without doubt the leading man in school circles today. His batting has won many a game for his team. On Wednesday he sent Melrose high to defeat, allowing them but two hits and kept them from scoring. He scored two hits himself, one of which was a two-bagger.

It has been many years since the quality of pitchers that are representing the teams in this league has been so high. Fahey and his teammate Davidson, are at Medford; Ralph Cram is one of the better class at Melrose and has done excellent work for that team. Queen has done good work for Malden; but the team that is behind him is not up to the standard of the former Malden teams. Somerville has recently discovered that Walter Whittaker, who was the star of their hockey team, is a good pitcher, and he should do good work in the remaining league games. Laurie and Holmes are also reliable men. Everett high has a fine man in Munroe and Murray, who has a few more years at the school, and should develop.

Newton high has been doing excellent work this season. Spaulding and Whitney have done a lot of the pitching and were factors in the good showing the team has made. They won from Dorchester after a strong ninth inning rally. Waltham high, which had a few reverses recently, has apparently recovered form as it gave Arlington a trouncing. Fagan, the freshman, who has pitched a few games, played third base, and secured five hits.

Rindge Manual has done good work under Coach Edward Sherlock, who coached the eleven last fall. John Fritz, the hockey star, is playing a wonderful game for that team. O'Connor, who was one of the leading catchers as a representative of English high last year is alternating with Daley. Capt. Mark Murphy is playing a good game at first base. They defeated Cambridge Latin for the championship of Cambridge easily. The latter school was unable to meet the delivery of Fritz and Fitzgerald. Volk, who has been rowing in the school's second crew, furnished the feature of the game with a long home run hit.

Of the Boston teams, Mechanic Arts, which started the season late, has been making the best showing. Capt. William Ormsby has not played in every game, but his team has worked hard. Warren Mooney, who is also a member of the team, plays as often as his other work will permit. The High School of Commerce has made a peculiar record. It has won many games from some of the better teams, and has been beaten by others. This team has eight veterans from last year, but it is a year to see that the team misses the pitching of Lee Callahan, and the all-round work of Stuart Armstrong, who played second base.

The games today of greatest interest, outside of the Medford-Everett match at Medford and the Malden-Somerville game at Malden, are the Newton-High School of Commerce at Newton and the team of Commerce at Waltham. Melrose high will play the Brown freshmen at Providence. Boston Latin goes to Newburyport to meet the local high school, and Rindge Manual plays at Beverly.

DARTMOUTH WINS IN DUAL TENNIS

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth won an easy victory over Cornell in a dual tennis match Friday by 3 to 1. The Dartmouth players took two matches in the singles, and won the only doubles event played after a stiff contest. The absence of Harris of Dartmouth at Longwood, where he played in the New England intercollegiate, resulted in a curtailment of the number of games played. The summary:

SINGLES.

Nelson, Dartmouth, defeated Triett, Cornell, 6-2, 6-1. Eaton, Dartmouth, defeated Gally, Cornell, 6-4, 6-1.

DOUBLES.

Eaton and Harmon, Dartmouth, defeated Pau and Triett, Cornell, 11-9, 3-6, 6-4.

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PENNSYLVANIA AND YALE QUALIFY MOST MEN FOR THE FINALS

(Continued from Page One.)

In the matter of men who had worked their way into the final rounds, Pennsylvania, 14; Yale, 14; Cornell, 10; Michigan, 8; Princeton, 7; Harvard, 6; Dartmouth, 4; Rutgers, 2; Williams, 2; New York University, "Columbia," Wesleyan, Amherst, Brown, Penn State and Massachusetts Technology, 1 each.

Some surprises occurred. Although Yale qualified as many men as Pennsylvania, the blue will have no more men engaged in the final events than those who showed Thursday, whereas the others will have most powerful reinforcements.

Eight athletes from Michigan came through with preliminary honors, especially R. C. Craig, the sprinter, who won his trial heats in the 100-yard and furlong sprints with his head turned toward his followers. As the little sprinter from Michigan seemed to pause in both these events, yet made them both in fast time, some wonderful punning is expected of him today.

Princeton beat out Harvard for fifth place by a single man, the former getting seven men to the crimson's six, while Dartmouth was seventh with four men left in the running.

No records were broken in the 11 events of the day. The surprises were the strength of Yale and the failure of Cornell to come up to expectations. The blue-jerseyed athletes were regarded as very strong in the field events, but when three of them qualified in the furlong, two in the 100-yard dash and three in the hurdles, Yale's stock took a jump, while Cornell's was depressed. The Ithacans, however, are relying on the steadiness and stamina of Jones in the mile and Berra in the two-mile to win them the victory.

Those who qualified for the events were as follows:

100-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by R. C. Craig, Michigan; second, F. A. Reilly, Yale. Time, 10.6. Second heat—Won by C. W. Munds, Penn; second, F. R. Ross, Michigan. Time, 10.1-5. Third heat—Won by E. Cooke, Princeton; second, A. Lauer, New York University. Time, 10.1-5.

220-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by G. W. Munds, Penn; second, E. U. Thatcher, Yale. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by E. Cooke, Princeton; second, C. W. Bleisstein, Yale. Time, 22.8.

440-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by F. R. Ross, Michigan; second, F. A. Reilly, Yale. Time, 21.4-5. Second heat—Won by H. W. Ford, Cornell; second, R. Cooke, Princeton. Time, 22.8.

880-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. W. Bodley, Penn; second, J. W. Levering, Penn. Time, 11.3. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 15.4-5.

1760-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

3520-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by W. H. Haydock, Penn; second, W. V. Smith, Dartmouth. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by V. A. Stiebel, Cornell; second, R. Hammond, Michigan. Time, 25.1-5.

7040-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

14080-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

28160-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

56320-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

112640-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

225280-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

450560-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

901120-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

1802240-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

3604480-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

7208960-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

14417920-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

28835840-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

57671680-YARD DASH—TRIAL HEATS. First heat—Won by J. B. Cummings, Harvard; second, M. Dwight, Princeton. Time, 22.8. Second heat—Won by G. A. Chisholm, Penn; second, V. B. Havens, Rutgers. Time, 25.1-5.

Philadelphia Athlete Whose Points May Win Big Meet for His College



B. R. MURPHY '13.
Pennsylvania Track Team.

THIRTY-FOUR CARS QUALIFY

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Thirty-four cars qualified Friday in the elimination speed trials on the motor speedway for the 500-mile automobile race to be held on Memorial day. Two cars withdrew, while 10 are still to be tried. Special qualification tests await these 10 cars on Monday. It now seems certain that there will be more than 40 starters in the big race. The large field gives the managers some concern.

The largest field ever started on the Indianapolis speedway contained 26 cars. The drivers who qualified today drove in blue gingham sun-bonnets, which for the rest of the day sailed round the speedway in dizzy fashion.

LAST PRACTISE FOR POLO TEAMS

NEW YORK—Between the rival polo teams for the international polo cup it has been planned that each shall play one more strong practise game. The American cup defenders will play a stiff game with the next best team, Foxhall Keene's Freebooters today. The British cavalry officers will play their final practise game tomorrow afternoon at the Rockaway Hunt Club's field against a fast team. Some individual mallet and ball practise and schooling of ponies took place Friday.

MISS HYDE WINS TITLE.

NEW YORK—Miss L. B. Hyde of the South Shore Country Club won the women's Metropolitan Golf Association's championship on the Scarsdale Country Club Friday for the second time. She won the title last year at Montclair, N. J. In the finals with Mrs. V. M. Earle of Wykagyl, a new contender, she did the course in 89, compared with 78 on Thursday. Mrs. Earle brought in a card of 90, Miss Hyde winning by two up.

EVANS IN EXCEPTIONAL FORM.

LONDON—Charles Evans, of the Edge-water Golf Club of Chicago, who is a competitor in the tournament for the golf championship of Great Britain, showed fine form in the tournament at Troon, Scotland, Friday, when he tied with C. C. Aylmer of the Sidmouth Golf Club, at 76. Michael Scott, the Australian champion, did the course in 77.

TRAVERS PLAYS KIRKBY.

NEW YORK—On the play of Jerome D. Travers and Oswald Kirby, both of New Jersey, will rest the metropolitan golf title for the 36-hole course on the Garden City links. Kirby, who represents the Englewood Country Club, and Travers, representing Upper Montclair Country Club are today fighting it out in the final round.

HARVARD GOLF TOURNAMENT.

The qualifying round for the individual golf championship of Harvard will be played Monday at the links of the Woodland Golf Club at West Newton. The lowest 16 scores for the 18 holes will qualify for match play on Wednesday. A gold medal will be awarded to the champion and a silver medal to the winner of the consolation.

WASHINGTON CREW WINS.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The University of Washington eight-oar crew defeated the University of California crew by seven lengths over the three-mile course on Lake Washington, Friday. The time was 18:22, a record for the course.

OCEAN PARK IS GROWING.

OCEAN PARK, Cal.—Building investments for 1911 will reach the million-dollar mark in a few more weeks, according to the records of Inspector Ball, who says the total for three months is now past \$600,000.

PENNSYLVANIA WILL MEET PRINCETON ON BASEBALL DIAMOND

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania's baseball team will probably see the turning point of the season in the game with Princeton today. The result of this game will greatly affect the chances of the red and blue team for a claim to the championship. The men on the Pennsylvania team have been improving. Clark pitches a very steady game, and has allowed few hits compared with his opponents. Al-denderfer, Donovan and Toomey are displaying much better form in handling the ball.

Coach Thomas has been aiming at greater fielding strength rather than better batting. Thayer has been given a tryout on first, but could not beat out McNabb. Thayer proved in the first Princeton game that he is not the man for third and has gone back to right, Toomey holding third.

The position of shortstop is troubling Coach Thomas a great deal. Both Thayer and Donovan have been tried and the latter will stay there.

Pennsylvania has not an extraordinary team, but the men have performed so well that hopes for the championship are entertained.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	1911.	1910.
Detroit	29	9	763	745
Philadelphia	19	15	559	750
Chicago	17	15	531	538
Pittsburgh	20	15	571	571
Boston	18	16	529	567
New York	17	16	515	714
Cleveland	16	22	421	448
Washington	12	22	353	424
St. Louis	12	25	324	207

NO GAMES FRIDAY.

GAMES TODAY.
Boston at Washington.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Cleveland at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	1911.	1910.
New York	23	13	629	562
Philadelphia	23	14	622	448
Chicago	21	15	618	633
Pittsburgh	20	15	571	571
St. Louis	15	16	484	471
Cincinnati	15	16	484	567
Brooklyn	13	23	361	264
Boston	9	28	243	406

RESULTS FRIDAY.

Brooklyn 7, Brooklyn 2.
New York 5, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 3.

GAMES TODAY.

Philadelphia at Boston.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

BOSTON NATIONALS WINNERS.

The Boston Nationals took Friday's game from Brooklyn, 7 to 2, on the South End grounds. Harry Steinfeldt was at third base for the home team and served to tighten up the infield. Curtis pitched a smooth game and was given superb support by Herzog, Steinfield, Tenney, Ingerton, Sweeney, Miller, Goode and Graham. Barger was hit out, the home players managing to bunch their hits in the third and sixth innings. The score:

Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Boston.....203062000-7 10 1
Brooklyn.....010000000-2 5 1
Batteries, Curtis and Graham; Barger and Ewing. Umpires, O'Day and Brennan.

CINCINNATI BEATS PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG—Pittsburg lost at home for the first time this season Friday, being beaten by Cincinnati, 4 to 3. Frank Smith pitched for the visitors and was effective, especially with men on bases. Smith, whose home is in Pittsburg, was presented with a gold watch by his friends and neighbors. Score:

Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Cincinnati.....020000100-4 8 2
Pittsburg.....002000000-3 9 0
Batteries, Smith and Clark; Adams, Perry and Gibson. Umpires, Clem and Doyle.

N. Y. DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK—The New York Nationals are back in first place, recovering the position by defeating Philadelphia, 5 to 3, Friday afternoon. The fielding of Devo was remarkable and the batting of Snodgrass timely. His fourth hit won the game. The score:

Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
New York.....123400102-5 9 2
Philadelphia.....001000000-3 8 4
Batteries, Snodgrass and Mathewson; Ayres and Wilson; Burns, Alexander and Dooin. Umpires, Flinn and Rigler.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

Troy 5, Elmira 4.
Watkinsville 4, Syracuse 0.
Utica 0, Schenectady 0.

DE ORO MAKES RECORD RUN.

NEW YORK—Alfredo De Oro successfully defended his pool championship Friday night by defeating Charles Weston of Chicago in the final block of points by the tally of 600 balls to 377, in this city. In accomplishing this, De Oro made a high run by adding 38 balls to the 58, with which he finished on Thursday night, for a total of 96.

CONVERSE RUBBER HEELS

The Foundation of a Well Dressed Man. CONVERSE RUBBER HEELS. Wear Better Last Longer. 30c attached.

WOMEN TO PLAY FOR GOLF TITLE OF EAST ON BRAE-BURN LINKS

Championship Tournament Will Be Held on West Newton Course June 5, 6 and 7—Annual Meeting.

PRESENT CHAMPION

The 1911 championship meeting of the Women's Eastern Golf Association will be played on the course of the Brae-Burn Country Club at West Newton, beginning June 5, when the association cup and three medals will be competed for under the rules of the United States Golf Association.

The competition is open to all women golfers belonging to clubs which are members of the association. Each year the winner of the tournament takes the title of champion of the association and has her name engraved on the association cup, which is held for the year by the club from which the winner is entered. The present holder of the title is Miss Fanny Osgood of the Country Club.

The championship competition consists of 54 holes, medal play. Eighteen holes are played on each of the three days of the tournament in succession. The winner receives a gold medal, the winner of the second place receives a silver medal and the winner of the third place receives a bronze medal.

The annual meeting of the association will be held at the Brae-Burn Club on the afternoon of June 6. At this meeting, according to the constitution, each member is represented by one voting delegate, duly authorized by her club secretary.

A prize will be presented for the lowest net score in the handicap stroke competition of 54 holes played at the same time as the championship. Another prize will be presented for the lowest net score in the handicap stroke competition of eighteen holes, played on June 6 and June 7. There will be three net prizes to be presented. The program of events is as follows:

Monday, June 5, 10 a. m.—Women's championship, 18 holes (medal play); handicap competition, 18 holes (medal play).
Tuesday, June 6, 10 a. m.—Women's championship, 18 holes (medal play); handicap competition, 18 holes (medal play).
Wednesday, June 7, 10 a. m.—Women's championship, 18 holes (medal play); handicap competition, 18 holes (medal play).

DARTMOUTH BEATS PENN STATE.

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth won from Penn State here Friday, 4 to 2, playing fast baseball. Conroy was the star man, getting seven assists in eight tries. His base running was also fast. The score:

Innings.....123456789 R.H.E.
Dartmouth.....000030000-4 5 1
Penn. State.....110000000-2 2 3
Batteries, Olsen and Steen; Minich and Young. Umpire, O'Reilly.

WOMEN

MILMORE'S YOUTHFUL BLACKBOARD SKETCH IS IN JEOPARDY FROM BRIMMER SCHOOL DISMANTLING

Trade School to Stand Where Old Pedagogy Long Reigned.

PLACE RECALLS FRANKLIN'S NAME

Mr. Bates' Boys Helpers on Hand Engines of Fire Company.

WHEN the bell in the hall of Brimmer school, on Common street, has given its familiar signal that "school's out" on the 21st of June, and the last little boy has swung himself down the steps and run shouting across the yard, the epoch of a notable public building's usefulness will be ended. After 67 years of service the schoolhouse will open its doors to the dismantlers. They will enter and tear out the partitions of its dark and dingy halls, pull away its steep stairs, pry up its rough, uneven floors. They will prepare the way for the builders, who are to convert the old structure before autumn into quarters for a boys' trade school. The children of the district who have gone to school here will in the future be taught in the fine new building now in process of construction on Ferdinand street.

When the Brimmer building was put up in 1843, and opened on Jan. 1, 1844, the part of Boston in which it stands ranked very much as Newbury street does today. Now it is largely given over to stores and tenements, but its former state can be traced still in the fine old houses lining the streets, but fallen into various stages of dilapidation and decay.

Locality Historic

Strictly, the history of the Brimmer school begins early in the year of 1843 when the first steps were taken toward the creation of it in the erection of the present building to meet the demands of the growing population; but it properly began March 8, 1790, when Richard Gridley, blacksmith, deeded to the town of Boston a lot of land 80x53 feet which is a part of the present school site. For

CONEY ISLAND FIRE CHECKED WITH LOSS OF DREAMLAND PARK

NEW YORK—Fire early today at the Coney Island amusement resort destroyed Dreamland, a main feature of the place, with a loss estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Every person involved escaped.

Tons of water pumped from the ocean by fireboats summoned from Manhattan and Brooklyn gave the firemen the upper hand after hours of fighting.

Captain Ferrari's animal show, considered the second largest collection of wild animals in this country, was destroyed and 79 animals perished.

The Dreamland tower that shot its radiance into the skies and formed the most picturesque and striking feature of Coney Island after dark fell shortly after 3 a. m.

There were many rescues of men and women, cut off in trying to save personal belongings. Three men and a girl, fishing at the end of the big iron pier adjoining Dreamland on the east, were cut off by fire. A water curtain from a fireboat nozzle kept the fire back until a police boat took them off. Two women who tried to save their jewels and money were carried over a blazing roof by firemen.

The fire started in the Scenic railway, the oldest attraction in Dreamland. Five alarms were turned in.

Uncontrolled the fire swung back and raged down both sides of the park to Surf avenue. Burning brands were carried to the big Palmer bathing pavilion and the old steel pier where the steamers land and soon they too were ablaze.

Besides Dreamland 20 other shows and concessions were destroyed, the fire area covering about 16 acres. There was practically no insurance.

Luna park, on the other side of Surf avenue, the famous Bowery and Steeplechase park, although threatened for a time by sparks, were not damaged. Dreamland, it is said, will be rebuilt, as will the other structures destroyed.

In all about 200 buildings were burned and perhaps 2000 persons, concessionaires and employees were made idle. The fire was visible all over Brooklyn and lower New York, and before 3 o'clock the rapid transit trains were bringing a throng of sightseers, while the boulevards were crowded with automobiles bound for the resort.

A new \$250,000 scenic railway, built by Chicago investors, which was to have been opened tomorrow, was among the structures destroyed. Former State Senator William H. Reynolds is the principal owner of Dreamland. When notified of the fire he said:

"Dreamland was worth \$2,500,000, and there is less than \$500,000 insurance."

AMERICAN PORTRAIT SCULPTOR WAS ARTIST AS CHILD



Blackboard pictures drawn by Charles H. Silva, C. H. Allcot and Martin Milmore have been keepsakes of school in Common street for more than sixty years.

this he received the sum of £60, and soon thereafter the old Franklin schoolhouse was built, occupying a part of this old lot. Three years before a fire had devastated that part of the town, destroying 100 buildings, 60 of which were dwelling houses, and one the old Hollis Street church. Marquis de Lafayette had come to the rescue of the sufferers with a contribution of £350, and the neighborhood was picking up again. The church was replaced with another wooden structure and the new schoolhouse did its part to rehabilitate the land. Common street was occupied by dwellings in which lived Mayor Grafton, Payson Perrin, Leonard Ware and Aaron Bean, a teacher in the school. Aaron Black, son of Aaron H., who became president of the Hamilton National Bank, was born in the house and lived there many years. Lemuel Shaw, afterward chief justice of the supreme court, was an usher in the school.

The schoolhouse was a two story wooden building with a small cupola. Each room was heated by a large box stove in one end, the funnel running the entire length of the room. Three rows of benches rising one above the other were grouped on either side of the main aisle. The school was named after Benjamin Franklin and was the first school in the city to be given the name of an individual. Until that time names had been North school, South school, etc., according to the locality.

When the Franklin school opened and for nearly 50 years thereafter it was a school for reading solely. In 1819 the writing school on Mason street was moved to the second story of the building. In 1820 the pupils were moved to the new Franklin schoolhouse on Washington street and the old building was turned into a primary school. It was afterward used for various purposes, a watch house, a ward room, an engine house and for a time for Sunday services by Charles F. Barnard, previous to the erection of his chapel on Warren street.

Modern Times Dawn

By 1843 the population had so increased in the southern part of the city that an additional school building was imperative. The Adams, the Winthrop, the Johnson, the Franklin, which then took care of that district, were overflowing with pupils and a new school was unanimously agreed upon by the school committee, which then was headed by Mayor Martin Brimmer. On May 4 land adjoining the old Franklin school property was purchased and the schoolhouse sold at public auction. On Jan. 1 of the following year the new building was opened. The pupils apportioned to it from other districts gathered in their former buildings and marched proudly to the new, their teachers leading.

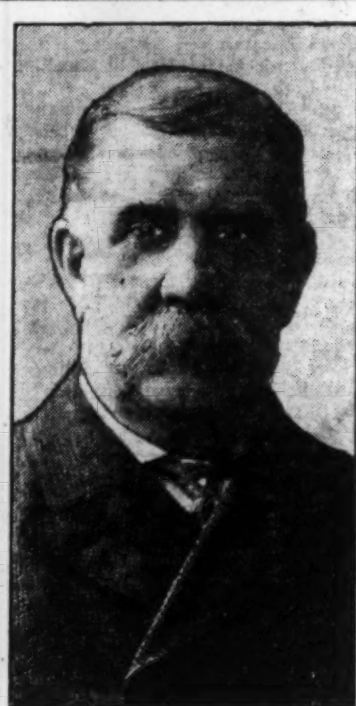
The Brimmer has the distinction of being the first free elementary school in Boston. The elementary school of those days was a very different school from the school of that designation today. Charles J. Prescott, a graduate of the school in '53 and the first president of the Brimmer School Association, which has also the honor of being the first grammar school association formed in Boston, wrote a historical sketch of the school over 23 years ago in which are preserved some interesting reminiscences. Janitor service was unknown in those days, he relates. Boys took their turn in building the fires and doing the sweeping, for which they were rewarded by being dismissed half an hour earlier than the others. School began at 7:30 in the morning and lasted until 4 in the afternoon. It was a long day, but there were compensations, like the half hour given to the boy who kept the room clean. In the case of a fire anywhere around, the boys of the first class were allowed to go, taking with them the buckets which always stood in the entry. When such a thing occurred the boys never came back until the fire was all out, for their presence on such occasions was in demand.

Joshua Bates, Jr., was master of this old school and William A. Shepard was writing master, for the school was conducted on what has come to be known historically as "the double-headed system." Mr. Bates continued in office until 1876 or over 32 years.

In the first story of the new building was a ward room for ward 10 and two primary and intermediate schools were kept by Miss Taft and Miss Goodrich. Above were two large halls, one for writing, the other for reading, each with a recitation room opening off. The seats were so arranged that the boys sat with their backs to the master, but this was changed the following year. Two months after the school opened the enrolment of pupils numbered 408.

City Breaking Bounds

It is interesting to note what Boston was like in those days. Mayor Brimmer,



GEORGE E. RICHARDSON. Back Bay was aquatic playground for Mr. Richardson and other Brimmer boys of the forties.

in his inaugural address on the very day the school was opened, stated that the city had increased in population from 45,000 in 1822, when it first became a city, to 110,000; and added: "Such is the peculiar position of our city and its natural limits, the time must arrive when no spot of equal extent on this side of the Atlantic will number so dense a population; a state of things by no means a subject of congratulation."

The day police at that time consisted of 14 men. The night watch was composed in part, at least, of men who performed their usual daily labors and then watched a part of each or every other night. When they performed all night duty they received in return for it the sum of 60 cents.

Three trains ran daily between Boston and Newton and three to Dedham. Trains to Waltham and Lowell ran with less frequency. "Hourlies" ran on King's line to Roxbury and on Jipson's line to South Boston. Their long covered coaches were drawn by four horses. In 1847 the Dock square and Canton street omnibuses inaugurated the system of local rapid transit. At Dartmouth street was the big basin, where the larger boys went in swimming, and near the foot of Fayette street was the baby basin for the smaller boys. A lad who came into possession of a few coppers would spend them at Morey's or Braman's baths, or would hire a boat of Daddy Kane on Tremont street and row over to the Mill Dam near Beacon street to catch eels.

"Some 'toney' boys had velocipedes then," writes Mr. Prescott, "but bicycles and tricycles were unknown and polo was not in the dictionary and lawn tennis and croquet were Greek. We had no \$5000 baseball players then, and 'home plate,' 'hot grounders,' and 'dropped flies' we did not know. We did know, however, that Ned Hunt could knock a ball more 'sky high' than any other Brimmer boy."

Bunker Hill monument was completed not long before the Brimmer school was built. The newspapers of that day printed the news of events in Washington the fifth day after they happened.

Methods Progressive

The Brimmer school the year after it opened was called by the school committee the model school. As there were no boys to graduate the first year the first graduating exercises took place on August 13, 1846, when Franklin medals were awarded to six pupils, George T. Stoddard, Charles H. Hovey, Fred A. Tuttle, I. I. Harwood, Horace W. Barry and Franklin Smith.

George E. Richardson of the assessor's office in the city hall was one of the first pupils of the school, entering in 1844. William H. Ellison, who graduated in 1850, is the only member of that class now living here. Edward E. Norton, who graduated in 1860, has many interesting incidents to tell of the school life of those days. They were thoroughly grounded by Mr. Bates in grammar, mental arithmetic and geography, he says, while spelling was hammered in, and they had some history. There was no military drill, and no manual training; and drawing consisted in copying German lithographs. When he left school he did not know how to drive a nail or place a screw, accomplishments which he considers necessary for every boy to have, but he did know how to spell. Discipline was an important part of

the school curriculum. Every boy was thrashed, some more and some less, but all some. One class he remembers had only four boys who were whipped at the end of the year, and these each got a diploma for good conduct.

In Mr. Norton's class was William H. Crane, the actor, who has caused many a hearty laugh by his characterizations on the stage. Graduating the year before him was Martin Milmore, the sculptor, who designed the soldiers' monument on the common. In Mr. Norton's memory nothing distinguished either of these two from other boys except the wonderful ability of the latter in drawing. Otherwise they were just boys with the same interests, the same customs and ambitions that have always been characteristic of boys of 14.

The powers of Milmore to delineate things with his pencil were a marvel to all. Mr. Bates had him draw a picture with chalk, in the big room on the top floor. This and sketches by Charles H. Silva and C. H. Allcot still ornament the walls just as they were when the young artists put on them the last finishing strokes. They have been kept by spraying with chemicals. Whether the pictures are to be saved by the remodelers and left to decorate a room in the new trade school is as yet undetermined.

Milmore when attending the Boston Latin school made a bust of Mr. Bates, still preserved at the school, and when but 19 designed and cut the statues that ornamented the old Horticultural hall on Tremont street. In his will he left \$500 to aid in clothing the poor children who attend the school. This has been preserved as a fund which is still used for that purpose. Mr. Crane also is mindful of the Brimmer boys, usually paying them some special attention when in the city.

William H. Crane and others, down to 25 years ago, the smaller boys would gather soon after 7 o'clock in the morning on the steps of Hollis Street church and play tag until the warning bell struck at 8:45. The steps were built of granite blocks with iron guard railings. The graduates of the Brimmer school have been as loyal to it as any college graduate to his alma mater. In 1878 they formed the first grammar school association in the city under the name of the Brimmer School Association. This has met regularly every year since. Its last meeting on April 26, contrary to custom, was in the assembly hall of the old school, a special concession having been made for it by reason of the impending change. It was a remarkable gathering, college graduates, and men who have made their mark in the world sitting by little boys who graduated last year. A member of the first class in the school, Mr. Richards, also was present.

Former Pupils Loyal

This association has been active in pushing the demand for the new building and is promoting the interests of the school in every way it can. It still means to wage a campaign to retain the name of Brimmer school and not have it changed to the Abraham Lincoln as the school authorities have decided. Brimmer is an old and honored name, it is loved and has become historic, and should be preserved, is their contention.

The association has had for its presidents Charles J. Prescott, William R. Jones, Francis E. Bundy, M. D., Thomas R. Mathews, William C. Ullman, Robert P. Gould, James G. Harris, Frank A. Drew, John H. North, Sol. Bacharach, Alfred H. Gilson, Samuel H. Wise, Godfrey Morse, Edward M. Rumery, Edward L. Underwood, William A. McDewitt, Jr., George E. Richardson, L. E. G. Green, A. J. Pickens, W. T. Russell, C. R. S. Speer, Edward E. Norton, who was president 50 years after his graduation, J. J. Keenan, and N. O. Parker. In the 67 years of its history the school has had but four masters, Joshua Bates, from 1844 to 1876, when he was succeeded by E. Bentley Young, who this year retires as master of the Prince school. Quincy E. Dieckman succeeded Mr. Young in 1880. In 1887 the present master, George W. Ransom, was placed in charge of the school.

The pupils of the school have as a rule become the sound business and professional men of the city. A few have attained special eminence as those mentioned. Others are Rear Admiral Frank Wildes of the United States navy, who as a captain was on the bridge of the U. S. S. Boston with Dewey's fleet when it entered Manila bay. He was a graduate of the class of '55. On the same ship, among the "men behind the guns" were other Brimmer boys. Brimmer boys took an honorable part in both the wars in which the country has been engaged since the school was opened.

Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar, at one time commander of the G. A. R., Gen.

Mayor for Whom Building Was Named Felt Alarm at City's Growth.

PUPILS' SPELLING ABILITY ASSERTED

Graduates, While Approving New Quarters, Want Name Kept.

Thomas R. Mathews of the U. S. volunteers, Joseph B. Richards, John A. Keilher, congressman, Benjamin P. Cheney, who married Julia Arthur, the actress, A. Paul Keith, James G. Harris, Charles H. Innes, were graduates of the school, and Henry Dixey at one time attended it. Brimmer boys have occupied many municipal positions and not a few have given good service as members of the school committee.

The present officers of the association are: President, John J. Keenan; vice-president, Newell O. Parker; treasurer, George L. Ellsworth; secretary, Dr. A. H. Gilson; historian, Christopher R. G. Spear; directors, George A. Warren, Matthew F. Keenan, Alexander B. Lathrop, John C. Pendleton, Robert L. Edmunds, William H. Lord, Lewis L. Jones, Simon M. Daniels, Ralph Foster, Edward E. Norton, Fred G. Roberts, Jacob Poullman, William H. Russ, Nathan C. Fowler, Jr., and William T. Russell, together with George W. Ransom, Sol. Bacharach, William A. McDewitt, Jr., trustees, and sub-masters John A. Russell and John J. Maloney.

CALL FOR MORE AUTOS FOR THE CHILDREN'S TRIP

For the children's outing to Sharon June 5 about 150 more automobiles are needed, according to a statement today by those in charge.

It is planned to take hundreds of children who never have a glimpse of the country for a day among the hills and fields. Last year more than 1200 children and 250 attendants were taken care of and including the 300 drivers nearly 2000 were fed. It is expected the total this year will be about 3000.

Dr. M. R. Deming of Tremont Temple has charge of the children and the dinner plans. Chester I. Campbell, secretary of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association, Inc., under whose direction the outing is given, reports that every dealer in Boston has donated every available car they have besides large cash donations. Mayor Fitzgerald has been invited to take the 18-mile run to Sharon and it is hoped Governor Foss will be able to get out during the day and say a few words to the children.

CHICAGO SINGERS REACH NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Two hundred and fifty members of the Swiss Mannerchor of Chicago arrived in New York today. They will sail at 3 p. m. on the French line steamship Chicago for Havre. They will go to Paris for a two days visit and then proceed to Switzerland, where they will be received under the auspices of the Basler Mannerchor. There will be several bands and five singing societies, singers from the Swiss colonies of New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey, to march from the hotel to the ship with them.

AGASSIZ ESTATE PUT AT \$2,267,851

The inventory made of the estate of Alexander Agassiz for purpose of adjusting legacy and succession taxes placed a valuation of \$2,267,851 on the personal estate and \$205,983 on real estate. Of the \$2,473,834 property owned by the estate there was \$1,432,583 in Massachusetts, the remainder being in Rhode Island. The legal residence of Mr. Agassiz was at Newport, R. I. Taxes paid in Massachusetts were \$22,748.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

James Wishart, superintendent of buildings, Eastern district, New Haven railroad, has completed the concrete foundations for the Harrison square tower and station.

The Boston & Albany railroad passenger conductors, baggage masters, brakemen and station men appeared in their new summer uniforms today.

Elmer H. Morse, passenger train master of the New Haven railroad, is inspecting the equipment and crews of the Nantasket Beach line at Nantasket Junction today.

Benjamin R. Pollock, general superintendent of the New Haven railroad, arrived at the South station last evening in the private car 400 from New Haven on company business.

Received Saturday 140 Model Hats

A New York importer's entire stock—designed within the last two weeks for his midsummer season display. Included are white and light-colored Flower Trimmed, Tailored, Dress and Semi-Dress Hats—not a model designed to sell for less than 25.00, and some as high as 38.00.

All Priced 10.00 Each

Never before have Chandler & Co. been able to offer such great values at this price, as they are the most desirable Hats that can be found and just at the beginning of the summer season—not a hat in this lot has ever been shown at retail before.

Also 85 Tailored and Semi-Dress Models

In black, white and colors suitable for garden, beach and country wear. Original values 10.00 and 15.00, choice at 5.00

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, near West

TRUSTEES OF SHAW ESTATE CRITICIZED BY BAR COMMITTEE

While the trustees of the estate of the late Quincy A. Shaw were not guilty of a violation of the statutes, they violated the standard of ethics to which the legal profession should conform, according to a report received by Mayor Fitzgerald today from a committee of the Boston Bar Association, relative to the conduct of the trustees in connection with their inventory of the estate, filed Oct. 1, 1908.

Of the three trustees only two, Robert F. Herriek and Francis C. Welch, are members of the bar association. Mr. Shaw is engaged in mercantile business. The committee report, which covers 15 typewritten pages and contains more than 4000 words, declares that no further action is necessary.

The trustees made a statement with the inventory of the estate to the effect that it amounted to \$7,150,483.88, adding a memorandum stating: "Also other personal estate to be hereafter included and accounted for."

Sometime later the trustees filed with the tax commissioner an inventory showing that the estate actually amounted to \$2,818,304.43.

The grievance committee of the Bar Association, consisting of Edward W. Hutchins, Arthur D. Hill, Charles T. Gallagher, Theodore H. Tindale, John Lowell, R. D. Weston and Charles E. Shattuck, prominent Boston lawyers, reviewed the entire action of the trustees, the proceedings in the probate court and the action of the finance commission.

A copy of the findings was also sent to the council of the Bar Association, of which Morsfield Storey is the head.

LISBON WATCHING TO STOP REVOLT

LONDON—A newspaper report from Lisbon says the republican government is taking great precautions here and all over the country to severely repress any Royalist agitation.

The newspapers declare that the Spanish government ordered the removal of Madrid of suspect Portuguese living on the frontier.

Many important arrests continue to be made all over the country. Lisbon is empty, the streets are deserted, and hundreds of Carbonari, members of the Republican secret society, are sleepless and vigilant. There have been no disturbances in Lisbon.

REFUSES TO HEAR THE G. B. COX CASE

CINCINNATI — Judge Edward H. Jones, the Democratic incumbent of the circuit court, has telegraphed to Chief Justice Thomas Jones his declination to hear the George B. Cox perjury case and asking that a substitute be chosen from among the other circuit judges.

Prosecutor Hunt has already filed affidavits of prejudice against the two Republican circuit judges, Peter Swing and Sam W. Smith. This puts the case in the same position as before, when an entirely new personnel of the circuit court had to be created to hear the Cox case.

SHIELDS FINED FOR SHOOTING. PLYMOUTH, N. H.—J. Walter Shields of Philadelphia, charged with killing Christopher Keeney at Warren, N. H., Feb. 5, was found guilty of manslaughter Friday afternoon after the jury had deliberated three hours. Justice Pike sentenced him to pay a fine of \$500 and costs of prosecution.

TECH EXPERT SHOWS NEEDS OF JAPAN IN TECHNICAL TRAINING

Jasper Whiting, a Boston business man, who is investigating the Orient with reference to the educational needs of the country on commission of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to examine and report on these needs in Japan, China and India, has written from Tokio some of his impressions.

Mr. Whiting notes first the status of technical education in Japan, and, second, the formation of a local M. I. T. society in Tokio, with a permanent organization. Of this Dr. Takuma Dan 78, is secretary and treasurer, while other members are Aechirau Homma, chief engineer of the Aschiro railway and Stejro Fukuzawa, owner and manager of the Jiji Shippo, a local newspaper. Two important matters presented themselves at this meeting in Tokio. One was the taking of immediate steps towards the raising of money for an annual free scholarship in the institute and the other, the question whether means might not be taken whereby prospective students could be examined in Japan. Having looked over the situation in Japan Mr. Whiting has gone forward to China where he is in the midst of a similar investigation.

So far as Japan is concerned, Mr. Whiting, writing from Tokio, states that it acknowledges its universities to be weak along the lines of technical education, and of such interest has his visit been to the authorities that the Ashi Shimbun, an important journal of Tokio, has devoted much space to the purpose of his visit.

EMERSON COLLEGE LEAVES OLD HOME FOR NEW QUARTERS

The Emerson College of Oratory, which has been located for 10 years at Chickering hall, is moving to Huntington Chambers hall, where it has leased quarters for three years. A few rooms will be used for the summer classes and the accommodations needed for the regular school season will be available in September.

The college has an endowment fund started. Dr. E. Charlton Black, Dean Ross and other members of the board of directors aim to erect an academic building somewhere in the Fenway district.

When a fund of \$50,000 is raised the college will be converted from a private institution into an endowed one, which shall have power to grant degrees.

AUTO FOR BROCKTON FIRE CHIEF. BROCKTON, Mass.—A 35-horsepower automobile for use by Harry L. Marston, chief of the fire department, has been purchased by the fire committee of the city council, and will be ready for use June 1.

MAINE PLANS MASONIC FAIR. PORTLAND, Me.—It has been announced that as soon as the Masonic temple on Congress street is finished there will be a state Masonic fair.

Samoset House PLYMOUTH, MASS.

A quite comfortable place to spend the holiday, and visit the points of historic interest. The beautiful old town never looked better than now.

Special Chicken and Lobster Dinner Sunday and Tuesday.

REBEL AND FEDERAL ROOPS JOIN HANDS FOR MEXICAN PEACE

(Continued from Page One.)

anating from the revolution, shall act arily until it fulfils the national irations.

"These governors who have been designed by the people, others who have in candidates on various occasions and bers who shall be legally installed, and he named in accord with the popular iration, will be a guaranty of our ure liberty.

"Mexicans, when I invited you to take arms I said that you would be in- icible in war and magnanimous in tory. You have fulfilled faithfully r prognosis, earning the admiration of the whole world. Now it is commended that, just as you have own how to grasp arms in the de- use of your rights, you should con- ue in the capacity of the national iards, placing yourselves in the lofty sition which guards order and con- itutes guaranty for society and for e new regime of things.

"You who retire to private life are med with the new weapon which you ve conquered, the vote. Use liberally at powerful weapon and very soon u will see that it is proportionately more important and durable victory an that which your rifle has afforded u.

"Retiring to private life in the cap- cy of a simple citizen, I will continue, wever, to be considered as chief of e present revolutionary party, and ll labor in harmony with the govern- ent of Senor de la Barra, placing at e services my energies.

"I well understand that, since it was ho promoted the revolution and will regarded as chief of the revolution- y party emanating from it, I must nsecrate myself to reestablishing or- r and public peace and continue to be tchful of the interests of the politi- l party which has placed in me its nfidence."

El Paso, Tex., will tender the revolu- ary leader a dinner on Monday ght. Three months ago he was forced flee from that city charged with con- rary to violate the neutrality laws, day the warrant was quashed.

Madero will come again to El Paso Tuesday night to be a guest at a nner to the officers of the United ates army stationed here. He will sit the same table with the men, who til a few days ago, looked upon him a rebel championing a hopeless cause.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico—Porfirio Diaz, rmer PRIZ, is cruising south today e Ypiranga, a Hamburg-American ssel, but will return to this city in e to sail for Europe on Wednesday, is reported.

REBEL OFFICER SENTENCED.
AGUA-PRIETA, Mex.—Found guilty e deserting in the face of the enemy, opez, the insurrecto commandant who andoned his followers here, has been nted by an insurrecto court martial eight years in prison.

BOYS' CONFERENCE FOR BROOKLINE

The Federation of Boys' Clubs will id its fifth annual conference in Brook- e on June 5-6 in the Union building. Officers will be elected and rallies and tical meetings are scheduled. At h the candidates will speak for them- es. Among the speakers will be Miss e Adams of Hull house, Chicago; orge A. Bellamy of Cleveland, O.; alexander Johnson of Ft. Wayne, Ind.; r. David Snelgen of Boston and Dr. eWitt Wilcox of Brookline.

Most of the clubs represented at the nference are those of Massachusetts.

ONE SEVEN MEN AT NEW HAVEN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Seven local en connected with baseball pools eaded guilty to violating the state ws on gambling and were fined sums ng from \$25 to \$100 in the police urt today.

The names and fines are: George Ban- n, \$200; Arthur Janswick, \$100; John owley, \$50; Louis Ohne, \$100; John J. arney, \$100; Christopher Dunn, Car- y's agent, \$25; and Emil Cesting, \$50.

TREASURY AGENT GETS PROMOTIONS

Carl Chandler of Boston, a special easury agent, received official notice day of his promotion to the position gent in charge of the New England vision. His headquarters will be in eton. Mr. Chandler is a former news- per man, and he was appointed to the easury by former President Roosevelt.

HARVARD TO GET \$10,000.
CINCINNATI—In the will of Miss ary Dexter of this city is a clause hich gives \$10,000 to Harvard Uni- ersity, to be used in the endowment nd.

At the office of the president of Har- rd it was said that there had been otification of the gift received there.

Silks
THRESHER BROS.
The Specialty Silk Store
40 TEMPLE PLACE
Boston, Mass.

TECHNOLOGY MAN TO FLY IN A HOME-BUILT AEROPLANE

H. Angus Connors of 10 Auburn street, Roxbury, a Technology graduate, class of '04, is constructing an aeroplane which he will try out in about 10 days either at the Harvard aviation field in Atlantic or on the field at Waltham, which he has been invited to inspect tomorrow.

Mr. Connors, who made the longest amateur flight (unofficial) of 33 miles, over Lake Winnepesaukee, Feb. 23, 1910, in a machine which he built, is, with Frank S. Corlew, an organizer of the H. Angus Connors Aviation Company, with headquarters at 201 Devonshire street.

Plans are also in progress for the formation of a Boston aeroplane dealers association for the purpose of conducting meets, shows and to further the interests of this industry.

RENEW RIVALRY ON SECOND PLACE

Announcement by Allen T. Treadway, president of the Massachusetts Senate, that he would not be a candidate for further political honors increases the chances of other possible candidates for the Republican nomination for lieutenant-governor.

Former Representative Robert Luce of Somerville, Councillor Walter S. Glidden of Somerville, Senator Melvin S. Nash of Hanover and Senator George L. Barnes of Weymouth have been mentioned.

Councillor Glidden will probably support Mr. Luce. Senator Barnes says he is not a candidate. Senator Nash also declares that pressing business engagements will probably prevent him from being a candidate.

MELROSE RAISING LAST OF \$20,000

Workers in the civic campaign in Melrose will make every effort to obtain an additional \$5000 tonight to add to the proposed fund of \$20,000. The subscriptions are \$11,850, leaving \$8150 to be raised today and Monday.

Speaker Walker of the Legislature is to address the workers tonight, being the first out-of-town speaker, and on Monday night Robert Lincoln O'Brien will speak.

NEW FERRYBOAT BIDS TO BE ASKED

New bids are to be asked for building a ferryboat for the city, the finance commission having insisted that a contract awarded to the highest bidder was not proper.

Commissioner Rourke of the public works department awarded the contract to William McKie of East Boston, whose bid was some \$3000 higher than the other bidder, because he agreed to deliver it early.

ELECTRIC ENGINES THROUGH HOOSAC

Complete electric train service through the Hoosac tunnel on the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad was inaugurated today. The first trains through hauled all the way by electric locomotives were freight trains. The first passenger train was the Troy-Albany express leaving Boston Friday evening at 11:30.

LYNN LASTERS TO END STRIKE

LYNN, Mass.—The lasters in the A. E. Little & Co. shoe factory have voted to return to work next Wednesday. They went out six weeks ago, and settlement of the trouble means that about 2000 persons will immediately resume work.

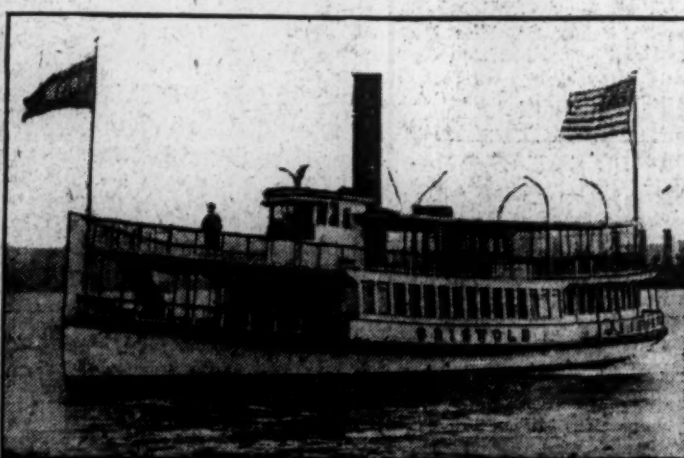
STOPS TRAIN AT DITCH.

WEST CORNWALL, Conn.—The New York express over the Berkshire division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, with passengers for Canaan, Lenox and Pittsfield, was stopped on the edge of a ditch Friday afternoon by brakes set by Engineer Harry Grant after the tender had been derailed by a broken journal.

THANKS FOR MAYOR BARRY.

Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge is in receipt of a letter from the Harvard Square Business Men's Association thanking him for the prompt manner in which Boylston street, Cambridge, is being put in order again, now that the subway work therein is finished.

GRISWOLD WHICH MAKES FIRST TRIP



Boat that will ply between Crescent Beach and Bass Point.

OLD SOUTH WOOD GAVEL GIVEN TO BOSTON R. AND S. M.

Benjamin Taft, a member of Hiram council R. and S. M., who has frequently been the guest of Boston council presented a gavel to the council at the assembly on Friday evening in the Masonic temple.

In tendering the gift he alluded to the welcome always accorded him by cryptic Masons in the temple, and said that he desired to leave with it a tangible souvenir as an expression of his feelings.

Third Illustrious Master Paul received the gift on behalf of the council.

The gavel bears a silver plate on which is inscribed: Presented to Boston council, R. and S. M., by Benjamin Taft, May 26, 1911. Wood from old South church erected 1720.

There was an exemplification of the last degree of the rite, when the chief officers were filled by Joseph T. Paul, Jesse E. Ames, Charles S. Damrell, Walter B. Tripp and Albert A. Gleason. The music was under the direction of Thomas M. Carter.

WAKEFIELD VOTES STREET TO MILITIA

Wakefield selectmen voted on Friday night to grant the request of Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson for the troops to use streets of that town during the militia maneuvers this summer, and also possibly for the use of camping grounds.

In connection with the camping grounds request, it is rumored that a site is being negotiated for at the northern end of Lake Quannapowitt, which may mean that one of the way camps will be established there. The detailed arrangements for the maneuvers of these two brigades have not been completed.

The maneuvers will be held from July 23 to 30, with infantry, cavalry and field artillery taking part. Only the state's troops will be employed this time; there will be no United States forces, as was the case two years ago, when the "Reds" came from New York.

CANADA HAS WON 2,000,000 SETTLERS

OTTAWA, Ont.—During the last 10 years Canada has received nearly 2,000,000 immigrants of whom approximately 750,000 were from Great Britain and 700,000 were from the United States.

An immigration bulletin just issued gives the figures up to the end of the last fiscal year, March 31, as 1,714,326 for the decade.

Since then nearly 200,000 more have arrived, divided about equally between British and American.

TELEPHONE BOND OF \$7,500,000 FILED

A \$7,500,000 bond, the largest on record in Boston, was filed Friday in the United States circuit court by the American Bell Telephone Company to guarantee, if it becomes necessary, payment to the Western Union Telegraph Company of the award of \$3,144,529.11 it obtained in a suit for infringement of patents brought by it against the telephone corporation. The bond is signed by President Theodore N. Vail.

SENIOR WELLESLEY CREW WINS.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—The Wellesley College crew competition held Friday afternoon resulted in a victory for 1911. Miss Marjorie Wyatt, head of rowing, presented the big Hunnewell cup to 1911's captain, Anna Skinner, and then awarded the "W's." Eight were given to members of the 1911 crew, five to 1912, and one to 1913.

NEW OCEAN PIER LINER MAKES ITS INITIAL VOYAGE

Sailing today, the steamboat Griswold makes its first trip as one of the fleet of the Ocean Pier line which is to ply this season between the new \$100,000 pier at Crescent beach to Bass Point, Nahant, and return.

The steamer is 105 feet long, 25 feet beam, 400-horsepower, compound engine; and chartered to carry between 400 and 500 persons. She will take special excursion parties trips in the summer. Although the Griswold is only making a trial trip today, the regular sailings will be opened by the steamer Lincoln.

For a number of years this line has been contemplated, and through the efforts of Lawrence F. Sherman, general manager of the Boston & Nahant Steamboat Company and his associates it is now a fact.

BOSTON MOUNTAIN CLUB MEMBERS IN BERKSHIRE HILLS

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club, who are on a Memorial day excursion in the Berkshires, on the line between New York and Massachusetts, will today walk to the Bash-Bish Falls in Massachusetts, about a mile east of their headquarters at the Bash-Bish Inn, in Berkshire Pass, N. Y. The party includes about 40 from Boston and many others from various parts of the country who met the party at the inn.

The members of the Boston party left this city in a special sleeper on the Boston & Albany railroad Friday night and arrived at the inn in time for breakfast this morning. William T. May and W. Frank Mattson are in charge of the trip.

Trips will be taken to Mt. Everett in the town of Mt. Washington, Mass., an elevation of 2624 feet, on which there is a state reservation; to Mt. Alander, to Bear Rock falls and to the town of Salisbury, in Connecticut, and a drive to Copake lake. The party will return Wednesday.

The members of the Boston party include: Miss Lulu G. Adams and Mrs. Adams of Brookline; Mrs. Josephine R. Atkinson, Boston; Miss Ethel Batchelder, Reading; Miss Emma Batchelder, Everett; C. N. Borden, Fall River; Joseph T. Brown, Miss Josephine Brown and W. R. Chester, Brookline; Arthur P. Dana, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. David Demarest, Lynn; Miss Margaret A. Dunn, Roxbury; Alexis H. French, Brookline; Thomas K. Gale, Syracuse, N. Y.; Nathan H. Glover, Neponset; Miss Maria A. Goodwin, Walter L. Hathaway, Brockton; Herbert Jenney, South Boston; Jarvis B. Keene and Mrs. Jarvis B. Keene, Watertown; E. I. Marvell, Fall River; William T. May, Newton Center; William Miller, Lynn; Cheever Newhall, Boston; Miss Hattie C. Newhall, Lynn; Charles A. Reed, Manchester; Mrs. Ella A. Sawyer, Roxbury; L. Elmer Wood, Fall River; W. A. Rollins, Newton Center; W. Frank Mattson, Brookline; J. H. Emerton, Boston; William H. Ham and Mrs. Ham, Newton Center; A. Selwyn Wykefield, Melrose, and H. A. Perkins, Lynde.

SOMERVILLE PLANS A \$60,000 SCHOOL

Charles A. Burns, mayor of Somerville, has announced that the city of Somerville will soon erect a \$60,000 school building on the boulevard in West Somerville.

The mayor said: "The plans are not ready as yet, as the appropriation has but lately passed. The work upon the plans of the building is being pushed, and it is hoped that soon they will be able to excavate."

"Only a part of the building will be erected this year. The rest will probably be constructed in 1912."

CAMBRIDGE CITY CHARTER ACTIVITY

The proposed city charter for Cambridge, which has passed the Legislature, but has yet to be signed by the Governor and voted upon by the people of the city has been printed in pamphlet form and is being distributed throughout the city among the Democrats. This is understood to be the first step in a campaign in opposition to the charter.

We Have Anticipated Every Summer Need
In Assembling the Immense Stocks Now Shown

In Our Two Great Buildings

And Can Assure Our Patrons Selection From the
Most Complete Assortment in New England of

New Summer Merchandise

Of Every Kind and Description

Not only are the assortments of these goods much larger than can be found elsewhere, but our unequalled buying facilities make it possible to show many articles exclusive with us and not to be found in any other Boston Store.

Jordan Marsh Company

ELEVATED ERECTING DISTRIBUTING DEPOTS



TRANSFORMER STATION FOR THE BOSTON ELEVATED RY CO WEBSTER ST BROOKLINE

NEW TRANSFORMER STATION SOON TO BE READY IN BROOKLINE

The new transformer station of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, now in the process of construction on Webster street, Brookline, will present a pleasing exterior of brick, stone and cement with high arched, latticed windows. This station is one of several to be erected in various sections of the city and suburbs to take the heavy alternating current to be distributed from the central power station now building on the South Boston waterfront.

This station is planned to be an architectural addition to the residential section it is to occupy and the artistic features of the design have been developed by the firm of architects, Peabody & Stearns, with this in view. No tall chimney, smoke or odors will be associated with this station. The only boiler or chimney in the building will be for heating purposes.

A transformer station differs materially from a power station in that power is not produced in the former, but passes through it and is transformed from alternating to direct current and from high to relatively low voltage. There will be but three transformer units in the building through which the current will pass and be reduced for use by the electric cars.

The station is to be about 50 feet wide, 80 feet deep and 50 feet in height to the top of the ornamental frontage above the roof. The conspicuous feature of the front elevation is the imposing doorway, flanked on either side by latticed windows over which are three brick

arches. Across the front of the building, above the arches, is an area of plain cement that, by contrast, brings out the carefully studied architectural lines of the surrounding brick work. The work is expected to be completed during the fall.

ARLINGTON G. A. R. TO BE AT SERVICE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Post 36, G. A. R., of Arlington, under command of George R. Barnes, will come here in automobiles Sunday evening to attend a memorial service of the Waverley people's forum.

Comrade White of Arlington will deliver an address on his experiences in the Andersonville stockade. The hall will be decorated and an orchestra of the young people of various churches will supply music.

ADVERTISING TALK BY EDISON EXPERT

L. D. Gibbs, superintendent of advertising for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, gave a talk on advertising before a large gathering of agents for electric vehicles, accessories and supplies and owners and prospective owners of cars in the assembly room of the New England section of the Electric Vehicle Association of America in the Edison building Friday evening.

NEW SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The new sinking fund commission of Cambridge met Friday night and organized with Frank A. Allen chairman, John McDuffee clerk and Timothy W. Good treasurer. It was voted to turn over the funds of the commission, approximately \$5,000,000, a week from next Tuesday, at the Harvard Trust Company, Cambridge.

SPRINGFIELD ENDS 275TH ANNIVERSARY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Closing the celebration of its two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary Friday, Springfield turned out to the mass meeting and exercises in Court Square theater and at the concert by the Second Regiment band on Court square, preceding the meeting in the theater. Starting at 6 o'clock in the morning, with the sunrise gun at the armory, the celebration was carried through without a hitch in the proceedings.

EXPECT REPAIRS ON SCHOOL.

It is expected that a special appropriation for repairs will be made as the result of the public hearing before a committee of the Melrose aldermen Friday night, at which it was stated that both the new wings of the Melrose high school which were added last year are faulty and defective in construction.



WEST INDIAN TRIMMED HATS

Hand-woven by the natives of Curacao and attractively trimmed in our own work-rooms. They are excellent hats for country and beach wear. Price \$2.00 upward.

Davis
East India House
373 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WALTHAM.

Officers elected by the Parish Guild of Christ Episcopal church are: President, Miss Sarah Shepard; secretary, Mrs. William Schwartz; treasurer, Mrs. T. N. Thompson; executive committee, Mrs. George E. Parmenter, Mrs. J. M. Fyfe, Mrs. G. F. Telfer, Mrs. C. H. Dwinell, Mrs. George M. Frost, Miss Jane Camp.

Officials of the Waltham Watch Company announce that the factory will close June 30 for its annual vacation and will reopen July 24.

BROCKTON.

Bay State commandary, Knights Templars, will observe St. John's day with an outing.

The Young Peoples Society of the Swedish Lutheran church will have an outing at Linde's grove on Memorial day.

William A. Jacobs of Milwaukee, socialist candidate for Governor of Wisconsin last year, will speak under auspices of the Brockton Socialist Club June 9.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The Arlington Heights Study Club has elected: President, Mrs. Bert S. Currier; first vice-president, Mrs. Herbert A. Snow; second vice-president, Mrs. T. W. White; recording secretary, Mrs. George A. Clark; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. W. Byram; treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Vaughn; auditor, Mrs. Thomas Barnes. The chairmen of the committees are: Program, Mrs. Alfred Patterson; hospitality, Mrs. T. L. Quimby; music, Mrs. J. Herbert Mead.

WINTHROP.

The new flagpole placed at the high school this week on Monday morning will be dedicated by the pupils and a new flag unfurled.

Parents' day, when an exhibition of the work of the manual training department and of the sewing of the girls will be held, is scheduled for the Center schools June 6; at the beach June 7, and at the Highlands June 8. The high school drawing exhibition is set for June 6.

NORWELL.

Arrangements are being made for a reunion of the Assinippi Institute, which flourished at the old Assinippi hall a number of years ago, to be held in Union hall at Assinippi July 29. The executive committee consists of David H. Stoddard of North Hanover, Joseph T. Corlew of Dover, Mrs. Emma Lucas of North Abington, George Bailey of this town and Mrs. Hattie Chamberlain of Hanover.

QUINCY.

An exhibition of the work of the Italian free hand drawing school will be held at the school rooms, 25 Liberty street, this evening.

The Rev. Preston Gurney of Central Falls will preach at the Wollaston Congregational church Sunday. The Rev. H. A. Weston of Randolph will conduct the services at the First Unitarian church.

BRIDGEWATER.

The Musical Society of the Central Square Congregational church will give an entertainment and strawberry festival in the vestry of the church the evening of June 6.

A series of summer band concerts is to be given in Central square by the Bridgewater band.

BRAintree.

A public memorial service will be held in the town hall Sunday afternoon.

The Rev. Paul S. Phelan of Hingham will preach in All Souls Unitarian church Sunday.

There will be a patriotic vesper service in the Union Congregational church Sunday evening.

WEYMOUTH.

The King's Daughters Union has elected: President, Mrs. Robert S. Hoffman; vice-presidents, Mrs. Frank Wellington, Mrs. Wallace Whitton; secretary, Mrs. James B. Jones; treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Sampson; executive committee, Mrs. G. W. Tinkham; Mrs. Everett Baker and Mrs. Winslow M. Tirrell.

ARLINGTON.

The Girls Club of the St. Johns Episcopal church will give a "June party" June 3 from 3 to 10 o'clock on the grounds in front of the parish house on Pleasant street.

The members of the Arlington high school will present "La Joie Fait Peur" in Coting hall next Thursday evening.

UNITED STATES PROTESTS WIN ENTRANCE OF JEWS TO RUSSIA

WASHINGTON—As a concession to the continued protests of the United States against the discrimination by Russia against Jews who are American citizens they are to be admitted hereafter under restrictions to be prescribed by the Russian government. Official information has been received here that Russia will henceforth accord more liberal treatment to the Jews.

This government contended that the barring of the Jews constituted a violation of the commercial treaty of 1832 between the two countries, which provided among other things for reciprocal rights of travel.

Under the procedure which has prevailed up to this time Jews were admitted to Russia only after they had obtained passports which were properly vided by the Russian embassy or by Russian consular officers in this coun-

WAKEFIELD.

Charles H. Howe, principal of the high school, presented commissions to the following officers at the exhibition drill of the Wakefield high school battalion Friday night: Maj. Leroy Learned, Capt. Alfred Wilkins, Capt. Paul B. Eaton, Lieut. Waldo Bears, Lieut. F. Earl Wallace, Sergts. Chester Griffin, William McKie, John Avery, Robert Jackson, Lawrence Harris, Wesley Edmonds, Hardie Russell, Hazen Walton, Earl Bears, and Corporals Fred McKie, Norman Parker, Robert Ide, Edgar Magee, Albert Johnson, Albert Farwell, Henry Reid, Alfred Collinson, Julian Reed, Earl Stewart.

BROOKLINE.

Donald Field and Julia Bowker were the winners of the cups awarded as prizes to the best boy and girl athletes of the graduating class of the Lawrence school.

June 11 will be children's day at St. Mark's M. E. church.

The Riverdale Casino has elected: President, Edward W. Baker; vice-president, R. C. Seaver; treasurer, George F. Maxwell; secretary, Grant W. Nowell.

LEXINGTON.

The Lexington chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has presented a colonial chair for the banquet room of the Continental hall at Washington.

The recently organized camp of Sons of Veterans will appear in public for the first time in dress uniform Tuesday afternoon in the parade.

WESTON.

The Weston Electric Light & Water Company has awarded a contract for enlarging its reservoir and work will start next week.

H. L. Allison has been appointed a member of the board of health to succeed E. O. Clark. Edward Jennings has been appointed inspector of cattle.

EAST LEXINGTON.

The school committee has appointed Miss Gertrude Pierce as an assistant teacher in the primary department of the Adams grammar school.

Memorial day exercises at the Adams school Monday afternoon will begin at 2 o'clock.

WESTWOOD.

The Westwood school, Islington, will hold an exhibition of its year's work on June 2.

The Westwood Unitarian Society will tender the Rev. and Mrs. Ernest A. Chase a reception June 6.

ARLINGTON PLANS MAY 30 EXERCISES

Plans for the observance of Memorial day are nearing completion. George Barnes, commander of the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., is in charge.

In the morning the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., and its auxiliary together with the members of the Woman's Relief corps will be the guests of E. Nelson Blake at his residence.

The parade will include the Francis Gould post 36, G. A. R., and its auxiliary; the Woman's Relief corp No. 43, and the Charles V. Marsh camp 45, Sons of Veterans.

CHICAGO L-Road MERGER PLANNED

CHICAGO—The directors of the South Side Elevated railroad have agreed to recommend that the stockholders of the company accept the offer made by the Henry A. Blair syndicate for their share holdings with a view of merging the property with the other elevated railroads of Chicago.

The boards of directors of all the local elevated railroads now have agreed to accept the offer made to their companies by the Blair syndicate.

ISSUE OF POSTAL BANK BONDS SOON

WASHINGTON—The first of the postal savings bank bonds will be issued soon. Treasury officials have been notified that depositors at many of the banks are turning in their accounts and asking for the new securities.

The new bonds will be in denominations of \$20, \$50 and \$100 and will pay 2½ per cent interest. Any depositor in a postal bank can become a holder of government bonds for the asking.

READING.

These new committees have been named for the Christian Union church: Music, Miss Emma Adden, Miss Flora M. Ramsey, C. Winthrop Smith; reception, Miss Helen R. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Dillaway, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. French, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. Joshua D. Upton; finance committee, A. W. Clark, William Dennison, Arthur H. Jewett, Miss M. K. Eames, Miss Gertrude Ruggles; nominating committee, W. S. Davis, Charles A. Loring, S. Round, C. W. Smith, Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson; auditor, Mary A. Bancroft; trustees, J. W. Morton, E. L. Hutchinson, A. M. Mansfield, Mrs. F. P. Harvey, Mrs. E. N. Hunt.

CHELSEA.

The annual interclass track meet of the high school will be held on the Carter street oval, June 3.

Two historical pictures have just been presented the public library by Frederick W. Snow of Cary avenue. One shows the old city hall, the Maverick school-house and the house of hose 3. The other taken on Chestnut street shows the former Universalist church and a part of the old Williams school.

Today is the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Chelsea creek, and by invitation of the board of control and the members of Old Suffolk chapter, S. A. R., flags are displayed by most of the American families.

SOMERVILLE.

Drew B. Hall, the newly elected librarian of the public library, has visited the library a number of times to familiarize himself with conditions there before the time comes for his taking office.

The pupils of Datic Louise Kobson Stearns will hold a recital in Anthoine hall Monday evening, June 5.

DEDHAM.

The valedictorian at the Dedham high school will be Miss Estelle de L'Etoile and the class prophet Wallace Freeman.

The question as to who the salutatorian will be is yet in abeyance, as two pupils are tied on points, the Misses Susan Gaynor and Ellen Coles.

WHITMAN.

E. J. Rourke, street superintendent, has laid a tarvia road on Centre avenue and is now laying a similar one on Brockton avenue from Washington street west.

NEW YORK M. E. CHURCHES ELECT

NEW YORK—The annual convention of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church, New York district, has elected these officers:

President, the Rev. Burdette B. Brown of Mamaroneck; first vice-president, the Rev. M. O. Lepley of Greenwich, Conn.; second vice-president, Miss Carolyn Smith of Norwalk, Conn.; third vice-president, Miss Marion Simons of Port Chester, N. Y.; fourth vice-president, Miss Jennie Guggenheim; superintendent of junior league work, Miss Elsie Moor of Greenwich, Conn.; recording secretary, Miss Ida M. Davenport of Stamford, Conn.; corresponding secretary, B. F. Hutchings of Mt. Vernon and treasurer, Arthur S. Platt of East Norwalk, Conn.

GATELEY SUIT COSTS CITY \$17,000

An award of \$17,000 has been made by Judge Fessenden in the superior court against the city of Boston in favor of Mary H. Gateley in a suit brought for \$100,000 damages.

The suit alleged breach of contract on the part of the city in not living up to an agreement made in 1903 for the construction of a bulkhead at their wharf on Albany street at the foot of Union park, the laying of a sewer and filling in of the wharf. The city was to pay \$450 rental monthly while the work was in progress.

WHITNEY RUMOR FOR FIRE HEAD

NEW YORK—City hall reports are to the effect that Patrick A. Whitney, commissioner of correction, is the choice of Mayor Gaynor for fire commissioner, with Deputy Commissioner Driscoll of the police department to succeed him in the department of correction.

Arthur J. O'Keefe, deputy fire commissioner in charge of the Brooklyn and Queens territory, wants to be fire commissioner, but Police Commissioner Waldo and the mayor want him for Mr. Waldo's first deputy.

ARMS FOR HIGH SCHOOL BOYS.

WASHINGTON—A resolution was introduced on Friday by Representative Pepper of Iowa authorizing the secretary of war to issue government arms and ammunition to high school pupils for military instruction and practice.

BROOKLINE AWAITS CLASS DAY.

Class day of the Brookline high school will take place Friday. Exercises will be held in the school hall, and there will be an athletic exhibition in front of the school under the direction of Henry Carroll. Eric Stone is class president.

CAMBRIDGE LIBRARY REPORT.

Clarence W. Ayer, librarian at the public library, in his report to the trustees says that the circulation of books during the last year was 314,316 as against 310,304 for the previous year, a gain of 3922.

MISS BLACKWELL NOW NEW ENGLAND SUFFRAGIST HEAD



MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Friends of Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and of the suffrage movement generally declare that her succession to the presidency of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is a most happy and logical one in that Miss Blackwell is the acknowledged leader of the movement in this section through her 30 years of devotion to the suffrage cause.

In 40 years the New England woman suffrage association has had only two presidents, Mrs. Howe, and now Miss Blackwell, who was elected at the annual meeting held in the Park street church Friday.

Other officers elected were: Secretary, Mrs. Jenny Merrick, and treasurer, Francis J. Garrison.

Resolutions adopted included one that all women in the employ of city or state, including teachers, ought to receive equal pay with men when they bear equal work and responsibility.

PASTOR PLEASD WITH FT. BANKS BASEBALL EDICT

"We pulled all the legitimate wires we could and no doubt when the matter was presented in the right light to the new secretary of war he did what he thought was right in the matter," said the Rev. James F. Allen, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Winthrop today, referring to the order promulgated at Ft. Banks Friday prohibiting Sunday baseball by the soldiers stationed there until further notice.

Mr. Allen said he was gratified at the result of the campaign carried on by the Rev. Frederick M. White, pastor of the Baptist church, and himself, in which they enlisted the aid of Senator Lodge, District Attorney French and others.

The men at the fort do not understand just what has taken place to cause Secretary Stimson to change the decision of Mr. Dickinson, his predecessor, who had favored Sunday baseball at Ft. Banks.

RADCLIFFE SENIOR CLASS TAKES SAIL DOWN THE HARBOR

The second outing to the seniors of Radcliffe College is being given today by the sophomore class in the form of a four-hour sail down Boston harbor. Special cars are to take the party from the college to the wharf and the steamer King Philip has been chartered for the afternoon. Refreshments will be carried and eaten on the boat during the sail. Miss Suzanne Wunderbaldinger is chairman of the excursion.

The freshmen of Radcliffe College held their first class luncheon this noon at 1 o'clock in Agassiz house.

Idler Club elections for secretary and treasurer were held at Radcliffe Friday. Miss Katharine Shortall '12 was elected secretary and Miss Fredericks Gilbert '14 treasurer.

PREPARE TO OPEN CAMBRIDGE BATHS

John H. Donnelly, superintendent of parks in Cambridge, is getting things in readiness for the opening of the bathing beach at Captains island, June 12. There will be two new life guards in attendance. Emerill Boulter, one of the men there last year, has become a member of the fire department, while the name of William Barber, the second guard, was not on the civil service list when the superintendent made requisition for men. The two new guards will be Frank W. Marvin and Frank J. Bigneau.

PLUMBING SCHOOL GRADUATION NEAR

The graduating exercises of the North End Union plumbing school will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. Edward A. Horton will preside. Other speakers will be: David Craig, Andrew Curtin, C. H. Cronin, Edwin D. Mead and Arthur W. Williston, principal of the Westworth Institute.

PRIZE OFFERED FOR MINE LAMP.

LONDON—A colliery owner, whose name is not given, has offered \$5000 for an efficient electric safety lamp.

GOV. WILSON TALKS ON STATES' DUTIES AT NEBRASKA DINNER

LINCOLN, Neb.—Relations between the states and the federal government was the chief topic of an address given by Governor Wilson of New Jersey before the Commercial Club Friday night.

"The federal government can go no further than the broad outlines of regulation," said Governor Wilson. "The states must fill in the details, must adjust enterprise to the daily life of the community, must see that there is no essential antagonism between the use of wealth and the development of a wholesome life, that the streams are utilized as the sources of power and refreshment, that the forests are conserved, that the resources which ought to be common are not monopolized for private profit."

"It is becoming evident that our states are to be the battleground of political reform," said the speaker. "It has never been possible to maintain a national political machine. It is the states which incorporate the great undertakings which threaten to bulk larger than the states themselves in the power which they exercise. The whole problem of the regulation of public service corporations, for example, is a state problem, and as the states act wisely or unwisely in their control will the life of their people be clogged or cleared, assisted or impeded."

HERR HIRTH WINNER OF THE UPPER RHINE RELIABILITY FLIGHT

FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE, Germany—Herr Hirth, in a German monoplane, arrived here Friday, thus winning the Upper Rhine reliability flight. The race, in which there were four competitors, covered a distance of 360 miles, including the cities of Freiburg, Mulhausen, Strassburg and Mannheim.

Prince Henry of Prussia acted as an aeroplane repaireur, wielding a hammer, saw and screwdriver on Herr Witterstaetter's aeroplane, which was damaged during the race while making a landing in the open country near Worms. The Grand Duke of Hesse assisted the prince in repairing the machine.

MADRID—At an audience lasting an hour King Alfonso on Friday decorated Pierre Vedrine, the French aviator who completed the cross-country flight from Paris to Madrid. The honor is known as the cross of the Order of Alfonso XII, which is reserved for persons who have distinguished themselves in the arts and sciences.

The official time for Vedrine's flight of the 1163 kilometers (721 miles), between Paris and Madrid, is given as 37h. 27m., which includes the numerous delays in transit due to making repairs and waiting for fogs to clear. His actual time of flight was 12h. 18m., which is at a rate of more than 60 miles an hour.

"NATHAN HALE" AT ARLINGTON

The Crescent Zouaves presented "Nathan Hale" in Zouave hall, Arlington, on Friday evening.

The cast was as follows: Nathan Hale, George Horner; Guy Fitzroy, Robert Lusk; Lieutenant-Colonel Knowlton, William Powers, Jr.; Tom Adams, George Stevens; Cunningham, Paul Power; Ebenezer Lebanon, Wilbur Emus; William Hull (Yale 1773), Arthur Spencer; Jefferson boy, Charles Horner; the "af" bot boy, Eugene McCarthy; Jasper, Robert Kelly; sentinel, Hayden Lombard; three soldiers, Daniel McCarthy, Wilbur Emus and Hayden Lombard; Alice Adams, Mildred Partridge; Mistress Knowlton, Margaret Dempsey; Angelica Knowlton, Margaret Power; the widow Chichester, Catherine Robinson.

WAKEFIELD CLUB HOLDS ELECTION

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Nineteen Hundred Five Women's Literary Club at its annual meeting Friday evening heard an address on house and home furnishing and decorating and elected these officers: President, Miss Nellie H. Bailey; vice-president, Miss Roxana Ford; secretary, Miss Marion Lane; treasurer, Miss Helen M. Balcom; chairman literature committee, Miss Bessie E. David; chairman, art and science committee, Miss Nathalie Cutler; social committee, Miss Edith P. Gowing; music, Miss Gertrude Redfern; current events, Miss Helen G. Stowell.

APPOINT JUROR MASTER IN SUIT

Frank Blackwood Fay was appointed by the court to hear the cross suit between Campbell Humphrey and Frank G. Macomber in the fourth session of the superior court, Friday. Mr. Fay was one of the jurors in the cases and his appointment as master is said to be unprecedented. The others jurors were relieved from further duty and Mr. Fay at once proceeded with the hearing. The cases are largely upon business questions.

Double 474 Stamps Until One O'Clock

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OUR CUSTOM DRESS DEPT. OFFERS

Bordered Antoinette Batiste Dresses Made to Order \$5.50

This price includes everything—your own selection of patterns, choice of 6 models, taking measure and making dress. We have investigated and found that dressmakers charge \$10.00 to \$12.00 for making dresses of this character.

The wonderful knee-deep borders are decidedly the most charming idea fashion has originated this season for summer dresses. The illustration shows one of the 6 models at \$5.50.

Gingham Dresses Made to Order \$3.50

Made of the celebrated Naushon Scotch Zephyr Gingham—choice of 100 patterns and 12 very popular models. Prices include material, making and trimmings, \$3.50.

Henry Siegel Co., Boston, Mass.



DARTMOUTH HAS COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM READY

HANOVER, N. H.—The one hundred and forty-second commencement exercises of Dartmouth College will open on June 16 and resume on June 24 for five days. The program follows:

June 16—5 p. m., senior class sing-out in Rollins chapel; 5:45 p. m., public initiation of the Palaeopitus at the Old Pine; 7:15 p. m., classes assemble for the wet-down; 9 p. m., college dinner to senior class.

June 24—8 p. m., speaking in Dartmouth hall for the class of 1866 prizes and the Barge gold medal.

June 25—10:30 a. m., baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D.D., of the Broadway tabernacle, New York City; 7:15 p. m., vesper service in Rollins chapel.

June 26—2:30 p. m., class day exercises; 4:30 p. m., reunions of Greek letter fraternities and college societies; 6:45 p. m., band concert, college hall terrace; 7:45 p. m., operetta, "The Summer Bachelors"; 11 p. m., promenade concert in college yard.

June 27—8:30 a. m., meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society; 10 a. m., annual meeting of the Alumni Association; 2 p. m., baseball game—Amherst vs Dartmouth; 4:15 p. m., presentation of Parkhurst hall to the college, followed by president's reception; 7:45 p. m., concert by the Dartmouth musical clubs; 10:30 p. m., band concert, college hall terrace.

June 28—9 a. m., prayers in Rollins chapel; 9:30 a. m., the procession will form in college yard for the commencement exercises in Webster hall, including the conferring degrees in course and honorary degrees; 12 m., lunch in college hall; 9 p. m., the commencement ball.

MUST RETIRE NAVY OFFICERS

WASHINGTON—The navy "plucking" board was announced on Friday. It consists of Rear-Admiral Richard Wainwright, aid for operations; Rear-Admiral Giles B. Harber, president of the naval retiring board; Rear-Admiral S. P. Conly, on court martial duty at the Philadelphia navy yard; Rear-Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, commandant of the Mare Island navy yard, and designated for commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, and Rear-Admiral T. S. Howard, commanding the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet.

The plucking board must find 15 officers deserving of compulsory retirement, unless there are some voluntary applications, as there usually are.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND SAILS.

NEW YORK—John Hays Hammond sails today as special representative of the United States at the coronation of King George.

SENATOR LORIMER'S RESIGNATION TALKED OF IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON—The belief is growing today that Senator Lorimer of Illinois will try to resign his seat and thus forestall a second investigation of the charges of corruption in connection with his election, but Mr. Lorimer is in Chicago and no one here can confirm the report.

Senator Lorimer's chances of retaining his seat are jeopardized, it is said, not only by the new evidence that has turned up, but by the fact that the Senate personnel has materially changed since the former vote indicating him was taken. There is little doubt about the result if a vote were taken today upon the record of the Lorimer case as submitted after the first investigation.

Senator Bailey of Texas, who was Senator Lorimer's most aggressive champion last session, joined in the request for a new inquiry. "Every Democratic senator," he said, "in view of the resolution of the Illinois Legislature, favors a further and thorough investigation into this case."

After considering the Lorimer resolution for nearly three hours on Friday the subject was laid aside and the Senate adjourned over until Monday, when final action is expected.

B. U. RECEPTION PLANS COMPLETE

The plans for the annual reception and banquet of the Alumni Association of Boston University law school have been completed by Joseph J. Feeley, president of the association. It is to be held at the Exchange Club Tuesday evening. Among the speakers and guests will be: Judge Arthur P. Rugg of the supreme court, Judge Frederic Dodge of the federal district court; Alfred Hemmaway, president of the State Bar Association, and William E. Huntington, president of Boston University.

RETIRE FIREMEN ON HALF PAY PENSION

George Washington, a negro fireman in the employ of the health department on the steamer Vigilant, has been retired on half pay. He has been in the employ of the city since 1897.

Commissioner Rourke of the public works department will soon have his list of veterans who are to be retired ready for announcement. There are 266 under consideration and about 80 per cent, at least, will be eligible for retirement.

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\$14.00 to \$20.00		\$10.00 to \$15.00
	DOUBLE VESTED SUITS	
\$16.00 to \$22.00		\$12.00 to \$17.00
	TOP COATS AND REEFERS	
\$12.00 to \$23.00		\$7.00 to \$15.00
	WASHABLE SUITS	
\$5.00 to \$12.00	Russian and Sailor Styles	\$2.00 to \$7.50
	WASHABLE SUITS	
\$7.00 to \$12.00	Norfolk Style	\$4.00 to \$8.50
	BLOUSES	
\$1.50 and \$2.00		\$1.00

Children's Imported Straw Hats at Greatly Reduced Prices

WELCOME FOR GREEK-LETTER CLUBS



MISS LOUISE GILBERT.
Reception committee assistant for Phi Mu Gamma conclave.



MISS HELEN FAIR.
Chairman of Phi Mu Gamma conclave reception committee.

PREPARE RECEPTION OF ANNUAL CONCLAVE OF PHI MU GAMMA

The annual national conclave of the Phi Mu Gamma general Greek letter sorority will meet in Boston May 30, 31 and June 1.

The convention is under the local direction of Eta chapter, New England Conservatory of Music, and Eta chapter, Emerson College of Oratory.

The sessions of the conclave will be held at the Hotel Lenox, opening May 30, at 10 a. m. Business meetings will be held each morning and on Wednesday afternoon. The entertainment provided for the delegates consists of an automobile sight-seeing trip Tuesday afternoon, a theater party at Keith's Wednesday evening and the annual dinner at the Lenox Thursday evening.

Miss Helen Fair, president of Eta chapter, is chairman of the local reception committee. She is assisted by Miss Louise Gilbert of the Conservatory and Miss Bernice Loveland of Emerson College. Among the honorary members of Phi Mu Gamma are Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Mrs. Carl Baermann, Miss Lilla Ormond, Mme. Martha Rotoli, Mrs. F. Morse Wemple and Mrs. Charles F. Demme, who will be prominent at the reception. It is expected that the 1912 conclave will meet at Newcomb College, New Orleans.

This afternoon in Jordan hall the annual pianoforte normal department recital of the New England Conservatory of Music takes place.

Volume 7 of the Neume, the senior annual publication, appeared today. The book contains 175 pages and is handsomely bound in blue and gold, the class colors. The book is dedicated to Benjamin Cutter, for 30 years professor of harmony at the institution, whose portrait is the frontispiece. Individual photographs of the 56 seniors are also in the volume.

There are descriptive articles, essays, biographies, brief histories of the societies, fraternities and the different classes.

STANDARD OIL MAY SEEK REHEARING

WASHINGTON—The closing hours of the present term of the United States supreme court are being watched for some action by the Standard Oil attorneys to stay the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. In practically every big case before in years a motion has been made by the losing side for a rehearing.

As the court will adjourn on Monday until October, the effect of a motion for rehearing, even if not granted, might eventually be far-reaching. The pendency of a motion during the summer would stay the dissolution. Already the supreme court has given the corporation six months after the mandate reaches the lower court in which to dissolve.

PLAN CHICOPEE PUBLIC LIBRARY

CHICOPEE, Mass.—The library commissioners appointed several years ago by the mayor to select plans for a new library building are completing their labors and are about to submit plans to the city government. The new building will cost \$40,000 and is made possible by a bequest in the will of the late Mrs. Sarah Spalding. The site for the library is in Market square, immediately next to the city hall.

BUILD NEW SCHOOL AT SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A new primary school is being erected on Summer avenue at Forest park. The building has a frontage of about 200 feet on Summer avenue with a depth of about 90 feet. The material will be brick with brownstone trimmings, the style of architecture being renaissance.

TRADITION BINDS FRENCH LITERATURE

France's National Theater, Comedie Francaise, Holds Up Standard of Early-Day Writers With Fervor of Academic Ideal.

THAT the great treasures of a national literature are so often found in the drama arises from the essentially popular character of the theater. Here the picture and the action drive home the meaning of the words to people who would be bored if they had to read the play and thus furnish pictures and action out of their own imagination. The great Greek writers were dramatists, and Dante called his monumental work the "Divine Comedy." Lope de Vega, whose name comes first to mind when one turns to Spanish writing—barring Don Quixote—was a dramatist. Goethe's great work was "Faust," Corneille, Racine and Moliere are the great names of French literature, and of the volumes of William Shakespeare many a writer avers that they leave nothing for any other English-speaking person to say.

The place of the national theater, the Comedie Francaise, in the history of France is something, then, which we may understand as an attempt to preserve and augment the treasures of a national literature. This official cherishing of the muse has been a mark of French literary glory for centuries. The Comedie Francaise is a natural outgrowth of French literary ideals of old. With all its possible misjudgments of contemporary writers the Comedie Francaise upholds the standard of the great literature. It gives at intervals performances of the classic works and of long-established modern comedies.

The true Parisian rarely attends these academic revivals. He is concerned only for the thing of the hour. But the thousands of foreign visitors and the people of the suburbs are instructed so in the best literature of France and the management is perhaps rather proud than otherwise when it plays to an audience of 10 people. It was the Comedie Francaise that refused to close its doors during the floods a few years ago. The high literary tribunal of France could not cease its function, though the audiences ceased.

Second Hearings Granted

But if the Comedie turns away a play that is afterward elsewhere recognized, it is not so narrow as to refuse it a later hearing. Perhaps the method of forcing an aspirant for honors to prove himself outside has its advantages for a self-confessed censor of literary integrity. The Comedie had no interest in "Cyrano de Bergerac," for example, until the powerful Coquelin had taken it outside and made it a great representative French play and Rostand a great playwright. Coquelin was strong enough to force the Comedie to lengthen his tether a bit for this. Bernhardt, we remember, broke loose from her entirely, 30 years ago, wishing to appear in such plays as she herself chose. When "Chantecler" was in question the Comedie was ready to produce it, but would not yield to Rostand's wishes for the cast; and he was now strong enough to do what he would with his own. Though the Comedie held the rights to the play it was finally given at another theater.

It is surely significant that the Academie Francaise, founded in 1635 to establish the rules of the French language and to make therefor an authoritative grammar and dictionary, found this policy changed at the very outset by a demand, through the jealousy of Scudery and Richelieu, that it should censor the great tragedy of Pierre Corneille, afterward proved his masterpiece. So French traditional authority from the beginning has concerned itself with the drama.

"Le Cid" was examined forthwith and the author was informed that it did not conform to the established laws of tragedy. The subject matter was not approved and the heroine was criticized for weakening enough in her heroism and noble rage to admit that she loved; but above all the drama had violated the laws of the unities.

This law of the unities of time, place and action has been held the chief mark of great classic art in tragedy as constructed by the early dramatists of France from their study of Aristotle. But this is not so, says Charles Carleton Ayer in his thesis on Corneille's heroines. He finds that the law of the three unities was made into a national dramatic dogma by Chaplain in 1637 as a result of the criticisms upon "Le Cid."

"The Rules" Set Up

But this hard and fast adherence to rules—"les regles"—had for some time been crystallizing among the French people. The Hotel Rambouillet began to be about 1620. The hostess of the Blue Chamber aimed at first only to establish a fashionable rendezvous for high society where literary people could meet members of the nobility—or perhaps where the nobility could have the enlivening society of men and women of "esprit" and "talent" without seeming to descend from their own world of high society. At first the afternoons of Mlle. de Scudery were the center for any serious discussion of literary work, since Mme. de Rambouillet was not a writer. But the refining influence of her salon began to make itself felt in many ways. Care for the purity of the French language became one of the avowed interests of the ladies who assembled there, and little by little that wider rule over the literary productions of the time began to be established.

These ladies and the men who attended upon them became a little coterie of much authoritative weight and the writings of Corneille were really as much influenced by them as by the academic censorship, if in different ways. We have in him plainly the spectacle of a man of great native genius modeling his works by the ideas and ideals and even the dogmatic rules which other people laid down for him. This may be true of any great dramatist in a different way. Shakespeare undoubtedly wrote what pleased his public; but this appeal to the heart and head of the general public is something very different from submitting to the necessarily narrower opinion of a small society, who have all the same standards and much the same walk of life, and who pass the shibboleths of their circle back and forth until the accents of a new tongue sound uncouth, no matter how silvery sweet they may in reality be.

Malherbe and Balzac

Malherbe is the first great literary lawyer of the seventeenth century, says Ayer. His field was poetry and his rules were recognized by Boileau and accepted as infallible by future poets of the next two centuries. He forbade, for example, all rhyme which appealed to the ear only—of which there are so many in French—as words ending in "ent" and "ant." One might not rhyme proper names or names of the same nature, as "pere" and "mere." Balzac, regarded as the greatest prose writer of the early seventeenth century, established the rules of prose with the same care. Just as Malherbe strove to free French poetry from Greek, Latin and patois elements, so Balzac

strove to establish a French style that should be purely a national French and not the French of a Rabelais or a Montaigne. He descended on the periodic construction of sentences, the use of metaphor and antithesis and hyperbole. Study of Corneille's writings shows the influence of this teaching as well as of the poetical laws.

Ayer says that the French classicists were idealists, maintaining that tragedy should represent only the noble and dignified to the exclusion of the grotesque or comic; reason should be the poet's guide, and not his own unbridled fancies or caprice. The right models and subjects as well were to be found in the ancient tragedies of Greece and Rome, not in contemporaneous events or subjects. Classic tragedy must have a fixed form—a certain number of acts and lines with regular cesura and right rhyme, a monotonous but exquisite perfection. The actual bodily exertion of the actors should be slight and no scene of violence should appear on the stage. The action is indicated in the stately monologues which tell the spectator what is going on. And finally, the three unities must be observed.

Corneille's people plainly got tired of their own monologues, thinks Ayer; for they often boldly remark that they will cut short this "ennuyant" discourse. "The tyrant Grimoald silences his importunate antagonist by exclaiming, 'Ah, c'est m'assasier d'un discours inutile.'"

Perhaps in these expressions we may hear Corneille himself chafing under the restraints imposed on him by inexorable academic rules.

Diction Affected

Many stereotyped expressions in Corneille's writing prove the effect of this close adherence to rule. He had worked out a mechanical formula for a tragedy and he could bring his puppets into their various interrelations with each other as by mathematical law. Observing the unities of time he makes his speakers break off in their long discourses, remarking that they will finish the conversation at another time, recognizing that it is now another character is due to appear, and that they have talked long enough. The affectations of speech of the day made themselves felt in Corneille's verse, as when Chimene says that her heart is "outré d'ennui" and calls the anguish of her soul "juste deplaisir."

This word "deplaisir" rings the changes on a great many stages of unutterable woe. Voltaire remarks that Emile in one place brings her woes into a little family group, as it were, reproves them and then ends by begging them to give her a chance to breathe a moment—"Durant quelques moments souffrez que je respire." Another mark of Corneille's faithfulness to the mannerisms of the Hotel Rambouillet is in his denying his lovers the friendly use of the second person singular. In some cases the ladies may "tu-toy" the suitor, but he respectfully adheres to "vous," and in later works the more distant form of speech is always preserved—even as embraces are forbidden. It was long before the French stage evolved such a heroine as the tender, clinging Dona Sol of Victor Hugo's "Hernani." Today Dona Sol and Chimene, the two Spanish heroines of France, are the equal delight of the foremost actresses of the French theater. This hints what progress may do, and speaks especially perhaps of the work of Moliere in making a free and natural art popular in France.

SENATE WAITS MORE THAN HALF-HOUR FOR NECESSARY QUORUM

The state Senate assembled today with only 19 members present, two less than a quorum, and it was more than a half-hour later before President Treadway was qualified to call the session to order.

Senator Greenwood of Gardiner moved reconsideration of the vote whereby the Senate substituted the resolve to reimburse the town of Winthrop for the cost of the sea wall at Short beach, but subsequently withdrew his motion.

When the resolve was reached in the calendar Senator Greenwood said inasmuch as the senator from Suffolk (Grainger) was absent he would not object to the resolve taking a reading, and the measure was advanced to a third reading without debate.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee the bill for an apportionment of the expenses of the "chain bridge" over the Merrimack was referred to the next General Court.

The South Worcester junction passenger station bill was passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules, moved by Senator Denny.

The East Boston Marginal Freight Company bill and the Union freight railroad bill were put over to Thursday. The Senate adjourned to 1:30 p. m. Wednesday next.

In the Senate today the committee on ways and means reported unanimously ought not to pass on John Weaver Sherman's bill that all questions affecting public policy shall be placed on the official ballot on petition of 1200 voters to be voted upon at a popular election, "Public Opinion Bill."

These committee reports have been filed with the clerk of the House, for presentation to the House on Monday.

Metropolitan affairs, a resolve directing the joint board of railroad and transit commissioners to investigate the subject matter of certain petitions now before the committee on metropolitan affairs and to report its conclusions to the next General Court not later than the second Saturday of January next.

Four petitions are referred to the joint board, as follows: Of Charles A. Ufford for legislation to provide for improving passenger and freight transportation in the cities of Boston and Quincy and the towns of Milton and Hyde Park and for the relocation of the Old Colony railroad station at Mattapan; by providing a joint station at Castle square for railroad and elevated trains; of the same petitioner, for improved highway facilities in Dorchester; of Charles A. Dean for an enlargement of the Park Street subway station; and of Charles R. Batt and others for the removal of structures used for subway entrances and exits in Seely square and Court street.

Public lighting, a bill providing that electric lighting companies shall not make any charge for the use of a meter by a customer whose lighting bill for 12 consecutive months, beginning July 1, aggregates \$7.

The committee on rules recommends the admission of a resolve extending the time within which an appropriation of \$5000 may be spent in investigating the waterpower resources of the commonwealth, but refuses to admit the bill authorizing the city of Cambridge to borrow \$200,000 for the establishment of a playground system.

Constitutional amendments, leave to withdraw on the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting sectarian legislation. Senator Brown and Representative Crane dissent.

Metropolitan affairs, a bill authorizing the county commissioners of Essex county to rebuild the Fox Hill bridge between Lynn and Saugus.

Metropolitan affairs, ought to pass on bill authorizing the board of harbor and land commissioners to change the location of the reserved channel in South Boston.

NOTICE

In a few days Mr. J. F. McCausland, the manager of our retail department, and who also selects our Oriental Rugs, leaves for his annual purchasing trip to the European and Eastern rug centers.

This is an opportune time to place orders for special colorings or unusual sizes in Austrian fabrics, and Turkey and Indian carpets.

This applies particularly to those who are building houses to be finished in the early fall.

We are making attractive prices on some
ORIENTAL RUGS
that we wish to move, anticipating the arrival of new goods

John H. Pray & Sons Co.
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CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL BOARD URGES RAISE IN PAY OF TEACHERS

(Continued from Page One.)

let its halls for rallies before the last city election. If it could obtain a small appropriation for the purpose, it would gladly use school buildings as social centers.

"During the year the committee, upon the recommendation of the superintendent, decided to introduce an adequate course in physical training in the schools, and appointed Ernst Hermann as director of physical training. When Mr. Hermann came he found no apparatus for physical training in any primary or grammar school and very little in the high schools. Upon his request the committee voted to expend \$1450 on play implements and apparatus of various kinds. As this apparatus was distributed to 34 schools and was used by over 15,000 pupils, it is obviously not an extravagant expenditure."

With regard to the agreement entered into between Harvard University and the school committee the report says:

"A considerable proportion of the boys who enter the high school, and even those who succeed in graduating from the classical department, have been unable to go to college. This offer will make it possible for every such boy to complete the freshman year at Harvard College, and as any boy of average ability who succeeds in passing through the freshman year may easily earn enough to carry him through the rest of the course, this offer means that no Cambridge boy of average ability need be without a college education if he so desires."

"The accommodation given our poorly paid teachers by the provision for a reduction of the tuition fee in the summer school should enable many of them to take advantage of the great opportunities for study afforded them by the school."

"The thanks of the committee as well as of the citizens of Cambridge generally are due to Harvard University for its generous offer."

The committee calls attention to the need of a permanent connecting wing between the high and Latin schools and better accommodations for the supervisor of drawings. The committee recommends the establishment of the school committee in the proposed wing.

REPORT OF STATE SHOWS INCREASE OF UNEMPLOYED

The report of the state bureau of statistics on the condition of employment for the quarter ending March 31, 1911, made public today, shows a slightly increased percentage of unemployed over that of a year ago and of the last quarter of 1910. The main reason given for the unemployment is lack of work or material.

Relative to the unemployed the report says that reports were received from 889 organizations, representing an aggregate membership of 122,002, or approximately 70 per cent of the aggregate membership of all local labor organizations in the commonwealth. Of the entire membership represented by these 889 reports, 12,738 members, or 10.44 per cent, were reported as unemployed.

In explanation of the unimproved conditions it is held that three groups of trades very largely represented in the returns—the building trades, boot and shoe manufacturing, and textile manufacturing—each showed some increase in unemployment, which combined increases have more than counterbalanced the somewhat improved conditions of employment generally prevailing in the other industries.

bill authorizing the board of harbor and land commissioners to change the location of the reserved channel in South Boston.

REFORM IN TAXATION METHODS IS URGED IN CAMBRIDGE REPORT

Recommendations as to duties of assessors and methods of determining real estate values are made in a report issued today by the Cambridge Taxpayers Association.

Adoption of the block system, revaluation from year to year, determination of the proportionate value of estates relative to other property and action of the three principal assessors as a board, instead of as heads of three districts, are advocated.

The document is the sequel to an investigation made under the association's supervision during the past year. The following propositions are submitted:

"That the assessors be given sufficient funds with which to establish a scientific system of valuations of real estate in all parts of Cambridge and invite qualified persons to assist them in determining values."

"That the question of the separation of the treasurer's and the collector's office be considered by the proper authorities."

"That the lists of unpaid taxes be more carefully scrutinized before abating the taxes."

"That the assessors be appointed by the mayor, subject to the certification of the tax commissioner, and be removable by the mayor."

"That the assistant assessors be appointed by the board of assessors."

"That the assessors give all their time to the work."

"That the assessors make a brief report each year to the mayor of the work of the department, of the basis of the tax levy, and a summary by totals of the abatements under the various clauses of the law under which the assessors are authorized to make abatements."

"That in fixing the debt limit, the abatements capitalized at 4 per cent be considered."

MUSIC DEPARTMENT OF BOSTON SUBMITS ITS ANNUAL REPORT

The music department of the city of Boston has received from the printers an edition of its annual report to the mayor, and has sent copies to those interested in city music work.

The report covers the activities of the department only to February, when important innovations, trio concerts and organ recitals, were just beginning. These have proved to be most successful. The number of chamber concerts of trio music given from January to May was 18. The number of organ recitals five, four in Shawmut Congregational church and one in The First Church of Christ, Scientist. Orchestral concerts with Prof. Louis C. Elson lecturing have continued, with the success of previous years.

For summer work the department will have 10 bands. Dionisio Cerisola, formerly a clarinet player in the municipal orchestra, will be director of the principal summer band, which plays on Boston Common. July 2 the Sunday band concerts on the Common begin; and July 9 those at Jamaica Pond, Marine Park and Wood Island are inaugurated. There will be evening concerts from July 7 until September at all these places.

Noonday concerts will be tried some time in August on the Common and if well attended will be continued through the month.

REPAIRING CANN'S RESTAURANT.
Cann's Sea Food restaurant, 228 Massachusetts avenue, has closed until Sept. 1, to allow alterations.

These Household Pages

contain within themselves every element necessary to assure success to the advertisers Regular, consistent advertisers hereon secure appreciation and cooperation

GILCHRIST CO

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Our Annual June White Sale

Begins Monday, May 29 and Will Continue Two Weeks

THIS SALE is wonderful in the number and quality of the values it offers. It is equally unique in the absence of Merchandise which we have discriminated against. Most of the garments that constitute this sale bear the "Consumers' League Label," which insures the highest sanitary manufacturing conditions and best paid labor.

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The Oriental Store

Lamps, Domes and Lanterns



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Pompeian green Portable, 1 light Electric with 14-inch coppered glass shade.

Fans, Kimonos, Oriental Jewelry, Scarfs, Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, Dress Silks.

The unusual beauty of the Vantine lamps and the moderateness of their prices are surprising visitors to this store constantly.

In addition to oil lamps of antique Damascus Brass, hammered and engraved, odd pottery lamps in bowl and vase shapes and beautiful Temple lanterns—our assortment of tasteful electric lamps is exceptional.

An electric desk lamp of brushed brass, with swinging arm, may be had as low as \$5.25 up to a Pompeian green, 3 light, portable lamp, with finely coppered 18-inch dome shape shade, at \$35.00 complete. Other electric portables at \$6.75, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$16.00, \$20.00.

Low-standing oil lamps for country homes \$8.00 and up. Extensive line of coppered glass shades. Japanese paper shades, \$3.00, \$4.00 up to \$8.00.

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REMOVAL SALE

The building in which we are located is coming down on account of the Extension of Arlington Street. We must vacate by July 15th and so to facilitate moving and at the same time make many new customers we offer

20% to 50% Reduction On China, Glass and Earthenware

This reduction applies to our entire stock and is a remarkable opportunity for those in search of beautiful Wedding gifts at extremely low prices. Particular attention is called to our COTTAGE DINNERWARE for summer homes; ENGLISH CHINA, in Minton, Cauldon, Doulton, Worcester and Coalport; FRENCH CHINA, in Pouyat, Haviland and Martin; GLASSWARE, in Rock Crystal, cut and etched.

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Low Shoes Fit

You can have snug fitting, comfortable low shoes—wear this stockings without rubbing holes, by sending 25 cents for a pair of

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Simply a flexible knitted curtain—they slide with the heel—save dollars in stockings—make walking a pleasure. In three colors—tan, black and white—for men, women and children.

RACINE HEEL PROTECTOR CO. BOX 99, RACINE, WIS.



FASHIONABLE BRIDAL GOWN

Newest arrangement of the veil.

THE bridal gown is one of intense interest, not to the wearer alone but to all her friends. This one is simple, but smart. The surplice waist is made in peasant style and both it and the circular skirt are exceptionally desirable for the satin which makes the favorite material for gowns of this sort. The trimming is lace applied over the neck and front edges of the gown and over the sleeves with a wider band above the flounce of the skirt. The lines are graceful and the gown is altogether one of exceptional charm. Tiny orange blossoms make the trimming on the blouse.

The arrangement of the veil is one of the newest. If thinner material is wanted, it can be arranged over satin used as a foundation but nothing is more fashionable nor handsomer than simple satin for the wedding costume, and lace is a trimming preferred above all others. The simplicity of this model is its greatest charm. The quantity of lace required is not large, consequently one of the handsomest sorts can be used without undue expenditure.

For a woman of medium size the blouse will require 1½ yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide, with 2½ yards of lace and 2½ yards of trimming; for the skirt will be needed five yards 36 or 38 yards 44 inches wide, with 2½ yards of lace banding.

A pattern of the blouse (7040), sizes 34 to 42 bust, or of the skirt (6917), sizes 22 to 32 waist, can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

MODES IN BRIEF

A new taffeta silk gown lately seen had its close hung skirt trimmed from belt to hem with narrow gathered frills four inches wide.

Creme meteor, charmeuse, messaline and changeable and glace silks are all used as foundations for the frock of chiffon, voile and marquise.

The new belts have deep points running from the front toward the back, and almost encircling the figure. Simple metal buckles are used with these belts.

Laces of every variety are used extensively, especially on gowns of chiffon, gauze and voile union. They are sometimes dyed to match the color of the gown.

On new gowns of plain black silk or satin the corsage turns back in front into wide revers faced with any strong color—emerald green, bright red or flame color.—St. John Telegraph.

PRETTY VESTS

Cotton vests for summer are now gotten up in most attractive style, and for a very small sum lace-edged, ribbon-run garments may be added to one's stock of underwear, says the Washington Herald. These come in colors as do the silk vests, the lace at the top and bottom being dyed the same shade.

HOME IS SAVED BY TWO GIRLS SOME ORIGINAL NOTE NEEDED

Their skill in candy-making gives them an income.

Black satin rivalled by very dark blue in costumes.

A MAN in a small city worked so hard to gain an income of \$5000 a year that he gave no thought to marrying until he was past forty. Then he married a woman slightly his junior who had always lived comfortably, and left practical matters to others. For 15 years they lived happily, with their two girls. He was counted a rich man, having perhaps \$40,000 put aside in one form and another. When the oldest girl was 13 and the other 11, however, a change came. The husband bought mining stock, lent money on doubtful security, and seemed to be a shining mark for every faker who approached him. By and by transactions began to turn out badly, and as a result the two girls had to assume the management of the family.

Their home had been mortgaged to get cash, and everything was sadly tangled. They were skilful candy makers, and had often sold sweets at fairs and entertainments. A small batch of bonbons was made up and sold without difficulty, bringing very tidy profits. So they got more materials, tried new recipes, and presently were clearing \$10 to \$12 a week and meeting interest payments on the \$2000 mortgage. Within a year the little enterprise had grown to quite a business. No church fair or entertainment seemed to be complete without some of their goods, and they had a home trade that brought them \$1 a pound for choice goods, and net earnings ran to \$20 a week and upward. Some help was hired, but all work done at home, and the girls never went beyond their social circle in selling their goods, because the mother looked upon their

being "in trade" as simply another terrible phase of the family misfortune.

For six years the enterprise remained on this basis, but yielded enough to keep them and clear off the mortgage. Then the father passed away, and the mother soon followed. The house was sold for \$5000, and the girls carried out a long-matured plan for moving to a larger city and opening a shop. This venture was made five years ago and has turned out well in every respect. The business now clears \$2000 a year, and is steadily growing.

BLACK satin of various weaves and surfaces is still favored for the so-called tailored or semi-tailored costume, though the flood of cheap models in this material has damaged its prestige, and to be truly chic nowadays a black satin suit must be peculiarly well made of beautiful material and must have some original note to set it aside from the ordinary model. These requirements naturally are associated with high prices, and the woman who has little to spend will be wise to have her suit in some silk other than black satin unless she

is fortunate enough to know a tailor, not yet arrived, who can import a model cleverly from a smart silk suit, but it must be a very dark blue rivals black almost, and charge moderately for doing. Very dark blue rivals black almost, and charge moderately for doing. A tendency to look cheap in a tailored suit, no matter how good the material may be. With some of the other silken stuffs a brighter tone is objectionable, though the darkest are most favored for tailoring purposes by all of the authoritative designers.

One may group under the silken the satin finish crepes and even plain satin surface foulards. The delaine has lost popularity with the coming of the warm season, but the other satins of high finish and firmness than the charmes are its class which are liked by some of the most successful designers.

A silk poplin, very supple and clinging of texture yet with enough body to lend itself well to tailoring, is beginning to make itself a place among tailors and we have seen a few admirable costumes in this material.

Surah, or silk serge, for many years has been practically the old surah by the latter name, is making strong bid for popularity and is up into attractive frocks and three or two piece models, though the complaint that it is difficult to handle. There are of course many forms of silk serge, ranging from a twill invisible to a heavy diagonal, but the surah weave is a medium twill and extremely good looking either in one tone colorings or in black or with hairline stripes of white.

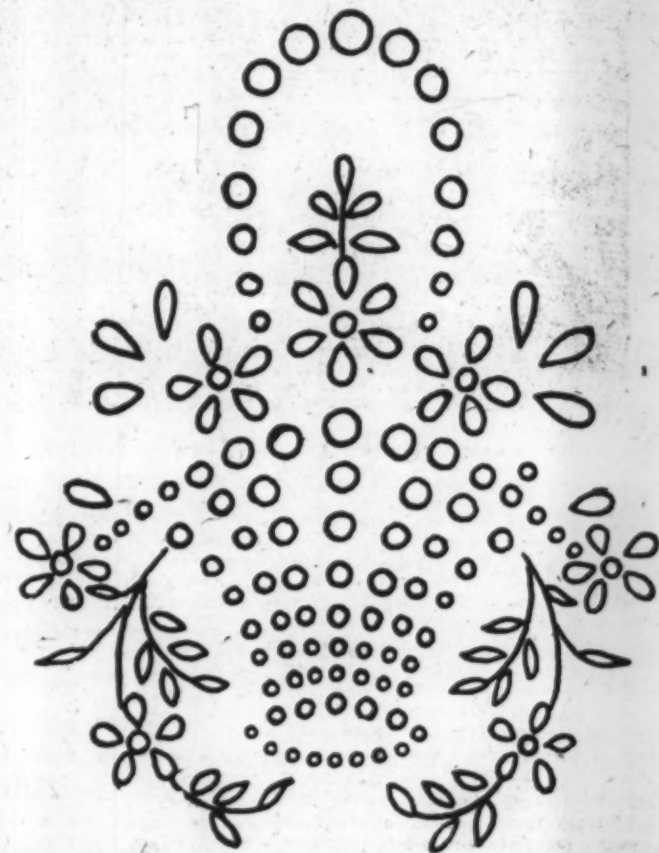
As for taffeta it is receiving attention once more, but is seen more in changeable colorings and models reminiscent of 1830 than in severe and conventional tailored costumes. It seems probable that year will see this silk more fully instated, says the New York Sun.

Short coats are the rule among modish silk three piece and two costumes. A majority of the coats crossed rather low in front and far to the left.

Long coats en suite with one frock of silk are shown, though such profusion as the short ones some of them are exceedingly interesting and attractive, while others, particularly in the taffetas, are rather too quaint for general acceptance.

HANDKERCHIEF CASE DESIGN

Basket pattern also pretty for sachets.



THIS little basket makes a fascinating design for sachets or handkerchief cases. The flowers and leaves should be worked solid, with the stems in the outline stitch. The dots are worked as eyelets, and if mounted over colored satin the effect is charming. Mercerized cotton No. 30 should be used.

PLAY FROCKS FOR CHILDREN

Smart ones of stout stuff on Russian lines.

PRACTICAL play frocks are made up in the gingham, linens, percales and other stout stuffs; and the smartest of them take on Russian lines, while the yoke and empire and long waist models are reserved chiefly for the sheerer materials, lawns, dimities, nainsook. Short sleeves and Dutch neck are much liked for both the heavy and the sheer frock, but one finds occasional full-length sleeves and Russian or full collar.

The checked and striped gingham very frequently have shallow yokes and hand trimming of plain color, and there are many pretty little white frocks of a simple and inexpensive sort whose only trimming consists of bands and a yoke or collar of plain pink or light blue.

Plain pink gingham, which now comes in exquisite shades, and plain light blue are made up attractively with feather-stitching and piping in white. The featherstitching is easily done, yet exceedingly effective, and a little of it gives a hand-made air to the simplest frock.

White pique dotted with black makes good looking collars and cuffs for colored gingham or linen frocks, and bands of striped material used on the bias are

sometimes excellent trimming for plain material.

Sheer white frocks are pretty with hems, little yokes and cuffs of pink, and some especially dainty models of this kind have the color embroidered in eyelet work and joined to the white by inset Irish lace, the pointed scallops of the lace running into the white, while the straight edge joins the pink. All white, however, launders more satisfactorily, or at least launders satisfactorily for a longer time, and there are attractive white frocks at all prices from \$1 to \$50, says the New York Sun.

Russian frocks in white crossbar lawn, with Dutch neck and short sleeves bordered by narrow bands of embroidery, are a good value at \$2, and neat little Russian models in plain white lawn of fair quality are even cheaper. Dimity in all white makes practical and pretty waist dresses at \$2.15. These, of course, are for the very small girls from 3 to 5 years of age.

For them, too, are exquisite models in batiste, fine nainsook, handkerchief linen, etc., hand tucked, hand embroidered and lace trimmed. The very long waist is little used, save for very small children, but one still sees it in some dressy models for them.

The empire dress, with waistband just a little below the arms, is bidding for favor this season, and the yoke dress is always popular for very little girls. Kimono sleeves, short and loose, are used in some of the tiny girls' frocks, usually of a dressy character, but they are the exception. The skirts are plaited or fulled and no narrower than they used to be.

Patent leather belts are as much worn as ever with the Russian frocks, but wide, soft belts of black velvet are shown in some shops catering to children. For cool days the Russian, sailor or middie suit of white or blue serge is in order, and the sailor and the middie in linen are as popular as ever for girls over 5.

LINEN SHEETS

While cotton sheets are the most comfortable in weight, linen sheets will be found much more satisfactory in summer, since they are far cooler in touch than cotton ones, says the Washington Herald.

Be sure, too, that you buy bed linen that is big enough for the bed. The linen sheets that come with hem-stitched tops are most effective.

COMING COLLARS

It would not be accurate to say that no protests have been made at the continuance of the sailor collar style de rigueur, says a New fashion writer, but it forms the of the wide-spreading finish that is dispensable to the strictly up-to-date tailored costume. Thrice blessed be the man or woman who is something to take its place, while serving its effect. There are suggestions just now that the next to win general acceptance will be that runs to a deep point at the collar, a style probably developed from a long-pointed hood worn during winter.

EASILY REMOVE

For the outside cloth of the board, hem a strip of strong muslin little wider than the board and on with strings sewed on at intervals opposite each other. Such a cloth be easily removed for laundering and easily replaced.—New Haven Pall.

BEADED TUNIC

Almost no other trimming is seen on a gown made with a beaded tunic. Some of the most designers of the French capital use a large soft bow of satin at the with such gowns.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

DON'T BE URGE

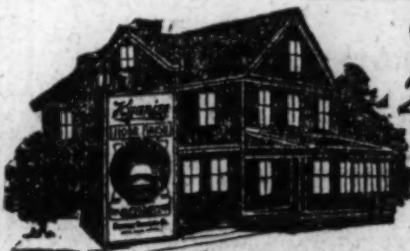
When asked to remain for a friend's house, if you wish to accept the invitation graciously, waiting to be urged, says the New Journal-Courier. It is good form part not to ask you unless she desires your presence.

CHIFFON WRAP

The wraps of colored chiffon gracefully into long, pointed sleeves, flatteringly shades as they double folds, says the New Journal-Courier. The wide wraps is invariably either white or black.

COAL AS CLEAN

To effectually clean a dirty bottle fill the bottle with black coal, add enough water to cover and shake vigorously. Then empty out and several waters.—Exchange.



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THE HOUSEHOLD

MAY START YOUR GARDEN YET BUSINESS AFTER SCHOOL DAYS

Vegetables that will do well if planted late.

When the girl graduate makes her first venture.

MANY people who do not start their vegetable gardens at what is called "the proper time" hesitate to plant late for fear they will get no returns. In this way they make a great mistake, because while it is true that certain vegetables require cool temperatures and plenty of moisture in order to make their seeds sprout, yet there are numerous others which will do well. Even as late as June seeds may be sown with the full expectation of getting an ample home supply of fresh vegetables.

The vegetables that no one should plant after the middle of May are such as are slow to germinate their seeds. In general, celery and the root crops should be avoided; that is, parsnips, carrots and salsify and long rooted beets. If short or turnip-rooted beets are sown the seed should be soaked in tepid water for a day before being planted. Parsley and spinach are two other plants that should be avoided; the first, because the seed takes four to six weeks to germinate and spinach is poor if grown in hot weather. As a substitute for spinach, Swiss chard may be grown. This is a beet in which the root is smaller and the leaves larger than ordinary beets. It will grow anywhere and the leaves may be cut very freely. The green part of the leaf is used for a spinach substitute and the white stems as a substitute for asparagus.

With these plants that are likely to prove disappointing out of the way, the tardy gardener may be sure of a successful garden by planting quick-growing crops of vegetables that can be started with plants instead of seeds. Among these latter the tomato, the pepper and the egg plant are most important. From New Jersey southward the sweet potato may also be added to this list. For a few cents plants may be purchased from growers and transplanted in the garden. A dozen or a score of tomato plants and half a dozen each of peppers and egg plants should supply enough fruit for an ordinary sized family. From 100 to 500 sweet potato plants should give ample potatoes for two or three months in any late fall or early winter.

Radishes are the easiest of all vegetables to grow. The seedlings appear in three or four days, and if forcing varieties such as Rocket and French Breakfast are chosen, the roots may be had for the table in less than four weeks. The best styles to choose are the globular and oval shape; the long-rooted varieties are slower to reach edible size. The best peas are the green wrinkled varieties. They are very sugary and high flavored. Preferably the dwarf sorts should be chosen; among them Premium Gem, Gradus or Nott's Excelsior, Everbearing, and other varieties that do not require to be stalked or grown on trellises.

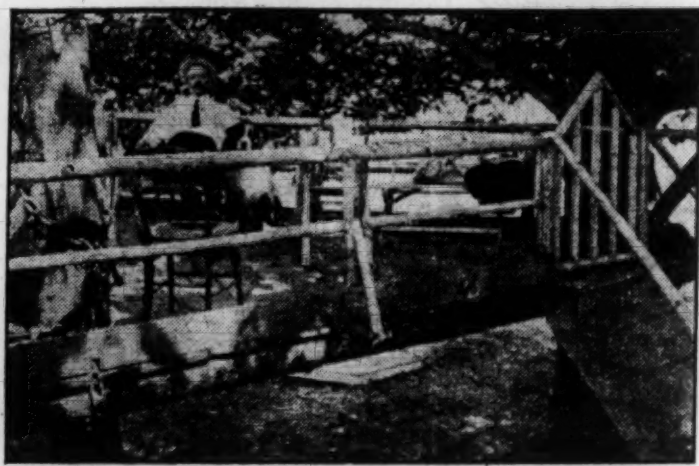
The most satisfactory beans are the bush varieties, either the green or the golden potted sorts, which can be secured from every seedsman. Every one who likes beans at all should have some Lima. The dwarf varieties produce fine flavored beans and are quick in reaching edible maturity. In planting Limas, the seeds should be pressed into the soil with the "eye" pointing downward. This hastens germination somewhat. Lima bean plants should stand not closer than six inches. Wax and green potted beans may stand as close as three or four inches; peas closer still. It is well to plant considerably closer than these distances and in the case of beans to cut out some of the plants if they stand too close together when they appear above ground.

Above all things that should be grown in the home garden, the salads stand pre-eminent. The most important are lettuce, mustard, peppercress and nasturtium. Nothing is easier to grow than peppercress. The seed is sown very thickly and, late in the season, should be planted in a somewhat shady part of the garden where the soil is moist. In two weeks the green stems and tops may be cut off with shears, washed and served in the same way, but it is somewhat coarser. When grown about five inches tall it makes a fairly good pot herb as a substitute for spinach. Few people seem to know that nasturtium makes pleasant salads or sandwiches. The young tender leaves, flower buds and even the flowers may all be used. These are very nice to add to salads of lettuce to give a piquant flavor.

In sowing the seed, a good rule to remember is that five or six times the diameter of the seed being sown is usually a favorable depth for the seed to be under ground. Where the soil is rather dry, as it usually is during late May and early June, this depth may be slightly increased. Always the soil should be pressed above the seeds some-

what, so as to make a firm and compact layer around them, but at all times the immediate surface of the soil should be kept loose so that it looks almost dusty. This may be easily done with the rake. After every rain that forms a crust, the surface should be broken to make it loose and thus prevent weeds from growing and also to save moisture in the soil. Far more may be done with the rake to keep the weeds down than with the hoe after the weeds have started.

PAVILION BUILT UP IN TREES



Elevated summer house by a Maine lake, which birds and squirrels share with its owner.

A UNIQUE summer house is Tree Top pavilion, among the branches of three trees beside Highland lake, in Bridgton, Me. Two red oaks and a rock maple grow conveniently near together, so they form a triangle, and 18 feet above the ground a platform has been placed, making a cozy little room, hidden away among the leaves. During the heat of the day, it is cool and pleasant. The view of the White mountains, looming up across the lake is charming.

To reach Tree Top pavilion, one must mount a flight of stairs, open a gate, and he will find himself in a leafy retreat, where there are comfortable chairs, hammocks and tables of rustic design. There is also an old-fashioned red table chair, which can be used as a round table or as a roomy chair. The floor space of the platform is 162 square feet, and it is enclosed by two rustic rails of peeled spruce.

The little summer house in the air is used for various purposes. During the day, it is most comfortable for reading, writing or as a general lounging place. Watching the sunset from this spot is

popular with the friends of the owner and often many will come strolling over from the hotels and up the stairs, to watch the marvelous effects of a sunset among the mountains, reflected in the placid waters of the lake. Then, as evening comes on, the electric lights with which the place is provided are used and all kinds of jolly entertainments are held.

Many in this region of pure air enjoy sleeping out of doors, and here cots may be placed and a night spent among the tree tops. It is a strange and delightful sensation to awaken in the early morning to the accompaniment of hundreds of feathered songsters and watch the sun rise from this unusual point.

At first the squirrels and birds, which had held undisputed sway, rather resented the coming of humans to their abode, and flew or jumped about in an excited way. Later, however, some of them became quite tame. There are red, gray, striped and flying squirrels, the latter being the shyest of all. The flying squirrels rarely show themselves in the daytime, but play around the electric lights in the evening.

PERSIA THE HOME OF CARPETS

This country now preeminent in carpet-making.

THE primary use of carpets in Europe was to cover tables. The first of these so-called carpets were embroidered—not woven—fabrics, and were made in French cloisters about a thousand years ago. The manufacture of carpets in Europe did not begin until the reign of Henry IV. of France. In England the industry was established about 1750 by a French artisan who, being at odds with his own country, fled thither.

Persia, however, was the carpet's original home. There it and the rug were the most important, if not the only furnishing of the house. In the east the carpet still serves its original purpose. In Mohammedan countries the Moslem still spreads it for prayers, as he has done for more than 13 centuries. Turkey, Persia, and India still send us the most beautiful examples of carpet weaving from hand looms, though the demand from the west has caused their slow and patient workmen to neglect ancient patterns and cheapen their product, so as to get the rugs off the looms and into the bales as quickly as possible.

Carpet making, as a modern industry, was first developed in France. That country had large factories and a monopoly in Europe of the art of carpet weaving when a rush-strewn floor was the rule even in the royal palaces of Britain. But the edict of Nantes, that great dispenser of French artisans and artistry, caused many of the carpet craftsmen to cross the channel. They settled at Bristol, Axminster, and other places in the southwest of England. From there the secrets of the industry spread to Glasgow, Kidderminster, and the towns of Yorkshire. These places are still the great carpet-weaving centers of Great Britain.

The first carpet mill in America was not established until after the close of the revolution. It was in 1791, at Philadelphia, that carpet making, as an industry was born in the United States. Since then, however, this country has become preeminent in carpet making, for the same reason that it has won first rank in all other textile arts and other industries, not through devising new

weaves, but by the invention of numberless time and labor-saving devices. Owing to these inventions, the carpet mills of America turn out each year tens of thousands of miles of carpets and rugs of all sorts. The wholesale value of the product of the 139 carpet mills of the United States last year was \$61,586,433. The industry stands third in the list of wool manufactures and is next to that of worsted in importance.—Harpers Weekly.

into the woods near your city with a basket and trowel. Collect ferns in the woods. When removing them, allow plenty of moist, rich earth to be taken with each root. Then sell the plants to friends or neighbors who have fern dishes on the table, window boxes, porch flowers or garden ferneries. Contract with these people to keep them supplied with ferns for the summer.

Violets, daisies, buttercups may be collected in the same way and transferred to gardens at a small price, but clear profit. Keep your flower money in one box. You will be pleasantly surprised at the end of the summer.

Do you like animals, and do animals like you? Why not take care of them while their owners are away? This plan has been followed by one young woman, who made such a financial success of it last year that she has gone into the business for this summer, hiring a young man to help her.

At first she contracted to feed, wash and exercise dogs and cats. She had a schedule for each one and, besides giving a loving care to the family pets, thoroughly enjoyed her work. This summer she has added birds and fish to her list of "beneficiaries," and if the owners prefer, she will take the pets to her own home, where she has had built kennels and houses for the quarters.

If the girl graduate be clever in the kitchen, she can turn her hand to candy-making or preserving for others. Have you ever priced a jar or bottle of preserved strawberries, for instance? You have to pay for it, it seems. Now with a little lower price on each jar, you may be sure that women will be willing to order from you, pleased with the idea that the products are strictly home-made.

Finish your work by pasting labels with the name of the fruit or vegetable and your own written on them. You have no idea how many housewives will welcome the thought of having this completely done by another. A few samples of your own work should be shown and tested where you are negotiating.

In the mountains or at the seashore the fortunate young woman who charms children can find pleasurable profit in caring for them. At one hotel, for instance, there are enough children without nurseries to form a large circle. The price per week is not large, but the sum collected by the enterprising young woman pays her board and gives her vacation money besides. Games are played, stories are read and told. Walks into the woods or along the beach are taken and talks on nature are given. It is a wandering, open-air kindergarten to which parents are glad to send their children.

JAPANESE FAVORS

Little Japanese dolls, dressed in colors characteristic of the Flowery Kingdom, made the favors at a dinner the other night, says the Washington Herald. Each doll had a little place card hanging from her hand, and at the back of each there was a loop by which to hang it. The dress was padded for a cushion, though this was not apparent, except upon examination.

BUTTONS TWICE

A nice skirt for a tailored costume has two lines of buttons, closing with real buttonholes. One is on the left side of the front; the other on the right side of the back.—St. John Telegraph.

Mar-Proof Floors

There is one floor finish that resists heels and casters. Rumping and rocking don't injure it. Water doesn't turn it white. This finish—the final result of our 40 years of experience—is called Elastica Floor Finish.

Elastica protects a natural wood floor. It protects the paint on a painted floor. It doubles the life of a linoleum. It is elastic and durable. It keeps a floor clean and new.

The Reason is This

Elastica has in its composition a large percentage of properly treated oil. That is what makes it so tough and elastic, so proof against mar and wear.

That oil is so treated by our own secret process that Elastica dries quickly and becomes very hard. The hardest usage doesn't mar it. Water doesn't spot it.



Look for this Trade-Mark on a Yellow Label. All others are imitations.

SENT FREE—We want to send you a book, "How to Finish Floors." Also samples of Elastica coated on paper for tests. Also a beautiful bookmark—just to repay you for writing us.

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Made from the best quality of naturally wavy, human hair, that is not affected by dampness or perspiration, on display at my establishment.

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HAIR WAVES
WILL LAST
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CLEANSING
BY AN EXPERT
OF MANY YEARS
EXPERIENCE

TRIED RECIPES

TO FRY CHICKEN.

USE double roaster, put in plenty of butter or half lard; roll each piece of chicken in salted flour and put in hot roaster; have lid on tight. Cook in oven 10 minutes, turn each piece and cook 45 minutes. Do not have oven too hot; chicken will be well browned and tender, but no hard places as when cooked on top, and no watching. When several chickens are to be fried put in roaster only enough to cover bottom of pan and put two skillets on top of stove. Use these to quickly brown the rest of the chicken, putting the pieces as soon as browned into the roaster; cover tight. Fifteen minutes is time to brown six two and one-half pound chickens and one hour in moderate oven to cook them. Take pancake turner and run along bottom of roaster twice while cooking, mixing up well.

DEVILED KIDNEYS.

Broil some lamb or mutton kidneys in the usual way, but when half cooked score them with a knife and put into the cuts a little mustard, salt and cayenne; finish broiling them; put on small squares of buttered toast, put a small lump of butter mixed with chopped parsley in the center of each; stir the gravy over the fire, add a squeeze of lemon and pour over them. Serve very hot.

NUT AND RICE SAVORY.

Wash one cupful of rice, then boil and drain; chop one cupful of nut meats (almonds or pecans), season two cupfuls of strained tomatoes with salt and pepper, put a layer of rice in the bottom of a fireproof dish, a layer of nuts, then a layer of rice; continue this until the dish is almost full; pour the tomatoes over this and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Nut and rice savory served in this way is delicious.

BAKED OMELETTE.

Six eggs beaten until well mixed, one-half cup sweet milk, one tablespoonful melted butter, salt and pepper to taste; pour into a buttered skillet and bake 10 or 15 minutes in a moderate oven; should be light and slightly brown when done.—Denver Times.

CHOCOLATE PARFAIT.

Melt two ounces of unsweetened chocolate in half a cup of water, add one cup of sugar and boil until thick. Pour the mixture over the yolks of four eggs. Place in double boiler, cook and stir constantly, until a spoon placed in the mixture is caked. Stand in a basin of water and beat frequently until cold. Add one pint of thick whipped cream and flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla. Serve in glasses and place on top of each one tablespoonful of whipped cream, flavored with a little vanilla.

PROBLEM SOLVED

A woman who has struggled for many years with the problem of the summer garbage pail has at last succeeded in devising something which suits her. She has had a hole dug in the ground near her back door, and has had a piece of sewer pipe inserted into it. A concrete bottom has been made to this pipe. A galvanized iron pail fits tightly into it, and comes just to the surface of the ground, where it is protected with a cover which fits well into the enlarged end of the sewer pipe. This can easily be kept clean; it has no odor; there is no unsightly litter lying around; no cats or dogs are climbing into it and tipping it over.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

FOLDING TUCKS

Even garments to be tucked by hand should be folded by machine, says the Philadelphia North American. Adjust the trimmer to the right size, and then adjust the stitch. Remove the thread from the needle, and tuck just as if the thread were there. Then in your hand sewing you can follow the line of needle pricks. Table linen can be marked in the same way, to be hemmed by hand.

NEW SILK FABRIC

One sees many smart tailor-made gowns composed of moire velours or poplin in light blue or black, but the new wide moire bengaline is a sumptuous fabric that invites experiment, says the Washington Herald. It is richer and heavier than the felt satins, and is just the thing for long coats used in driving or for evening wear between seasons.

PURITY AND QUALITY ARE NOT ALWAYS THE SAME. Pure cider can be made from green sour apples. A cheap South African coffee is pure coffee. So there are many pure vanilla extracts on the market made from mouldy beans, cuts, seconds, etc.

We guarantee the absolute purity of

Burnett's Vanilla

and you can judge of its quality by the delicious flavor it gives your desserts.

JOSEPH BURNETT CO.

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which have been consigned to us for prompt sale to cover advances

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A magnificent diversified gathering, including all the choicest weaves of the Eastern looms.

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OPPOSITE BOYLSTON STREET SUBWAY

Craftsman Styles in Summer Furniture

Porch and Cottage Specialties in Easy Chairs, Settees, Swinging Couches, Tables, Draperies, etc.

BUILT TO LAST AND GIVE COMFORT.

Excellent in design and workmanship, but cost no more than the ordinary kind.

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Supreme in Beauty! Quality! Cleanliness! Possesses two important and exclusive features. It does not deteriorate with age and fall to powder in the dress—can be easily and quickly sterilized by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. At the stores or sample pair for 25 cents. Every pair guaranteed.

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That's Different

Old Jewelry Transformed Into New Artistic Pieces
The difference will appeal to discriminating purchasers who appreciate Distinction in their Jewelry. Designs and Estimates without charge.

416 BOYLSTON STREET. THE BERKELEY BUILDING.

USEFUL WRAPS

Among the new spring fabrics is a cravenetted poplin that is perfectly delightful for spring and summer wear, says the Washington Herald. It comes in a score of pretty colors, both light and dark, and should make up into excellent wraps, smart looking tailored suits, afternoon frocks and schoolgirls' garments.

PICTURE STUDY MAKES CHILDREN OBSERVE LIFE ABOUT THEM AND TELL IT IN WRITING

Post Card Scenes and Cuts From Periodicals Are Used by
School Pupils of Today Both to Illustrate Their
Compositions and to Prompt Ideas.

OF ORIGINAL COLOR DRAWINGS ENLIVEN HARBOR AND MARKET DESCRIPTIONS

BOYS and girls of the Lewis school in Roxbury, when doing an exercise in composition and drawing begin with a picture, the kind of picture that small boys and girls are most interested in, with animals or children. They talk about the picture first, what it means, what they see in it, what each figure is doing and why, what part of the day it is, what season of the year, and any other detail that can be brought out. Another day they write about the picture, then they read what they wrote and criticize it, note whether they got in the most important points, had a good beginning and a good ending. In this way they work up to the books of the higher grades.

The subjects of these books like those of the earlier writings are always something that is familiar to the children, something they have studied about, thought about and talked over, or some individual experience they have had, in this way they get life and action into their writings and bring out vividly of expression.

The books are written on sheets of paper of uniform size and illustrated with pictures pertaining to the subject that they have gathered together. Post cards are used extensively, for there is hardly a subject to which they do not furnish a suitable illustration. They are by no means, however, used exclusively. Magazines, newspapers, catalogs, pamphlets and advertising circulars all serve the young illustrators' purposes. Sometimes they make their own illustrations with pencil, pen and ink, crayon or water color. These are usually copies.

While all the schools do the same general work, following the same outline, details vary. In some schools the children are not so interested in making books as they are in some other subjects; it does not appeal to them so strongly, and thus their response to the niceties in literature and art does not unfold so rapidly.

The first thing in making these books is to select the subject. Miss Grace A. Cunningham, who has grade VII, has given definiteness and variety to her subjects by grouping them under five heads. Every week a composition of some kind is written. The first week of the month a subject that can be placed under the head of experience is taken. The second week an imaginative subject is selected. The third week a task in reproducing something they have studied in history, literature or geography is undertaken; and the fourth week is given to letter writing. If there is a fifth week, attention is given to technicalities. When the subject has been selected the hunt for the pictures begins. These when collected are arranged and placed in the proper parts of the book or writing. This is an important part of the work. If it is a postal card, it can be placed very properly in the middle of the page, at the top or at the bottom, but if it is a smaller picture it may be put to one side or in the center and have the writing all around it. Much of this work is done at home, as it takes time, yet the children are so interested that it is to them but a form of play.

Not all the compositions are made into books with covers. When they are, the cover is made solely under the direction of the drawing teacher, Miss Elizabeth B. Richardson.

The cover is made of rough art paper, the same for the whole class. For compositions under the general head of Boston, written by the pupils of Miss Rachel Rosnosky of Grade VII, the color was a soft green. An inch and a half from the edge was drawn a half-inch band or border outlined heavily in black ink. Inside of this across the top was lettered in black, "Boston," and underneath the special subject selected by the young writer. One was "Along the Water Front," and another "The Market District of Boston." Others, "Boston Old and New," "In and Around the Public Garden," etc. Beneath this was a medallion showing the dome of the State House rising above the tops of trees, and at the bottom the name of the writer printed between two parallel lines. When this was done, color was applied with crayon. The border outlined in black was filled in with color, the trees about the State House were made green, the dome yellow, and the sky in colors to suit the fancy of the little artist. The title page also was made under the direction of the drawing teacher. Lettering, spacing, balance, are brought out in this work as well as other fundamentals in artistic expression.

The subjects under this general head were selected by the children themselves. The one who chose water front did so because it held a vital interest to him. His grandfather had been a sea captain, and one of the greatest delights of the boy was to listen to the tales of that mariner, and haunt with him the harbor of the city. Certain statements in this child's book may have been heard in school, but the one who reads it can easily see that the great bulk of it was gathered from the child's own love of the subject. Some of the pictures are post cards and others are taken from old gazetteers and other publications of ancient date stowed away in the attic, through

which he searched for hours in an endeavor to find what he wanted. At the end of the book is a tail piece, the seal of Boston, cleverly drawn, and framed by a coil of rope, supposed to be such as is used on shipboard. The book begins:

"Boston's water front is one of the most fascinating water fronts on the Atlantic coast, and is noted the world over. The state of Massachusetts has spent thousands of dollars to improve the harbor also. Bell Buoys and Gas Buoys, Beacons and Lightships have been set out so as to show the way to sailors who are not acquainted with Boston Harbor. Many ships have been saved on account of these Beacons. Now Boston is one of the largest harbors in the world and carries an extensive trade. Although there are many buoys and other beacons to guide the sailors into the Harbor of Boston, still it is rather hard to get into it on account of the shoals and sandbars and boats that have been wrecked. Many channels have been made, so if a person who is not acquainted with the harbor may find it very easy to get into Boston Harbor, if he has charts to go after so he gets into the right channels. As you come up Boston Harbor you come to Boston Light ship, which is seven miles east of Boston. And it is seven miles north from Minots Light on the South Shore. As you go up the bay you have Boston Light on the right, then you have Bug Light on the right, too. Fort Warren comes next after Bug Light. You leave the Fort on the left. Next comes Lovell's Island which you leave on the right. Farther up comes Deer Island on the right and Long Island on the left. Next comes Governor's Island on the right. After you are past Governor's

WHAT'S DOING IN THE SCHOOLS

IN order to give a more practical turn to their work in arithmetic, also thereby to make it more interesting, the pupils of the eighth grade of the Franklin school in the South End, of which Seth Sears is master, have been called upon to make and work with bills of goods in an original way.

The arithmetic books are full of feet of lumber, tons of stone, and bales of hay, and other things which are useful and necessary, but after all have no immediate bearing on the activities of most of these children, all of whom are girls.

Each girl has therefore been called upon to make a little collection of goods of a certain character, such as might be kept in a given store, a dry goods or a grocery store. This has been interesting.

They have made miniature rolls of cotton, linen, silk and woolen goods; "pieces" of lace, bolts of ribbon, lengths of belting; they have assembled buttons, thread, anything, and pretty nearly everything that can be found in a big dry goods store.

It has been the same with groceries. Tiny sample bottles and packages have been seized upon for this purpose, but where they have not been obtainable parcels have been cleverly done up and labeled by the girls themselves. Each collection has been kept in a big envelope by itself. At different times they have been passed around among the girls and they have been called upon to make out bills for them.

Lucy James, for instance, would make out a bill against Sarah Fuller based upon the contents of the envelope she had been given. It would be perhaps for 7½ yards of silk, two spools of sewing silk, one of cotton, a card of hooks and eyes, etc., and some other things. Or it would be for 10 pounds of sugar, a bushel of potatoes, a pound of rice, a bottling of bluing, etc.

If perchance the bill was made out for 50 yards of silk at 20 cents a yard, or six yards of cotton at \$1.50 a yard, or if it was for 10 pounds of tea and one pound of sugar, there was occasion for discussion.

In this way the girls have been brought into an understanding of values and quantities most liable to be purchased. They have learned also much about bills and have been able to make endless combinations with their collections, while the handling of them has been a delight. Besides being practical and pleasant it has given the girls a training in judgment that was not thought of when the plan was put into operation.

The Women's Municipal League of Boston, which has always taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of the children of the public schools, and also in the schools themselves, has been instrumental in having the attention of the children called to the necessity of clean streets.

Island, you are right in the harbor that lies between Boston, East Boston and Charlestown.

"On the South Boston side you can see Lawley's Yacht Yard, where all kinds of yachts and large boats are built. At the right hand side of this yacht yard you can see the Power Station for the Edison Electric Company. Here you will find large elevated cranes and small cars to carry coal from the boats at the wharf to dump it right into the boilers. At the south side of the entrance to the harbor is New York, New Haven and Hartford Piers. Just off of South Boston are moored two dynamite ships, which are on the South Boston Flats. Rows of wharves are quite a busy place, because the ferries and boats for Nantasket Beach and many other pleasure boats are here. Next to this is India Wharf. One of the largest fish wharves in the United States is T Wharf. Millions of fish come to this wharf every week. Next to T wharf comes Commercial Wharf, White Star Wharf. Then comes the Navy Yard Piers and Dry Docks and then comes Mystic Wharf.

"On the East Boston Side there are the Atlantic Works Pier. Here large boats are built, such as, towboats, steamers, pleasure boats and barges. After this comes the Leyland Steamships Piers. Some of the largest boats in Boston take their berths at the Simpson's Piers. Large boats go into these Dry Docks, too. There are three Dry Docks. One for large boats and the other two for medium sized boats.

"Lobster fishing is an extensive trade carried on at the lower end of the harbor, around Grave's Ledges and Boston Light. Boston is widely known for its vast quantities of smelts and Smelt Fishing around the Atlantic Coast.

"Cod Fishing is also carried on with great success. Thousands of barrels of Fish come in nearly every day. The Fisherman of the New England States are noted for many deeds of bravery and how they brave the storms.

"How I love the blue waters! Their deep maddening roar Is food for the spirit unbounded by shore.

Thy whirlwinds may shriek, thy lightnings may flash, Yet safe o'er thy bosom, Old Ocean, I'll dash."

seen children and even older persons throwing nasty things in the street. I have done this many times but at this minute I promise not to throw any more rubbish in the street."

Another of the same age writes, "If a person is clean he is very comfortable and shows that he cares for himself. Any person who is ragged and dirty shows that he is lazy. I know many boys who do not care if they are clean or dirty and all they care about is candy and moving pictures."

"My back alley is very dirty, and I am ashamed of it. But I am not to blame, for my mother's neighbors throw stuff and swill in the alley. It is not my mother's fault either, because I go and empty the swill into the barrel every day.

"The streets of Boston are very dirty and that is the people's blame. They throw stuff in the street and on the sidewalk. The city is not to blame for it because it has men to keep the streets clean."

The annual meeting of the Home and School Association will be held on Thursday evening, June 1, at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street.

The Quincy Parents Association is probably in the most cosmopolitan district in Boston. At least 18 nationalities are represented. Probably the Hugh O'Brien Parents Association has the largest attendance. At one meeting last spring more than 1000 fathers and mothers were present.

The boys of Miss Wood's room of the Dudley school have organized themselves into the Young Citizens of Room 14. They have several watchwords, such as obedience, truthfulness, alertness, selflessness, courtesy, patience, loyalty, honor, justice, purity, honesty, diligence, courage. They have them all marked in gilt letters on a chart that is hung on the wall.

The chart is ornamented with a symbolic figure of a soldier as guarding the welfare of the city, and with a boy who is doing his part to protect it. In the center of the chart is a place to inscribe the names of the boys who have attained 10 honor points in school.

These are given for excellence in school work, deportment, helpfulness, etc. A boy is not really a member of the Young Citizens until he has attained 10 marks.

Those whose names are on the list are Chester Sawalsky (president), Eleazer Levi (secretary), Fritzoff Fergerson, Moses Ross, Robert Cloy, John Joseph, Maurice Miller, James Ward, Isador Quint, John Francis, Morris Weinberg, Bernard Bolstein, Andrew Butler, Joseph Devlin, Wallace Mahoney, Morris Brean, Harry Colburn, Russell Fales, George Fergusson, Abner Garfield, Benjamin Hurvitz, Arthur Williams.

They meet once a week after school to transact business, and have exercises. An aim is to both make the city beautiful and preserve what beauty it has. Therefore they themselves never put marks on houses, fences or sidewalks, but on the contrary clean them off.

They also keep their own desks clean and have committees to look after all the desks in the rooms, to see that they

"This selection is taken from 'Twenty Years before the Mast.'"

A book on the market district of the city contains some paragraphs that show the wideawake interest and personal knowledge of a boy in the things going on around him. It begins with an historical account of the Quincy and Faneuil hall market buildings, a description of what is sold in them and their arrangement, interspersed with several quaint remarks. The writer says:

"Saturday is the big day at the market. In the afternoons the peddlers are allowed at 3 o'clock to take their push carts into the market. They are let in in sections. The first section starts at three o'clock, the next a little after the first, and so on.

"Some of the men have licenses to start earlier and some pay to be able to start in the same place every Saturday. Sometimes other men get in their places and then they fight. These men have bananas, oranges and other fruits and vegetables for sale.

"Some of the business men have stands in the street on Saturday night and on the nights before Christmas and other holidays.

"The men that run these stands set a high price on their goods early in the evening, but as it gets later they come down to half the original price sometimes."

In the eighth grade more care is given to the finish or polish of the work, to artistic detail. Miss Alice O'Neil, the master's assistant, pays considerable attention to the pictorial part of it. Pictures should not only illustrate, but should in themselves have merit; and their place in the page and on the book is given more careful consideration than in the other grades. The books must show skilled workmanship, be finished products. As a rule the pictures used by Miss O'Neil are half tones. When they have been properly placed, many of them on sheets of rough paper quite by themselves, they are colored with crayons. Skill, refinement, taste and discrimination all are brought out in this work.

The colorings of the pictures take their tone from that of the covers. Where green is selected for the cover, the same tone of green runs through all the pictures. If brown is the color of the cover, brown dominates in the illustrations.

are kept properly, also that the boys keep their shoes blacked. Once in a while a complaint is entered that so-and-so ought not to be numbered among the good citizens, as certain charges rendered against him disqualify him. It may be because he has been in a fight with somebody or it may be because he is careless of his clothes. However, no one has yet been expelled. A word has always been found sufficient.

The organization was started in the room last year and when the class graduated the members bought a handsome silk flag as a gift to the incoming boys of this year. Every morning this flag is presented to the pupils and they all give it the salute.

Miss Maria E. Wood, who has the grade, is the fortunate possessor of a fine garden and every few days she brings to the school quantities of flowers. These ornament her desk during the day and then are distributed among the boys. They love them dearly and find their school work grow pleasanter by reason of their presence.

The little girls of Miss Halligan's class in grade V, of the Bowdoin school had the routine of class work broken by a visit to the Public Garden one morning recently. When they returned to school they wrote about it. Here are two of their compositions just as they left the hands of the little pupils:

"One beautiful Friday morning when the sun was shining brightly our class went over to the Public Garden. As we went a long way we saw beautiful Linden trees with lovely leaves on them. On some of the houses I saw pretty vines whose leaves looked so fresh and green. We walked along until we came to our dear Public Garden.

"As we went in, ah! what do you think the Public Garden looked like? Why, just like Fairyland. The sun was shining brightly. There were scarlet Tulips on one side and pink and white Tulips on the other.

"But what next? The beautiful Magnolia tree was scattering its white petals just like a shower of snow. The birds were singing beautifully and Robin Red Breast was walking around putting on airs just as if he were the King of the birds. Then, there were some Birch Bark trees, Forsythia bushes, and Pansies with the sun shining on them. We saw some lovely statues of the men who lived long ago. Some of the statues are Thomas Lee, Thomas Cass who fell at Malvern July first, 1862; and our honorable George Washington on horseback.

"Then we saw some Horse-chestnut trees and red Maple, and a very odd Snake tree. Then we went on the Swan boats, and on the pond there was a little swan's house with little windows in it. A beautiful little island with rocks on it. We named it Willow Island. There were Weeping Willow trees hanging over the water. The Swans with their long necks were in the water swimming around.

"Then there were some Sycamore, Bay, and Maple trees. On one tree I saw a nest with a bird near it.

QUEST OF ORCHID LEADS INTO MANY STRANGE PATHWAYS

WHO has not experienced the delight in walking through woods or woodland ways of chasing upon a fern, or moss, or leaf, or flower he has never seen before? And who has not been impressed at such times by the infinite variation, yet the law and order regulating all? Save in beauty the flower show recently held in Boston was in nothing more conspicuous than this.

To all but the few who have been otherwise informed, a collection of flowers and plants such as was gathered in Boston at the great national flower show, or as can be found in almost any greenhouse of any pretension, means merely plants that have been gathered from more or less populated and civilized regions in different parts of the world and especially the tropics.

That men have turned their backs on family and friends and gone off for months and almost years at a time to traverse primeval jungles where no man's foot has ever before been set is wholly unknown to them. Yet that is what has been done and is being done right along.

Orchid Is Fairylike

Of all the floral world the orchid seems most to belong to the fairy kingdom. Child of the air and dew, it appeals most to the imagination, seems the most elusive, and its haunts the most mysterious. Botanists may say this is not so, but to the popular mind the man who sets out to track the orchid to its home has undertaken a commission that is clothed with poetry and romance. And it is both of these. Only the poesy of an orchid hunt is largely lost to the one in the midst of it because of the hardships to be endured. Notwithstanding it is full of excitement and interest, every inch of the way.

Several such journeys in search of the orchid, as well as some of other flowers, have been made by R. Karlstrom, who occupies the chair of horticulture and botany at the University of Upsala, Sweden. A close student of these two subjects, the Swedish government some years ago offered him £18,000 (\$90,000) to travel through Europe for three years gathering bulbous plants.

This his father objected to and it was finally refused on the ground that if it were accepted the son's life would thereafter have to be devoted to the government. That there might be no disappointment to his son or the government, Professor Karlstrom himself, however, defrayed the expenses of the trip, which was made as originally planned by the government: It included eastern Russia, the Caucasus and Ural mountains, around the Black sea, and Palestine, and yielded many treasures to the horticultural and botanical world.

It was some time after this that Mr. Karlstrom came to America and has made his other trips from here in behalf of American collectors. Twice he has been to South America seeking orchids, chiefly in Paraguay and Colombia. For 18 months at a time he has been away from all civilization save such as could be found at little native settlements of a few huts and scarcely more people.

An expedition must be carefully fitted out and provided for beforehand, for once started there is no turning back, and if it is not in the equipment then it must be done without. Clothes, food, even water must be carried.

Tools also are needed, axes to cut down field. In Louisburg square there was a park with two beautiful statues.

"Then we passed the Boston Common which was once used as a cow pasture. After the Revolutionary War no public building was allowed to be built in it.

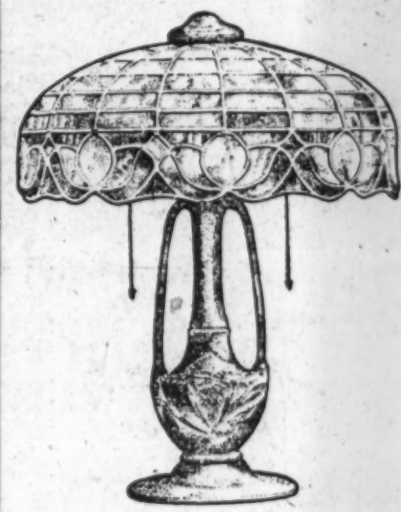
"As we entered the Public Garden we saw a lawn with beds of Tulips of scarlet, white and yellow. The next thing we saw was a Magnolia tree with its snowy white flowers and fragrant odors. We saw Maple, Linden, Forsythia, W. Birch, and Horse Chestnut trees. We saw a bushy tailed grey squirrel go over to a man and take a peanut, then he dug a hole in the ground and hid his nut.

"The next thing I saw—the thing I loved best, the statue of GEORGE WASHINGTON. The first President of the United States and a great leader of the American soldiers of the Revolutionary War who fought bravely for our dear Country and banner. The next thing we saw was the statue of Thomas Cass, for you see the Public Garden is an historical place. The statue of Charles Sumner. The next was charitable statue of the Massachusetts Hospital of a man healing a soldier's wound. Miss Halligan, our teacher, asked the man if we could go for a ride on the swan boats. The man was kind to us and said, 'With pleasure, I will let those dear children on.' We saw a little swan house, and a swan eating a baby flounder. When we came out of the boats we walked a little farther and then went home.

"On our way home, we saw Bunker Hill Monument which is 221 feet high, 294 winding steps, 30 feet square at the base, and 15 feet at the summit. Then I saw the Dome of the State House which can be seen miles away. The last thing I saw was Sailors and Soldiers Monument in the Boston Common which was designed by Martin Millmor, cost \$45,000, stands 71 ft. high. It is located on Flag Staff-hill. It was erected in the memory of those who were killed in the Civil War which was fought 1861-1865.

"It was the best lesson in Geography, History, and training us to obey I ever had."

Wedding and Anniversary Gifts



Not 30, 40 or 50 but more than 400 different distinct styles of Gas and Electric Portable Lamps, any one of which would make a lasting and suitable remembrance.

The newest and latest in shades of Silk, Art Glass, Leaded Glass and Etched Glass.

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AND ALL FIRE-PLACE GOODS

McKENNEY & WATERBURY CO.

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trees, knives to blaze the way, saws to make boards from which to fashion boxes and nails to fasten them together. The tools are needed also to make rafts and floats with which to navigate the waters. As orchids grow on trees sometimes a branch must be sawed or a tree felled in order to obtain the specimen. Canoes, too, are taken sometimes, but as they tip easily are not as safe for carrying specimens as rafts. All must be carried over the land on mule or ox back.

The boxes are made roughly as they are needed, 20x20x30 as a rule, and when the specimens are put in are swung one to either side of the mule or ox, in pan-rider fashion, or on the back of a man, and thus carried sometimes hundreds of miles.

Once Mr. Karlstrom lost 500 cases of orchids which he had taken him weeks to collect. He and his party were coming down the La Plata river when their float hit a rock and away they all went.

Discovery is Joyful

Orchids grow in colonies. Mr. Karlstrom has gone for days without seeing any, days of loneliness through a dreary country, barren and bleak, where no man had been before, the wonder and awesomeness of it obliterated by the burdensome conditions surrounding. Then when he did find a flower how great was his excitement, how keen his joy! and when a new one or a particularly rare and beautiful one was found he could have almost screamed with excitement.

It is beautiful to see the orchids growing in their native haunts, but it is not quite such a beautiful sight, he says, as one might think. They are wind-blown and storm-beaten, showing not nearly the beauty they do under cultivation, when the breezes are tempered, sun and shade adjusted, and moisture and temperature kept just right.

It was on this trip that he and six of his men were returning from a trip to the interior where they had collected a great many plants. They had reached a certain point in the La Plata where he had arranged to be met by the natives of the country from 40 miles below with boats to convey them farther down the river. Six days they waited in that wilderness. Then one night he started up to find the water was coming up all around them. It already surrounded them and was rapidly closing in. The first act was to send a man to the top of a tall tree to look down the river. A glad cry came from him. The boats were coming! In two hours they were all safely packed into them and starting on their way down the river to a native settlement, thankful indeed to leave behind that wild, unknown country.

Paraguay Captures

Some of the finest orchids he has ever found Mr. Karlstrom discovered in Paraguay. He was just about to start on one of his expeditions in that country, and had gathered together a dozen men, many mules and oxen which he had drawn up in front of the little "hotel" in the tiny postoffice station called Palo. Before giving the signal to go he turned back once more to inquire for mail.

As he was leaving the office two soldiers accosted him: "Who was he, and what was he doing there?" His answer did not satisfy them, and they put a rifle to his shoulder and with a "Come on, you're a soldier now," they marched him off. He wanted them not to see his men for they might take them, too, and tried to steer them in another direction. They were quick to detect this desire and insisted upon going where he did not want to. They captured his men and impressed all into the soldiery. One of their fortnightly revolutions was on, but fortunately there was no fighting for these men, and when things quieted down at the end of 10 days they were allowed to go their way.

Mr. Karlstrom brought to America the first orchid of the cattleya labiata variety ever seen here and has been awarded several medals and prizes for his finds. There are not less than 5000 varieties of orchids, and 2000 species, the others hybrids propagated in greenhouses one from the other.

Throughout the country are several men, who have spent large sums of money in collecting orchid plants, their interest being expressed in orchids as another's is in pictures or antiques. A

Flowers Understand

Mr. Karlstrom is a great lover of flowers. They know when you care for them, he says, and respond to a loving touch as well as to loving care. He caresses them with his hand as he passes them and knows they like it. They have a language, too, he says, for those who understand.

In verification of this he will point to one that is hanging its head and drooping its leaves. It is asking for water, he says. So it will call for light, or warmth, or sunshine, while one that is satisfied will hold its head strongly, bend and sway with the breezes, flaunting its pretty leaves in pure joy of being.

The only way to look at a flower, says Mr. Karlstrom, is through a magnifying glass. It will disclose beauties the eye unaided cannot see. It should also be taken apart and each separate piece examined under the glass. Neither can the full enjoyment of the woods be obtained without a glass. One laid against the trunk of a tree will reveal a whole world, mountains and valleys, teeming with life and all beautiful.

Everywhere he goes, in all parts of the world he has been, he finds beauty, but nowhere has he found more beauty, more pleasing views to his sense than in his present home, South Orange, N. J., with its undulating mountains and clear, soft air.

Mr. Karlstrom went there when he first came to America, then for three years had charge of forestry in the park department of Hartford, Conn. He also had charge of the Connecticut exhibit of forestry at the St. Louis exposition, after which returned to South Orange.



2.75

Talking About Waists Emerson Said

(in substance), that the merchant who had the best things, better things than his neighbors, would soon have a pathway worn to his door by an appreciative public.

Please be advised that our sidewalk has been relaid in anticipation of the rush for a waist made as shown in the cut. It is well made, of our Jap-o-lite, a thin, cool, durable, washable summer fabric in plain colors, in White, Blue, Lavender, Wistaria, Light Blue, Tan and Brown. Also in very attractive stripes. We will mail it free of expense to any point in the United States on receipt of the price, and refund the money on return of the waist if not entirely satisfactory in every respect.

Buy one. Try it on, and if you don't like it, either as to material, style, fit or quality of workmanship, return it and we will refund your money.

The waist and the proposition are both good. Don't you think so?

Walter M. Hatch & Co.

43 and 45 Summer Street

POETRY, PUT INTO SERVICE OF NEW EDUCATION, PROMOTES SOCIAL AIM

Ideal Expression of Authors
Gives Elasticity to
School Life.

QUOTATIONS ARE
TIMELY RESOURCE

Message of Literature Comes
as Though Originated
in Classroom.

THE woman who is to be a teacher should be called to her work," says Myron T. Pritchard, master of the Everett school in the South End. "Getting the children to learn the longitude of St. Petersburg is not teaching. Teaching is character-forming. I am not particularly interested in girls," he went on to say, which seemed a surprising statement when he is the enthusiastic head of a girls' school whose excellent work is calling forth the attention of educators, until he explained, "but I am interested in the women they are to be. They get over being girls. They are getting over it every day, but they will never get over being women."

More than most masters, perhaps, Mr. Pritchard keeps this in mind with all the work of his school. He calls it a literary school, for he puts a strong emphasis upon literature and languages, the one as a potent factor in the life of the child, developing her higher nature, as well as her ethical and mental faculties; and the other as a tool in constant demand and therefore of importance to the child that she know how to use it.

It should not be implied however that the technical or industrial are in any way neglected. On the contrary, it is believed that the literary acts as a stimulus to them.

Literature is a prescribed study in the public schools, beginning with the children in the kindergarten and carried all the way through. In a general way the work is carefully planned for each grade at headquarters, but in such a way the masters and teachers in fulfilling the requirements and bringing the work up to a common standard have opportunity to carry out any good ideas of their own.

The influence of the poets having always been regarded as one of the most uplifting and cultural, and educational as well, Mr. Pritchard pays special attention to them. In his later years Carlyle deeply regretted that his taste for finer things as represented by the poets had departed from him. Dr. Charles William Eliot, LL. D., of Harvard considers poetry one of the essentials of a sound education. Poetry, in fact, is universally ranked as an important element in the education of any person, girl or boy, man or woman.

In the last few months the children in the fourth grade of the Everett school have been making a special study of Longfellow; those of the fifth, Whittier; those of the sixth, Oliver Wendell Holmes; of the seventh, Lowell; and of the eighth, Tennyson. The work is carried on in much the same way in each, simplified or developed, however, by the ages of the children. In the fourth grade, of which Miss Annie J. Reed is teacher, and in which the children are 9 and 10 years old, each one has learned three or four of Longfellow's poems, the "Village Blacksmith," the "Children's Hour," and others particularly suited to them. They talk them over in class in order that any vague points may be explained and that special beauties may be brought out, but not enough to take away the charm by too close attention to detail.

Lines in Daily Speech

The children learn also popular and famous quotations which are applicable to situations which they may themselves experience. There are five objects in this work—to feed the higher sensibilities, to feed the esthetic nature, to uplift the moral, to establish a literary standard for the children by giving them the best that can be given, and to train the memory. Each class has its song and motto. The class song of Miss Reed's pupils begins:

"Stay, stay at home my heart and rest,
Homekeeping hearts are happiest."
and right sweetly they sing it. The class motto is:

"Do thy duty, that is best,
Leave unto the Lord the rest."

They sing also "My Lady Sleeps," an interlude in the "Spanish Student." A favorite diversion in the school is to give "selections" and tell what they mean. Sometimes they teach them to little brothers or sisters at home, even to mother. Perhaps a quarter of the children in the class have copies of Longfellow, books that have been given them on Christmas or on birthday or

other occasions when gifts are natural expression of love for the little folk.

In the performance of the recitations care is taken with enunciation and effort is made to have the thought of the author clearly brought out. The children unconsciously improve their grammar and rhetoric by these studies; they learn about the poet also. In Miss Reed's room a low shelf has been placed in one corner, with the wall on its two sides covered with a dull green denim. On the shelf is a bust of Longfellow, several framed pictures on standards and against the wall are other framed prints, prints of Longfellow at different periods, of his house, his study and some of the scenes he described in his poems.

Occurrences Made Poetic

One who did not have the experience might think these poems were away above the comprehension of these little people, but they are not. Even the teachers and Mr. Pritchard himself are often surprised and touched by the application they make of them. Miss Reed has compiled a little book of instances that have come to them when the children have made a practical use of what they have learned. They have been gathered from the whole school, wherever anything of the kind has come to their knowledge. A few of them follow.

In one of the primary classes a boy of ribbon is worn by the child who does the gymnastic exercises most satisfactorily. It was found one day that while the teacher was out of the room the child wearing the badge had been disorderly. The children were at first unanimous in thinking the ribbon should be taken from her. The teacher did not agree, as nothing had ever been said about the bow standing in any way for good behavior. The class was won over to her view with the exception of Janet, who insisted the bow ought to be given up. Another little girl spoke up, "All Janet wants to take it away from her, for this is so she can have it herself." At this point a little boy raised his hand and said, "I think Julia ought to hear my memory gem:

"Who counts his brother's welfare
As sacred as his own,
And loves, forgives and pities,
He serveth me alone."

Janet threw her head on her desk and in a burst of tears said, "I don't want it. She can have it."

Josephine who was away from home under trying circumstances said she used to get very homesick at night until she would remember to say:

Bear up, bear up; the end shall tell
The dear Lord ordereth all things well,
And then she would not feel like crying.

The children of a certain room in filing into school one morning were gladdened by a beautiful rose on the teacher's desk. They were permitted to stop and look at it, and smell it, as they passed to their seats. One of the girls remarked that it reminded her of Holmes' verse:

The very flowers that bend and meet,
In sweetening others grow more sweet.

A girl on hearing the story of the hare and the tortoise, remarked:

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

One Monday morning a little girl told her teacher the lesson at Sunday school the day before had been on the rich man and Lazarus.

"Of course," she said, "the rich man was awful selfish, and I told my Sunday school teacher I thought that selection

"To be saved is only this,
Salvation from our selfishness,"

would fit him."

Another little girl after the opening period in which the teacher had read some selections from the Bible, said: "Miss—, when you read this morning, 'Let not your heart be troubled,' it made me think of the poem which says,

"So in those winters of the soul
Will sunny days appear."

Still another little girl, observing her mother sitting down with a sigh, said:

"Be still, sad heart, and cease repining,
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining,
Thy fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary."

Father, mother and sisters went away immediately after supper one evening, leaving little Annie to wash the dishes and answer the bell. Alone in the big house Annie felt afraid until this line came to her mind:

"Simple duty hath no place for fear."

Little Alice's father was obliged to be away over night. It was unusual and the mother was somewhat nervous until the little girl, a child of eight, said: "Say over my selection and then you won't be afraid:

"In the darkness as in the daylight
On the waters as on land
God's eye is looking on us—
And beneath us is His hand."

A girl of 10 wrote a letter to an aunt who was discouraged and disheartened because she could not come to Boston to work in a bakery she had hoped to do. In her letter the child expressed her sympathy by a simple "I'm sorry that you can't come to Boston to work," and then added, "but I think this selection will make you feel better:

"O Power to do!—O baffled will,
O prayer and action, ye are one.
Who may not strive may yet fulfill
The harder task of standing still;
And good but wished, with God is done."

Poetry is not the only thing which these little girls study in their literature. Their reading books contain good stories and in addition to them the school authorities have provided a list of good books and stories which are to be used in the classroom, each teacher making selections which he or she believes are especially suited to the boys and girls in the school. Thus the little girls who are committing Longfellow's poems to memory are also delighted with Andersen's Fairy Tales, "Alice in Wonderland," the "Arabian Nights," "Black Beauty," Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses" and "Fanciful Tales" by Stockton.

Children of older grades read "Little Women," "Hans Brinker," "Ivanhoe," "Jungle Books," histories and other books suited to their ages.

Mr. Pritchard, in using the money appropriated for the purchase of books, buys only a few of each kind instead of providing each child with a copy of every book. Then the children who do not have the books in their hands must pay strict attention or lose a great deal, and the ones who are reading must read carefully or the others cannot get much out of it. Thus concentration and intelligent expression both are naturally developed.

R. V. Pierson, principal of the normal school in Manchester, England, visited this school some time ago and when he returned home wrote about it in the School Journal. "In the culture of taste," he said, "in the training of will, in calling out the emotions, in furnishing the imagination with pictures, in storing the memory with noble thoughts, what branch of school work can for a moment compare with it?"

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

A board of officers to consist of Col. William H. Arthur, Lieut.-Col. G. L. Edie and Lieut.-Col. M. W. Ireland, medical corps, appointed to meet in this city at call for examination of officers for promotion.

Maj. L. T. Hillman, ordnance, in addition to visits directed, will make two visits per month during May and June to the Detrick & Harvey Machine Company, Baltimore, pertaining to inspection of material.

Maj. K. Morton, ordnance, will make two visits in June to the Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Company, Worcester, Mass., pertaining to inspection material.

Following changes in duties of officers of corps of engineers:

Maj. J. B. Cavanaugh, relieved from office chief of engineers, thence to Seattle and relieve Maj. C. W. Kutz.

Maj. Kutz to San Francisco, thence to Philippines, relieving Maj. C. H. McKinstry.

Maj. McKinstry to Cleveland, O., for duty.

The following officers of C. A. C. will report in person Aug. 28 to commandant coast artillery school, Ft. Monroe, Va., for receiving course at the school:

Capt. A. H. Sunderland, C. Power, T. H. Koch, A. M. Mason, A. A. Maybach, G. B. G. Hanna, R. P. Winslow, F. Geere, W. F. Peterson, O. G. Collins, First Lieut. J. Q. Gray, M. L. Ireland, L. C. Briston, Jr., Q. Gray, M. L. Ireland, L. C. Briston, Jr., T. Carpenter, T. Duncan, J. P. Walker, C. L. Corbin, P. V. Kieffer, G. A. Wildrick, M. Murray, R. Arthur, C. E. Seybt, J. E. Towne, Jr., R. H. Smith, R. L. Avery and W. W. Wicks.

First Lieutenant Morgan, infantry, is assigned to seventh infantry, effective Aug. 1.

Second Lieut. J. C. Moore, seventh infantry, will report for duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Capt. H. G. Lyon, twenty-sixth infantry, retirement from active service as major is announced to date from May 23.

Capt. R. B. Miller, medical corps, will report in person to Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington, army retiring board, as a witness.

Resignation by Lieut.-Col. B. W. Dunn, ordnance department, of his commission has been accepted, effective Oct. 1.

Capt. L. H. Hanson, medical corps, to this city as witness before army retiring board.

First Lieut. C. T. Fenton, C. A. C., detailed as professor military science and tactics at Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., Aug. 1.

Lieut.-Col. J. E. McMahon, field artillery, placed on list of detached officers.

Capt. M. McCloskey, fourth field artillery, placed on list of detached officers, to take effect May 26.

Capt. E. H. DeArmond, field artillery, placed on list of detached officers, to take effect May 26.

First Lieut. E. A. Gruber, fifth field artillery, placed on list of detached officers, to take effect May 26.

Col. C. G. Treat, field artillery; Maj. D. E. Aultman, field artillery; Capt. M. E. Locke, field artillery, and First Lieut. P. D. Glasford, field artillery, removed from list of detached officers.

Col. F. A. Edwards, cavalry, to this city and report for duty in connection with the compilation of a military lexicon.

Special orders May 12 amended to read: Major Dentler reported at Portland on June 10 instead of June 1.

Maj. W. P. Pence, C. A. C., upon relief

at army war college to Ft. Monroe, Va., for duty.

Capt. L. Brown, First Lieut. L. M. Adams, and Second Lieut. R. T. Coiner, corps of engineers, will report in person to Col. W. T. Russell, president examination board, this city, at such time as may be required for examination for promotion. Before complying with this order they will report to commanding officer, Ft. Myer, Va., for test in horsemanship.

Navy Orders.

Lieut. Commander E. McCauley, Jr., to duty naval observatory, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. H. L. Irwin, detached duty the North Carolina, to duty navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Midshipman J. M. Deem, detached duty the Shark, to home and wait orders.

Midshipman H. A. Bagg, detached duty the eGorgia and resignation as a midshipman in the United States navy accepted, to take effect June 1, 1911.

Surgeon F. A. Asserson, detached duty naval hospital, Boston, Mass., and granted leave four months.

Paymaster E. T. Hoopes, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to duty navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. E. McDonald, to temporary duty bureau of supplies and accounts, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster's Clerk R. R. Bolles, resignation as paymaster's clerk in the navy accepted, to take effect May 31, 1911.

Paymaster's Clerk F. W. Hathaway, appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty naval training station, Newport, R. I.

Marine Corps Orders.

Maj. T. C. Treadwell, assume charge of South Atlantic inspection district, United States marine corps, Norfolk, Va., in addition to his present duties.

Maj. A. S. McLemore, A. A. and I., to report in person to the major-general commandant or duty at headquarters United States marine corps upon expiration of present leave.

Capt. J. F. McGill, detailed duty in charge of South Atlantic inspection district, United States marine corps, to command marine detachment the U. S. S. New Jersey when placed in commission.

Capt. W. H. Parker, detailed marine barracks, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to command marine detachment the U. S. S. Maine when placed in commission.

Capt. W. H. Clifford, detailed marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to command marine detachment the U. S. S. Missouri when placed in commission.

First Lieut. E. S. Yates, detailed marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D. C., to Annapolis, Md., to command marine detachment the U. S. S. Iowa.

First Lieut. Robert Tittoni, to Annapolis, Md., for temporary duty in command of marine detachment the U. S. S. Massachusetts.

Second Lieut. C. D. Barrett, detailed marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., to Annapolis, Md., to command marine detachment the U. S. S. Indiana.

Capt. F. M. Elick, detailed headquarters United States marine corps, to duty marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D. C.

First Lieut. E. P. Fortson, ordered to appear for examination for promotion on June 1, 1911, at Camp Meyer, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Capt. W. H. Pritchett, detached command of marine barracks, naval station, Island of Guam, to duty First Brigade, United States marines, Philippine Islands.

First Lieut. J. J. Meade and Second Lieutenants Wilbur Thing, E. C. Brainard, A. A. Cunningham, A. D. Rorex and S. M. Harrington report to Col. F. J. Moses, president marine examining board, Camp Meyer, Guantanamo, Cuba, June 2, 1911, for examination preliminary to promotion.

Col. T. N. Wood, retired, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Boston, Mass., placed on retired list of officers from May 22, 1911, and ordered to his home.

Capt. R. S. Hooker, detached marine barracks, naval station, San Juan, P. R., to navy yard, New York, N. Y., to command marine detachment the U. S. S. Ohio, when placed in commission.

Capt. A. B. Owens, detached marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., June 1, 1911, to command marine barracks, naval station, Island of Guam. Authorized to delay 25 days en route to San Francisco, Cal.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—The Louisiana, the Kansas, the New Hampshire and the South Carolina have arrived at Copenhagen. The Idaho at Bayou Sara, the Patapsco and the Portsmouth at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—The Perkins, from New York navy yard for Annapolis, the Leonidas from Hampton Roads for Havana, the Yorktown from Panama for Punta Guano.

Navy Notes.

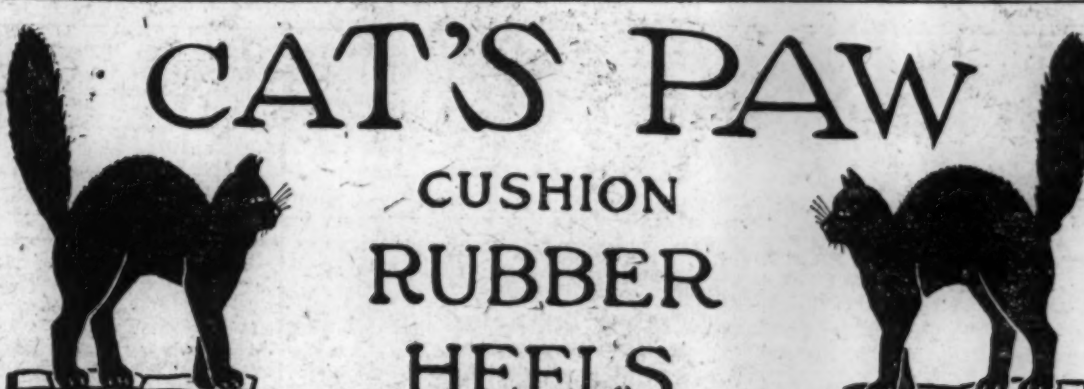
WASHINGTON—Commander Nathan C. Twining, U. S. N., has been confirmed by the Senate to be chief of the bureau of ordnance of the navy department for four years. He assumes the rank of rear admiral upon taking up his duties as head of the bureau.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, expects to haul down his flag June 1, according to information received by Mrs. Schroeder, who has arrived at her summer home in Jamestown.

The naval collier Leonidas passed out the capes for Havana Friday to bring back the mainmast of the battleship Maine.

PREACHER WINS \$500 PRIZE.

BALTIMORE—The Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor of the Seventh Baptist church of this city, has received the first prize of \$500 in the Anti-Saloon League's essay contest on "What it costs the city of Baltimore morally, physically, mentally, financially



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A canvass of the rubber heel situation was made in eighteen of the largest cities in the United States during March, 1911—which showed 65 per cent of Cat's Paw Heels being used against 35 per cent of all other makes. This proves conclusively the superiority of Cat's Paw Heels—and that they are worn by the majority—a very strong reason why you should try them and be convinced.

Insist Upon Cat's Paw Heels—The Name Is Easy to Remember

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MRS. E. H. HARRIMAN TO BUILD UNIVERSITY IN WEST, IS REPORT

NEW YORK—Mrs. Edward H. Harriman is to be the founder of a great university in the West to the memory of her husband, says the American today.

Some of the millions bequeathed to her by the railroad builder, and increased by her investments, are to be devoted to the cause of higher education, after the manner of her husband's predecessor in the Southern Pacific presidency, who founded the Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, according to the story.

Her plans are not fully developed, but in a tentative way she has decided to found a university that will be second to none in the country in point of curriculum and endowment. The equal of Harvard, Yale and all other great universities of the land, it will be lacking in nothing that money can supply in the way of equipment and teaching force and facilities for carrying on the work of instruction in all literary, scientific and technical branches.

Millions, as needed, will be supplied from the Harriman estate to make this the greatest educational enterprise in the world. The institution will be called the Edward H. Harriman University.

Mrs. Harriman has ample means to found an institution that will easily surpass any now in existence, and she has indicated that she will expend nearly all of this great wealth upon the university which will carry the Harriman name to future generations and his fortune to the upbuilding of American men and women.

Speculation as to the exact location of the Harriman University favors southern California. Mrs. Harriman has not divulged her plans in this respect, except to say that the institution will be on the Pacific coast. This would lead to the natural assumption that either Nevada or California would obtain the foundation. And as the principal center of the Harriman interests has been for a long time in California, there are many who believe California will be chosen.

Mrs. Harriman was told of the report at her home and declined either to affirm or deny that such plans were under way.

WASHINGTON—Though the post of captain commandant of the revenue cutter service has been vacant for three weeks, no appointment has been made, and this service is being run temporarily by a civilian, H. C. Merrill, attached to headquarters.

The post was vacated by the retirement of Capt. Worth G. Ross, announced last winter and effective May 1. The post is not yet filled, for the reason, it is said, that the claims of the rival captains for it are declared by an official of the treasury department to be "just about even."

Every one of the 38 captains, it is said, is backed by several congressmen and a number of mercantile maritime associations. The post carries a salary of \$6500 a year.

NICARAGUA HEADS WILL COOPERATE

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua—It is announced here today that President Adolfo Diaz and his war minister, Gen. Luis Mena, will publish a joint manifesto solemnly assuming the responsibilities of the government and promising to work in concord.

Dr. Ulloa, representative of the United Fruit Company at Managua, has for several months been trying unsuccessfully to obtain concessions on the Atlantic coast. The government is opposed to granting special privileges.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

If we could see the little faults
We own, so little caring,
In some one else, the chances are
We'd think them rather glaring.

IT would be a very happy world if every one should adopt as his own the sundial's motto: "Record none but the hours of sunshine." Why should a wise person care to record any other kind? Do we hang unpleasant, uninspiring pictures upon the walls of our homes to disturb the strength and serenity of our days and nights? Is it not even less to the purpose of true and high thinking to hang such pictures upon the walls of our memory where we shall be turning to them at all hours? When Edward Dyer, more than three centuries ago, wrote:

"My mind to me a kingdom is;
Such present joys therein I find,"

he did not have in his fancy a mind filled with unpleasant and uninspiring memories, but one in which were recorded the strong, beautiful, affirmative, uplifting recollections of good things accomplished and of hopes of other good things yet to be. No wise man will handicap his prospects of happiness and success by carrying about with him an assortment of unpleasant recollections. They are the most undesirable bundles of excess baggage on which one would have to pay charges, and with no hope of a return for the thought thus invested. Wordsworth says:

"A man he seems of cheerful yesterday
And confident tomorrow."

The two cheerful yesterdays and confident tomorrows go hand in hand, or at least they are bound together by the purposeful, pleasant today that walks between them. No matter what may be the furnishings of one's material abode—the house in which he dwells—there is no good and sufficient reason why he should not make beautiful the palace of his mind with all the golden memories garnered from the years that have passed and the splendid hopes of the years to be. What a picture of fadeless beauty "The Daffodils" afforded Wordsworth, who so fondly and often turned to them "that inward eye which is the bliss of solitude." It is well for us occasionally to make a tour of the halls of memory and examine the pictures that in one way and another have been placed there. If we find therein any that portray worry, envy, malice, jealousy, or any of the undesirable attributes of life, let us make way with them. And let us hang up in their stead pictures of happiness and hope and beauty and world-wide charity and all that counts for growth and strength and fadeless charm. Since it is possible for one to have such memory pictures as one will, nothing but the finest and best should be given a place in the halls of thought.

COME, let us sit down and, face to face, talk it over and admit, each to the other, that in telling somebody else our "hard luck" stories we must necessarily reach one of two conclusions: they must unfeelingly let our words "go in one ear and out the other," with no true sympathy intervening between the two to hold up our statements and tenderly consider them, or else they

must be stirred and affected by our state and in some degree share in whatever is disturbing us. Now the question which arises is, Do we wish to produce either result indicated? It seems certain that to have our friends appear indifferent to our unfavorable conditions would prove disheartening, and, on the other hand, for us to make them feel disturbed would but serve to add to our lack of happiness. Sir John Lubbock says: "I cannot, however, but think that the world would be better and brighter if our teachers would dwell on the Duty of Happiness as well as on the Happiness of Duty; for we ought to be as cheerful as we can, if only because to be happy ourselves is the most effectual contribution to the happiness of others."

It ought to be made a part of the ethics of good society that every man wearing a frown on his face should be expected to apologize for so doing to every one else whom he may meet. However, this is almost too much to expect, since any man who would be enough of a gentleman to see to it that a well-merited apology was duly made is enough of a man to refrain from going about wearing a frown. In the first place he would not wear a frown on the outside even though he did feel them on the inside; and, secondly, he would be too much of a philosopher and a gentleman to permit them to exist on the inside. He certainly is a thoughtless or an unfeeling man whose facial expression is such that it says in a universal language that is more easily read than are words: "I've got a 'grouch' (and, of course, a purely self-made affair), a part of which I mean to thrust upon any and every one that looks at me." For that is precisely what "that sort of face" does to all who must greet it.

Whitman says: "I have no patience with people who start out to blacken the face of the earth. Whether it is constitutional or what not with me, I stand for the sunny point of view—stand for the joyful conclusions. This not because I merely guess: it is because my faith seems to belong to the nature of things, is imposed, cannot be escaped; can better account for life and what goes with life than the opposite theory." In all the history of the world there never yet has been brought forth anything like an adequate excuse for wearing a scowl.

WASHINGTON—In a resolution introduced by Representative Hubbard of Iowa on Friday, President Taft is requested to furnish the House with all facts relating to the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds obtained by the special committee appointed by the President upon the authorization of the sixty-first Congress. Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University, was chairman of the commission.

Mr. Hubbard thinks it is time that a report from the commission was submitted.

IVERNIA GOING TO LIVERPOOL.

A cable message from the Liverpool office of the Cunard line to the Boston office, received today, says that the Ivernian is lying easy in the inner harbor at Queenstown and after temporary repairs will proceed to Liverpool for overhauling.

HADLEY REPORT IS NOW ASKED

WASHINGTON—In a resolution introduced by Representative Hubbard of Iowa on Friday, President Taft is requested to furnish the House with all facts relating to the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds obtained by the special committee appointed by the President upon the authorization of the sixty-first Congress. Arthur T. Hadley, president

MISSION SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES IN CHINA AIM FOR ABSOLUTE OBEDIENCE TO RIGHT MORALS

In Some Government Centers
Students Are Believing
License Is Liberty.

REAL AUTHORITY
IS THEN LACKING

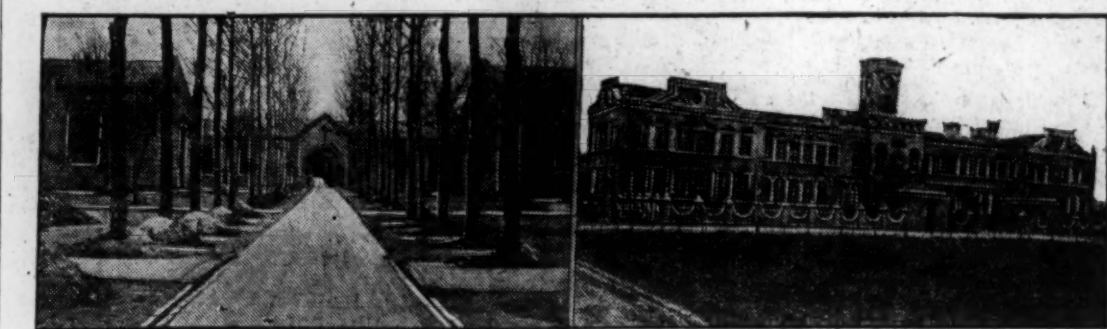
Many Enlightened Fathers
Prefer to Place Sons
in Foreign Hands.

NANKING—It is a pleasure to contemplate the field of service that is before the missionary today in China. In the carrying out of the wonderful program of reform in all the various lines of modern progress we must admire the sensible initiative the Chinese are taking in paying so much attention to the organizing and building up of their educational system.

More than all the other reforms now being inaugurated, it displays wisdom and encourages us to look with renewed hope to the future of China as a nation and a people.

The program calls for the expenditure of large sums of money and the foundation of schools and colleges in the various provinces in a way that will eventually reach all classes by teaching the subjects common to the lower grade and the advanced schools of western countries.

In the carrying on of this widespread educational movement we can appreciate the need of Christian ideals to encompass and direct the actions of the young students. As may be supposed, the gov-



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor.)

Main building and inner grounds and buildings shown of Imperial Pei Yong University at Tientsin.



(Photo taken specially for the Monitor.)

Tongshan Engineering College is feature of Tongshan, North China.

ernment schools are not devoting any time to the study of religious ideals other than those incidental to the study of Confucian ethics. It is reported, indeed, that the moral conditions of the students in many of the colleges throughout the empire are not as sound as we might be led to suspect.

In some of the schools the students seem to be affected by a perverted sense of liberty and freedom in taking pride in abandoning some of the Confucian ideals and in assuming a certain freedom which by a misled sense is translated into nothing more nor less than license to disregard moral or religious restrictions. These are the temptations before the students of young China, when abandoning the self-repression of their fathers they become self-assertive without self-restraint.

The methods and rules in force in the government schools are not such as to give what the student requires most, namely guidance as well as instruction towards a definite end. The foreign teacher in the government

school, who best realizes the actual conditions, is at a loss to remedy the glaring defects of a school system which allows this freedom, because he is devoid of real authority.

The missionary schools, however, are

endeavoring to meet this urgent need by founding schools under the control of European teachers and in which absolute obedience to the necessity for same moral and mental conduct is required.

It is encouraging to note that many

Pupils Do Not Necessarily
Become Christians in
Special Schools.

EDUCATION NOT
TO PROSELYTIZE

Spiritual Regeneration Is
Goal of Missionary
Work in Far East.

of the enlightened Chinese are themselves beginning to send their sons to these missionary schools in preference to the government schools. It is true that a great many of the students in the missionary schools and colleges do not become converted to Christianity, which indeed is not to be expected at present, in view of the distinction that is drawn in practice between the educational and evangelical branches of the missionary service.

After all, the real purpose of the missionary service in China as in all countries, is spiritual regeneration. It is this only that remains vital, regardless of the medical and educational assistance that may be given. Education by itself is not of any avail. There is truth in the saying that, "The chief source of evil is moral perverseness rather than mental deficiency."

What is needed for the Chinese student is the inculcation of the true Christian spirit, free from the chains of conventionality, in which spiritual ideals constitute the ruling force.

GERMAN RULER ARRIVING IN LONDON



(Copyright by London Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)

Kaiser and King George of England driving from Victoria station to Buckingham palace.

VISITING ROYALTY IN LONDON STREETS



(Copyright by London News Agency.)

Empress of Germany, Princess Louise and Queen of England driving to Buckingham palace.

ARTIST APPROVES CAMERA AS TRAVELER'S TEACHER AND DISCUSSES PICTORIAL TACT

Photographers Advised to
Learn Composition
from Painters.

PORTRAIT 'TAKER
STUDIES MOODS

Mankind Observed to Profit
By Scanning Detail
of Common Scenes.

By ALEC J. BRAID.

(Head of the photographic department of the London Daily Graphic.)

IN ITS elusiveness the art of photography has its charms. This very quality renders the pursuit of the difficult but attainable the more engrossing. Were the higher branches of the art easy to reach the most popular hobby of the day would not claim the number of enthusiastic devotees it does.

The painter's cool owes comparatively little to photography but on the other hand, photographers are deeply indebted to the painter. The successful worker in photography is he who has studied nature through the artist's eye. Inasmuch as the treatment of a subject is due to what the painter sees as an artist, so has the photographer to see in the scene before him that which he wishes to convey in his ultimate production. The artist has to discriminate between the commonplace and the pictorial.

Technical perfection is required of both the user of the brush and the camera. But excellence in technique, lacking the artistic spirit—the seeing eye—will not make the successful delineator. Even given this, the limitations of the camera create other difficulties for its user. Therefore, it may be held, without fear of challenge, that photography is an elusive art. In spite of its detail-recording powers, photography has inherent limitations as a picture-making process.

Amateur Often Excels

Rewards? There are many. The most lasting of all is self-satisfaction. If there be no finality in the pursuit of an artistic ideal, or in its representation, there comes nevertheless a general satisfaction. "Something attempted, something done." Treatment is of more importance than subject; treatment stamps the possibilities of the worker. It is here that the indebtedness of the photographer to the artist is found. The study of a masterpiece by Constable is a lesson. Massing and grouping, the play of light, and the richness of the shadows all teach, and he is a poor follower of Daguerre who will not learn from what has been left to posterity.

As it is in landscape and seascape, so is it in portraiture. Here, too, technique must play a large part, but is not the successful photographer he who wins a likeness of the subject from a study of the moods of the sitter? We are all creatures of mood and a badly executed portrait reveals us in the hideousness of one of our "worst times." It may raise criticism to say so, but the writer holds the belief that an amateur frequently produces truer "likenesses" of his subjects than the professional. This is because he knows them. He seeks to portray his friends as they appear to him. His interest is not a commercial one. He loves to delineate the features of his

CORNWALL HAS NATURE'S CATHEDRAL



(Copyright by Alec Braily, used by permission.)

Picture maker in trip to west coast of England has captured view which counterbalances architectural charm of east coast

friends as best he knows them. The object of the professional photographer is to produce an artistic portrait which shall please not only the sitter but his uncles, and his cousins, and his aunts. One does not urge that the art is thereby debased. What it does is to create a fashion in styles.

Now, the amateur who has studied portraits by great artists forms an idea which he seeks to reproduce. Success may come slowly. The trials of defeat are aggravating but wholesome. He may at first utterly fail to catch the spirit of the painter; it is only a temporary setback. The elusiveness of the art adds to its charm in portraiture even more than in landscape. The rewards of photography may not, do not, tally with its problems, but they more than compensate. Is not this true of all life's work? Easily won reward does not bring permanence in satisfaction.

You ask me: If photography is such a difficult art to acquire, is it worth while? To take the architectural side alone, the reply is to point to history. Begging the question? Not in the least. Great results have invariably followed triumph over minor difficulties, and the day is not yet when defeat is to be accepted at the first reverse. Photography is a hobby to be commended for the reason that it inculcates a love of nature, and the development of the artistic spirit raises one above the level of mediocrity. It demands of its votaries application in a marked degree. It brings an abundance of satisfaction and delight to those who are content

to touch the fringe of the study. And these form the majority. The enthusiasts among us make a great throng. In all walks of life we meet them. But the enthusiast is often content with his or her own estimate. The fringe of a subject is so much easier to reach than the core. Yet this class is not to be discouraged.

Appeal Educational

Photography occupies a foremost position in the holiday life of the age. It is, some of us believe, one of the saving virtues of a period tending to excess of freedom and frivolity. It is a virtue because it rouses a love of the beautiful and invests what otherwise would be an aimless wandering to and fro, or rushing here and there, with the desire to interest others in what we ourselves have seen and learn from them. It is a virtue, too, because it teaches history. A study of history is an essential part of the life-education of every thinking person. The old monastery, castle and chateau have all had a share in those stirring events which have made the countries what they are. The log cabin tells its story of work and success hard won. Ruins, centuries old, teach us perfection in the art of building. Thus it is claimed that photography has a place in the world and if only a section of those who practice it learn from it what it has to teach it will be for the advantage of the race. Enthusiasm results in thoroughness. One's first camera is a hard-worked contrivance. It is the day of satisfac-

Nature Lovers Find Film Is
Revealer of Field and
Forest Secrets.

FEW MECHANICAL
SETBACKS TODAY

Snapshot Hobby Gives Aim
to World Wanderers,
Thinks Writer.

tion with small things. The possibilities of the pastime, however, are so many that one, almost unconsciously, is tempted to higher flights. Sitters in the seat of the scornful would view with less disdain and impatience the efforts and importunities of their friends did they realize the hold photography gains over those who are led to its adoption. An inviting hand is held out to those who yet have looked askance at what they consider a species of midsummer madness. The practice of photography by tank development and like device, all tending to convenience, is now made so easy that even if a beginner does not attempt anything more ambitious than a "mere snap," the hobby is one to be encouraged.

As a hobby it makes a peculiar appeal to women. Where patience and dexterity of manipulation are essentials, ladies are unequalled. Perhaps it is for this reason that during the brighter months so many of the fair sex regard a folding camera as a necessary part of their holiday outfit. It not only affords opportunity of recording in a permanent manner many sunny memories, but at times leads to a more intimate knowledge of people at home in strange places, invites an examination of out-of-the-way occurrences and enlarges the mind by study when the camera, from force of circumstance, or lack of opportunity, cannot be used. Given determination to succeed, the practice brings a good margin of results, and is additionally attractive because of its almost infinite possibilities. A roll-film camera, a dozen spools of film and an exposure meter take little of the valuable space available when packing for a holiday, and upon the return home a developing tank completes the next stage in the evolution of a picture.

IRISH MIGRATION LESS ON DECADE

LONDON.—The census returns for Ireland, issued Friday, show a population of 4,381,951. This is a decrease from 10 years ago of 1.7 per cent.

The decrease in the male population was .6 and in the number of females 2.8 per cent.

The decline in the population, however, as shown by this census is smaller than for any period since 1841. The net loss in the last decade is 76,824.

TECH ACCEPTS CEMENT OFFER

Edward M. Hagar's offer to furnish all the necessary cement used in the buildings to be erected on the new site has been accepted by the trustees of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it is announced today.

ENGLAND'S WELCOME TO GERMAN ROYALTY PLEASES THE KAISER

LONDON.—The German Emperor and Empress and their daughter Princess Victoria Louise received a most cordial and heartfelt welcome on their arrival in England. They drove from Victoria station to Buckingham palace by way of Grosvenor place and Constitution hill through throngs of spectators who certainly left no doubt of the heartiness of their feelings.

The visitors arrived in the Hohenzollern in Sheerness harbor, where the night was spent. The imperial yacht steamed alongside Port Victoria pier in the early morning, the royal party disembarking some hours later, and proceeding from Sheerness to London. Two aeroplanes circled round, in sight of the Hohenzollern and entertained the Emperor and Empress as they sat on the deck. The Kaiser arose early and came on deck to watch the sailors berthing the yacht, wearing the undress uniform of an admiral of the German navy. As the Emperor and Empress stepped across the gangway on to English soil, the great German imperial standard was lowered and a military band played the German national anthem, while salutes were fired from all the cruisers in the harbor, among which was the commander-in-chief's yacht Undine.

The Emperor after landing proceeded to review the South Wales Borderers, who formed a guard of honor on the platform. He then shook hands with Prince Louis of Battenberg, and went on to join the Empress and Princess Victoria in the royal saloon, raising his hat as he passed the King's colors on the way. The train steamed out of the station to the music of the German national anthem again played by the band.

The King and Queen met their royal visitors at Victoria station, which was decorated with masses of beautiful flowers. A crimson carpet was stretched along the platform and the German national colors in red, black and white adorned the front of the room in which the royal party awaited the arrival of the train. The Prince of Wales in the uniform of a naval cadet and Princess Mary accompanied the King and Queen.

The meeting between the royal families was a most cordial one, and every one appeared to be in high spirits. After talking for a few minutes on the platform they entered the carriages for the drive to Buckingham palace.

As soon as the royal carriages passed out of the precincts of the station a shout went up from the vast concourse of people who were waiting to bid the German Emperor welcome. Leaning forward in the carriage he returned the greeting with a cordial smile, bowing right and left to the assembled multitude. The crowd were delighted with his recognition of their welcome and cheered and cheered again as the carriages swept along the Green park towards Buckingham palace.

SARGENT ATHLETES DISPLAY PROWESS

The normal department of the Sargent school gave an exhibition in athletics, games, dancing and gymnastics before about 2000 persons at the Arena Friday night. There were 200 young women who took part in the various exhibitions and 80 boys and girls from the Prescott school in Cambridge.

BILLIONS ARE ADDED TO OHIO VALUATION BY NEW TAX BOARD

COLUMBUS, O.—The new tax commission, by its 1911 appraisal, has added billions to the grand tax duplicate of Ohio. From a total appraisal of \$1,586,352,238 in 1910, placed on all the real estate in Ohio, the commission has raised its estimate on this same property to \$4,177,124,541, an increase of 260 per cent.

Personal property valuation is increased from \$800,000,000 to \$2,200,000,000. The estimate is from actual valuations fixed in all counties except Gallia, Muskingum, Seneca and Portage and the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton. The commission is confident that the final figures will not materially change the estimate.

Last year the grand duplicate of all personal property was about \$800,000,000. This includes not only all household goods, watches, jewelry, farm stock and implements, stock and other securities of foreign corporations, but every bit of merchandise and the entire property of every corporation. If the real estate percentage of gain is maintained, the personal duplicate will be increased to \$2,200,000,000. The result would be a total grand duplicate of \$6,400,000,000 in 1911 compared with \$2,400,000,000 in 1910.

The commission was directly responsible for about \$600,000,000 of the real estate increase. The remainder was made by local authorities. No direct raises have been made by the commission in cities but hundreds of millions have been added by city boards of review in carrying out direct orders from the commission.

In its effort to put all real estate on the duplicate at the constitutional rule of "true value in money" many heavy increases were made. This in some instances was over 100 per cent on top of increases made last year by the quadrennial real estate appraisers. Valuations were found to be too high in a very small number of taxing districts. Many mistakes were corrected.

The direct state levy, used entirely for educational purposes, has been cut two-thirds. Last year this raised \$3,228,800. The amount next year is expected to be about \$300,000 less.

NEW YORK SUBWAY COMPROMISE PLAN IS GIVEN TO PUBLIC

NEW YORK.—Former Controller Edward M. Groot, a former law partner of Mayor Gaynor, made public Friday the details of the compromise subway plan.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit is so eager to have its subway plan adopted that it made two more concessions Friday. Col. T. S. Williams, president of the company, sent letters to Borough President McAneny, chairman of the transit committee of the board of estimate, and Chairman Wilcox of the public service commission, setting forth those concessions. He says the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is willing to have the Gravesend avenue and the West End avenue "L" lines regarded as extensions of the Fourth avenue subway, title to be vested in the city from the beginning. Both lines run to Coney island. Their addition to the Fourth avenue subway would give to the city at once two lines to that resort.

The public service commissioners and members of the board of estimate's transit committee conferred Friday night in relation to the forthcoming subway report to the board of estimate. Both Interborough and B. R. T. partisans were claiming victory. Mr. McAneny says that there will be no division in his committee and that all three members will sign the report. It is not thought that it will be made to the board of estimate before the week after next.

The compromise plan makes the business center of Manhattan below Fifty-ninth street the common ground for both Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, with the advantage on the side of the Interborough. It makes the business center of Brooklyn the common ground for both competing lines, with the advantage on the side of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

The Interborough appears as master of the situation in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The Interborough, under the plan, would construct the extensions in the Bronx it now seeks to construct. It would also construct its proposed lines in Manhattan.

The plan further contemplates, of course, the third tracking of the Interborough's east side elevated lines which, it so much wishes to accomplish.

ALDERMEN DEFEND ACTION

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—At a meeting of the municipal council Friday evening Aldermen Barrett and Merchant declared that their attitude in the pony express and social club licenses had been misrepresented by members of the press and clergy. The situation is becoming acute and the No-License League has resolved itself into a vigilance committee to maintain an aggressive campaign against the pony express and social clubs.

BROCKTON SCHOOL CLUBS OPPOSED

BROCKTON, Mass.—The school board opposes a continuance of fraternities and societies in the high school and has asked parents and pupils to cooperate with the board in abolishing them. George L. Farley has been unanimously reelected superintendent of schools.

BEST OF BRAHMS' SONGS DESCRIBED

Exquisite Quality of Music, Always Right for the Words, Makes These Works Different From Others.

SECOND PAPER.

IN his recent book, which so happily characterizes Brahms, J. Fuller Maitland says in the introduction that when in youth he first encountered the name of Brahms on a program, the music was allowed to make its own impression. Elders had told him what was what in music—that Handel was sublime, Bach dry, Mozart shallow, and Mendelssohn sweet; of Beethoven they spoke in tones used only on Sunday; and unconsciously they had dampened for him any hope of joy in the great masters. But Brahms was a new name, and all at once and forever after he spoke to the writer's heart with rare directness, using phrases that seemed to come from the home of the soul and to speak so intimately as even to destroy any wish for personal communication with the man lest that might perchance detract from the eloquence of his music.

Of the Brahms songs it must be said that whatever their high musical value is they do not all have the like illuminating effect as songs. Certain of them seem the most truly songful songs that are to be found; others have not a purely vocal quality, and while they are beautiful music they are not preeminent as works for the instrument for which they were intended. It is usual to criticize a master if in his writing for orchestra he scores a part wrongly and gives to the clarinet something that the violas would have colored better. But in considering songs the qualities of the instrument are not so often regarded. To write what is unplayable by an instrument would stamp a symphonist as ignorant; but composers for the voice sometimes require what is all but unsingable, or at any rate what does not illustrate the peculiar beauties and adaptabilities of the voice. Even the lovely "Wie Melodien" of Brahms is more a tune for violin or clarinet than for voice. The voice loves better to proceed stepwise, folk-song like, than to skip; it adheres to the purity of the song idea. We know that the great melodies of the world have been all obedient to this song quality, keeping close to the diatonic scale, not stepping often out of the normal leadings of the various degrees, nor admitting violent key changes. This suits best the natural use of the voice mechanism, which viewed as an instrument is not nearly so perfect as the violin, for example.

In a discussion of the songs of Brahms last week the songs were examined in chronological order through the famous Magelone cycle, which, as was seen, is no true cycle; for the songs are not interdependent, nor does the story play any important part in them. They are a very much sublimated ideal of the scenes and events of the original.

In the same year with these songs came another group, of less interest perhaps than most of the Brahms songs, though they included the well-known "Von Ewigem Liebe," "Die Mainacht," and "Sonntag" with the "Wiengeleit." An amusing misprint has been carried over into various editions, according to Kalbeck, whereby the beginning of the second stanza of "Sonntag," which should read, "So will mir doch die ganze Woche das Lachen nicht vergehn" (I dare not smile), is made to read "das Lachen nicht vergehn," giving the very opposite meaning.

Brahms' op. 46 is said to be the most satisfactory as a whole set of songs, including "Die Kranze," "Magyarisch," "Die Schale der Vergessenheit," and "An die Nachtigall," one of the most intimate and lovely of his songs. "Botschaft" is the most important of op. 47, and Mr. Maitland comments on its passion and spontaneity, and compares it with "Meine Liebe ist grün;" but it is just "Botschaft" which is found by many singers disappointing in effectiveness, for all the undeniable beauty of its theme, its form and its spirit. It is an exquisite illustration of extended theme, the phrase at the end broadening without losing its identity. Of "Liebesglut" Mr. Maitland says that it is not easy to interpret or perform, but it is worth study. "Der Gang zum Lieben" (op. 48) is a German waltz of irresistible charm and swing and "Herbstgefühl" is very individual among the strophic songs of the group. Of op. 49 "Am Sonntag Morgen" is a model of thematic development. "An ein Veilchen" and "Abenddämmerung" have had as yet little popularity, largely because the accompaniments are so hard.

Opp. 57, 58, 59, contain each eight songs little known to amateurs. "Von waldbekraetzter Hoehe," with the poignant phrase recurring, "Zurueck, O Freund, zu dir, zu dir," is one of the most moving. "Es traume mir," and "Ach, wende diese Blick" belong to op. 57, which Mr. Maitland thinks might be sung as a cycle.

Of op. 58 the exquisite "O komme, holde Sommernacht" seems to have been composed at a single inspiration, so spontaneous is the melody, so bright the reflection of joyful expectancy. "Serenade" is effective for public performance. Mr. Maitland remarks that perhaps this lovely song has escaped notice because of its similarity of title to the "Serenata" and "Ständchen." Of op. 59, "Regenlied" and "Nachklang" are virtually one song.

Next comes op. 63 with the favorite and charmingly fresh "Meine Liebe ist grün;" and "Erinnerung" (an exquisitely suave melody). Of op. 69 most of the songs are in "folk-like" form, the best known being the "Des Liebsten Schwur." Of op. 70 there is ethereal rapture in the "Liedesgesang," thinks Mr. Maitland, and of op. 71 "Willst du dass ich geh" is

has masterly handling of climax. "Minnelied," surely widely beloved, belongs here. This is full of characteristic Brahms harmony. "Verzagen," of op. 72, is one of the most picture-making of all Brahms songs, with the sweep of the waves in it.

Curiously enough op. 84 bears the words, "for one voice or two," but it is unlikely that they have ever been sung by two persons. The dialogue is carried on by the one voice. "Vergeliches Ständchen" is the best known in this set. Others require too great range for one voice.

Op. 85 contains "Fruehlingslied" and "In Waldeinsamkeit," which are lovely, but were overshadowed by the marvelous "Feldensamkeit" of the next set, which is one of the most perfect nature pictures ever composed, and is loved wherever the name of Brahms is known. Here again, however, is a difficult song for the voice—for all the noontide charm of the music and its all but spiritual quality. The phrases are perfect, as one family, for violin. "Theresen" is another song of haunting beauty, but less known.

Mr. Maitland finds that from op. 94 to op. 107 almost every song is of high importance, and he speaks of the group for deep voice in op. 94, including the familiar "Sapphic Ode." Mr. Maitland warns the singers of this song that if the last bars of each stanza be sung in strict time they make the effect of a perfect rallentando, but if dragged out longer than this they become nonsense. "Maedchenlied," of op. 95, is described as dainty and effective as well as deeply expressive. Op. 96 has two of the composer's best songs, "Der Tod, das ist die kuehle Nacht," and "Wir wandelten."

Op. 97 has two bird songs, one the tender "Nachtigall." In op. 105 "Wie Melodien" is the counterpart of the long-drawn sweetness of the violin sonata, op. 100. "Never was more deeply contemplative and poetic melody wrought for words. The song was written before the sonata, but the application of its theme or figure to the violin bears out what we had already remarked of this song before noting the fact of the resemblance as stated by Mr. Maitland. The harmonic changes have that close and poignant quality which Brahms and Bach alone can make so sweet withal, and the legato it requires is a high test of vocal poise. It would seem that if Brahms had written only this one song he would have proved his supreme place as the interpreter of poetic thought. It is one of the songs that are almost in strophic form—that is, the melody reappears three times with only slight changes, whereas some of his larger songs weave the succeeding stanzas into wide divergence from the first theme. Does not the strophic form after all carry

the message of pure song clearest?

Of "Immer Leiser" and "Auf dem Kirchhofe," Mr. Maitland has high praise. He finds that few songs anywhere are worthy to be named in the same breath with them. The first "lays open the inmost depths of a woman's devoted love and the tenderness of the quiet melody reaches a point of irresistible pathos" as "Of in Traume hoer' ich dich rufen draus vor meiner Thuer," while the broad sweep of the close marks a height that Brahms has seldom touched elsewhere.

"Auf dem Kirchhofe" touches a chord of emotion that Brahms ever deeply felt, especially in his later years, and it holds the promise of immortality. As in the "Schicksalslied" (a choral work) and the great Requiem the contrast of two moods—brooding mortality and spiritual hope—are full of meaning.

In op. 106 may be specified the genial "Ständchen" and "Ein Wanderer," one of the most deeply poetical of all the songs. "Auf dem See" has a charming barcarolle measure. Op. 107 consists of songs all in lighter mood. In 1894 Brahms published 49 "Deutsche Volkslieder." "Mein Maedel hat ein Rosenmund," "Es steht ein Lind" and "In stiller Nacht" are all worth the singer's attention.

In the "Vier Ernster Gesaenge," the "Serious Songs" as they are called in English, Mr. Maitland finds "the crown of the master's achievement both as song writer and as religious thinker." The first three dwell on the sorrowful lot of mankind and show how the poor are happier than the rich in that the end of all things earthly has fewer terrors for them. With the last of the songs we change from the gloom of uncertainty to Christian conviction and to the love that spreads to all mankind in the light of that spiritual assurance. Here Paul's words on charity—or love—are contrasted with the passages from Ecclesiastes and the Apocrypha that precede them. The line, "Now we see through a glass," "has the serenity of a beautiful sunset." It is significant to note that these songs were the last of Brahms' works published by himself, and Mr. Maitland thinks it is hard to imagine a happier ending to a glorious career of artistry than this song.

Mr. Maitland has something to say about the faulty translations of Brahms' songs which have been "authorized." To be sure Paul England has translated the "Serious Songs," keeping close to the scriptural words yet faithfully following the music; the "Magelonelieder" were well translated by Andrew Lang and R. H. Benson, and there are other occasional successful translations by Lady MacFarren and Claude Avelign. A new edition of the 18 selected songs—the group beginning with the "Sapphic Ode"—with new translations especially careful of the music is soon to be brought out.

CORONATION MUSIC NATIONAL

English Composers of All Epochs to Be Heard in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON—The reappearance of Madame Melba attracted a large audience to Covent Garden when the famous singer was heard in one of her most popular parts, that of Mimi in "La Boheme." The performance was a very fine one, and Madame Melba delighted her audience, singing with all her accustomed purity and ease.

A magnificent performance of "Aida" was also given recently, with Mlle. Destinn in the title role, Mme. Kirkby-Lunn as Amneris and Signor Bassi as Radames. Other operas given include such well-known works as "Rigoletto," "Madame Butterfly," "Carmen" and "La Traviata," with repetitions of "Louise" and "Pelleas et Melisande." A good deal of interest is being taken in the forthcoming production of "The Girl of the Golden West," which was promised for the middle of May, but so far no date has been announced for the first performance, although the rehearsals are in progress.

Interesting concerts have been given by M. Ysaye and Pugno, who have been playing all the Beethoven violin and piano sonatas at a series of recitals, by the Societe des Concerts Francais, Emil Sauer, Theodore Byard, Miss Evangeline Florence and the Sisters Aranyi. The two last named are nieces of Dr. Joachim and are both violinists. There have also been a great number of concerts of little or no interest, as is always the case at this time of the year.

The Magpie Madrigal Society are always worth hearing, and they recently gave one of their rather rare concerts, on which occasion the Belgian and French schools of the sixteenth century were well represented in their interesting program. Many modern works

were also sung, including some by Parry, Henschel, Stanford and the lovely eight-part "Ave Maria," for female voices, by Gustav von Holst.

Miss K. Goodson chose her programme rather unfortunately for the concert she gave recently, as although her playing was as usual very fine and enthusiastically applauded by a large audience, the works chosen were so hackneyed as to detract from what would otherwise have been an interesting recital.

The following list of music has been approved by his majesty for the coronation service in Westminster Abbey:

Anthem, "I Was Glad," Sir Hubert Parry.
Litany, Tallis.
Introit, "Let My Prayers," Henry Purcell.

Creed, Merbecke (arranged for organ and brass by Sir George Martin).
Hymn, "Veni, Creator," ancient plain song.

Anthem, "Zadok the Priest," Handel.
Confiteatur, "Be Strong," Sir Walter Parratt.

Homage anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord," Sir Frederick Bridge.
Offertorium, "O Harken Thou," Sir Edward Elgar.

Sanctus, Dr. W. G. Alcock.
Amen, Sir John Stainer.
Gloria in Excelsis, Sir Charles Stanford.
Concluding anthem, Orlando Gibbons.
Te Deum, Sir Hubert Parry.

It will be seen that the sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth centuries and the present day are all represented in this comprehensive scheme. The orchestral music for the occasion has not yet been finally selected, but Sir E. Elgar is composing a "Grand Recessional March," and Sir A. Mackenzie an orchestral piece.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

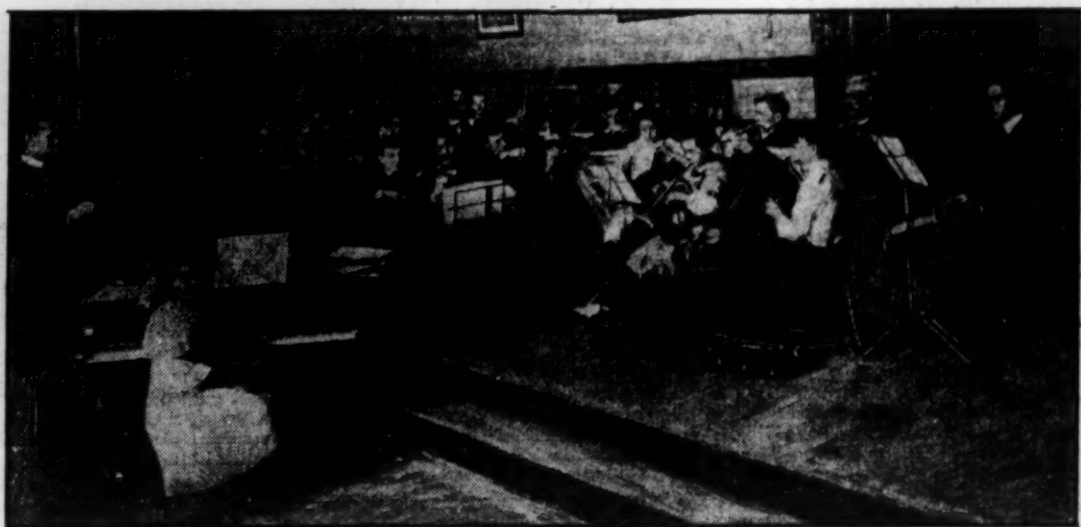
Albert Edmund Brown of Somerville, is to have charge of the courses in public school music at Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y., from July 8 to Aug. 18. Mr. Brown is director of music in the state normal school at Lowell and is a member of the Apollo Club of Boston. He is a baritone soloist and has appeared in Boston in public recital. He will have charge of that branch of musical pedagogy in the Chautauqua courses known as methods, which includes the study of song, voice training, sight reading and interpretation. The courses are for teachers of music in public schools. Associated with Mr. Brown in the summer work is James Bird, director of music, Marietta, Ohio.

Richard Czerwony, formerly of the

Boston Symphony orchestra first violins, appeared as soloist recently in Sioux Falls, S. D., with the Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, of which he is concert master. The evening, as the Minneapolis Tribune correspondent describes it, began auspiciously and Mr. Czerwony was preparing to respond to applause with an encore when suddenly all the lights went out, leaving the house in complete darkness. Without hesitation Mr. Czerwony, accompanied on the harp by Mr. Williams, began and finished his piece and in response to applause played a second.

Then came a stage whisper informing the conductor, Mr. Oberholfer, that at least half an hour must elapse before the lights could be turned on. Next

MUSICAL PUPILS AND MASTERS IN GRADE SCHOOL HAVE ORCHESTRA



Jamaica Plain boys and girls of Lowell school turn their violin lessons to helpful account by performing together at various public exercises.

RESIDENTS of Jamaica Plain are justly proud of the orchestra made up of upper grade boys and girls in the Lowell school. In all there are about 25, averaging 13 years of age. William Lester Bates, master of the school, is director, and Edward J. Cox, sub-master, assistant director. In the cut Mr. Bates is seen at the left of the picture leading, and Mr. Cox at the right with his flute. They are both enthusiastic over the orchestra and indefatigable workers. It is a delight, to the whole school and each pupil hopes sometime to become a member of it.

Not only are the pupils of the Lowell school entertained by it from time to time but the orchestra gives concerts at other schools and not infrequently takes part in entertainments at Jamaica Plain.

The orchestra is made up as follows: First violins, Arthur G. Ruff, Raymond E. Epstein, Louis C. Rund, John A. Flynn, Laura L. Alemi, Gunnar N. Bjorkman, Otto F. Herbaczek, Alexander Gasser, Annie Karp, Ernest Bryant, Preston Ellis; second violins, Hazel E. Pritchard, Joseph Kelleher, Eric C. Wallin, Charles H. Lawrence, Ethel F. Ryan, Louis M. Grauman, George W. Tiewa, Harold Card, Mary O'Donnell, Charles Lauman; first cornet, Fred J. Morlock; second cornet, Evelyn L. Henry; clarinet, Ralph A. Bettigny; flute, Edward J. Cox; cello, Bertha Rund; drums, Byer Miller; piano, Marion Neustadt.

SALE OF BUNYAN'S BOOK IS STOPPED

LONDON—John Bunyan's copy of "Fox's Book of Martyrs," which was read by him during his imprisonment in Bedford jail in 1661, was withdrawn from an auction sale Friday in consequence of the intervention of the attorney-general.

The book is in possession of the Bedford Literary Institute, which wished to raise money to pay off a mortgage. It is believed the institute's legal title to the book is questioned.

Bibliophiles had been concerned lest the book should go to America.

SEMINARY GIVEN \$50,000.

RICHMOND, Va.—After subscribing \$25,000 toward the endowment of the Walter W. Moore foundation, George W. Watts, president of the board of trustees of the Union Theological Seminary, added an additional \$20,000 to the fund, thus making the total \$45,000. In addition, Mr. Watts gave \$5,000 to be used in keeping Watts hall at the seminary in repair.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER HONORED.

LONDON—The duke of Connaught, who will succeed Earl Grey as Governor-General of Canada, entertained Sir Wilfrid Laurier, prime minister of the Dominion of Canada, at luncheon Friday at Clarence house.

LIMESTONE TRADE SHOWS INCREASE

WASHINGTON—The statistics of the production of stone in the United States in 1909, compiled by the United States geological survey, show an increase in the value of the output of limestone of \$4,388,399 over the figures for 1908, the production for 1909 being \$32,070,401.

In addition a large quantity of stone was burned into lime in 1909, valued at \$13,805,405.

The principal states that produced limestone in 1909 were: Pennsylvania \$5,073,825, Illinois \$4,234,927, Ohio \$4,020,046, Indiana \$3,740,239, New York \$2,622,333, Missouri \$2,111,283, Wisconsin \$1,047,044. No other states produced limestone to the value of \$1,000,000.

LEAD PRODUCTION INCREASED.

WASHINGTON—The production of refined lead in the United States in 1910, as shown by an advance statement issued by the United States geological survey, was 470,380 tons, an increase over the figures for 1909 of 22,268 tons.

GERMAN ALLIANCE TO MEET.

WASHINGTON—The annual convention of the German-American National Alliance will meet in this city in October. It is expected 1000 visitors, including delegates, will attend the convention.



ALBERT EDMUND BROWN. Director at Chautauqua this summer of musical pedagogy courses for public school teachers.

began an impromptu concert, such as is seldom heard. A short question from the leader, a sure note from the orchestra, and for one solid hour the men played work after work, beginning with Mendelssohn's Spring Song and ending with a movement of Tchaikovsky's sixth symphony. Solos were also performed by Messrs. Czerwony, Fischer and Williams. Although the house during all this time was in total darkness there was not a single attempt on the part of the audience to leave. When the lights at last burst forth the cheering for the orchestra's remarkable performance was loud and long.

The dismantling of Chickering hall preparatory to converting it into a theater

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CORONATION DAY STAMPS PLANNED

LONDON—The first issue of the new George V. stamps will appear on Coronation day, according to an announcement made by the postmaster general, Herbert Samuel. This will include penny and half-penny stamps and postcards of these values.

These will be sold at their face values, with no charge for the cards on which they are printed. The other George V. stamps and stamped stationery will be issued as soon afterwards as possible.

AUSTRALIANS OFF FOR CORONATION

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Hundreds of people are leaving the country every week for England in order that they may be present at the coronation, every berth on the ships sailing being taken by eager passengers for London.

Traveling was formerly considered as a luxury which only the rich and the great could enjoy, now, however, the modest farmer and the prosperous tradesman are able to make the trip on the proceeds of a good year.

INCREASE COLLEGE SALARIES.

SAL. FRANCISCO, Cal.—A system of automatic increases in salaries for instructors of the University of California has been adopted by the board of regents of that institution here. The salary of a regular instructor will increase from \$1000 a year, at the rate of \$100 a year, up to \$1500. Assistant professors will receive similar graduated increases from \$1600 to \$2000.

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PIANISTE.

MANY SORTS OF PAINTERS IN SHOW

Summer Exhibition in Gallery of R. C. & N. M. Vose of Wide Latitude as to Both Subjects and Names.

IN READING over the list of contributors to the summer exhibition which has just been opened in the gallery of R. C. & N. M. Vose one is reminded of Zangwill's conception of America as the "melting pot" of all races. Among the names are those which tell of Spanish, Dutch, Russian, German, Irish, French and English antecedents, yet all are listed under the head of American painters. The pictures in this exhibition are as varied in subject and treatment as are the names of their makers, and it is not difficult to trace in some of them certain traditional tendencies. Only two Boston painters are included in the list, so that the exhibition gives a chance to see what the "other fellows" outside of Boston are doing.

The most important picture shown is a fine example of John La Farge as a portraitist. A chubby little boy with yellow hair and a brown velvet suit and red stockings sits beside an astonishingly decorative yellow dog, much larger than he is. It is a wonderful arrangement of red and yellow orange and deep luminous brown, which reveals the hand of a master. One of E. Irving Couse's Indian pictures hangs beside it. The copper-colored brave squatting on his heels beside the fire is evidently something of an artist, for the picture of the deer around which they are burning is almost too well drawn. It is an interesting painting, however, which will be looked at in years to come with great curiosity when the picturesque customs become mere tradition.

F. Luis Mora's prize winner, "The Studio Tea," is an extremely well painted reproduction of an uninteresting group of people doing nothing in particular. Mr. Mora's Spanish tendencies lead him to combine fearsome colors at times. The yellow green of the gown on a lady in the foreground is most upsetting, but the light on her back and arms is fine, and all the accessories of the room are kept in perfect tone. The solid technique speaks of Mr. Mora's early training at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Mary L. Macomber's latest picture, "The Nightingale," is a wonder show of transparent flesh tones contrasted with

Exhibitions to Be Open Next Week

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue, corner Museum Street—Open from 9 to 5. Admission 25 cents. Free all day Saturday and Sunday after 1 o'clock. Arts and Crafts exhibition; engravings of Albrecht Dürer.

Exhibitions at following galleries are open from 9 to 5 daily, except Sunday, and are free:

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings.

Vose's gallery, 329 Boylston Street—American painters.

Copley gallery, 103 Newbury Street—Exhibition of American artists.

Cobb's gallery, 346 Boylston Street—Etchings by Axel H. Hall.

New gallery, Jordan Marsh Company—Water colors by Boston artists.

a scarlet robe and Titian red hair. The rapt exaltation of the girl's face and the purity of her profile are typical of all Miss Macomber's ideal pictures. These are such a constant surprise that it is difficult to judge them by ordinary standards. Her work has broadened steadily from a technical point of view, yet she has lost nothing of the spiritual quality which made her early work remarkable. In strong contrast to this picture is a foreign looking portrait of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, done by Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy. The pose is unconventional and the scheme of dull browns and black serves to make the pale oval face and dark eyes the center of attention.

Two full-length portraits by Robert Henri occupy two corners of the gallery. They are painted with dashing directness, but are not particularly pleasing for the models are almost too Parisian and unwholesome in appearance. "Batalo" is less interesting than the "Girl with the Green Hat," which is a stunning arrangement of color. The double portrait of two little girls by Sergeant Kendall is charming and a mother and child by Edith Prellwitz is painted with broad sympathy. Two of Paul Dougherty's sea pictures, a night scene by Henry Ranger, one of Whistler's studies for his portrait of Carlyle, a brilliantly colored painting

of the Grand canyon by Elliot Daingerfield and a silvery "June Morning" by Leonard Oehlman lend strength and variety to the exhibition. The memorial group of five landscapes by William Keith shows three periods of his work. Two of them are golden sunset pictures of great beauty. Boston is represented by Hermann Dudley Murphy's "Rio Del Paradiso"—one of the best of his Venetian pictures—in which the cool green of the shadowed canal in the foreground is balanced by a brilliant light on the buildings beyond; and a very good wood interior called "Gathering Acorns" by Charles L. A. Smith, a Chicago painter who has removed here.

Hendricks A. Hallett has been having an exhibition of his water colors at 204 Fenway Studios during the past week. Among them were paintings made on the island of Sark in the English channel, at St. Ives in Cornwall, and along our own coast at Little Boar's Head and Marblehead. Mr. Hallett is an expert sailor and paints the sea and boats and rocks in the manner of one who knows. His series of pictures of old French ships painted from models of them which are in Paris is vastly interesting. They are stately craft and much more important looking than the sleek greyhounds of today, with their square sails arranged in what seems to be a picturesque confusion. Some brilliant sunsets and quiet evening pictures were included in the exhibition. "Sunset on the Charles" and "Hay Barges Returning at Evening" were particularly beautiful in color. Mr. Hallett's mastery of water color commands admiration. It is seldom that such carefully worked out pictures of such large size are done in this medium for they represent an enormous amount of labor. All the paintings shown were of the sort which are pleasant to live with.

The Jordan Marsh Company has sent out invitations to the illustrators and cartoonists of Boston to exhibit the originals of any work they may have had published in their new gallery from June 12 to July 22. This ought to make an interesting show.

NATIVE NOTE IN SCULPTURE FAINT

Traveling Collection of Contemporary Work Is Valuable and Enables Broad Criticism.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The photographs of contemporary American sculpture now on exhibition at the Corcoran gallery are of interest in two ways: first as a collection, which brings together groups of individual work, offering an opportunity for comparative study, and second, as one of the traveling exhibitions which have proved so successful an experiment, as managed by the American Federation of Arts.

Exhibited in connection with these photographs of sculpture is a very much smaller and less representative group of photographs of mural decorations, which—although it is not in any sense comprehensive—serves to complete a general impression of what is being done in American art outside of picture-making.

In this display of photographs of American sculpture nearly 50 names are listed, the most distinguished among them being that of Daniel French, whose work differentiates itself by personal style—an attribute that develops slowly in our plastic art.

A number of other sculptors are represented by work of dignity and beauty, and in one or two instances there is a marked individual note; at the same time the exhibit confirms the impression that American sculpture as a whole has not yet evolved a national identity.

The collection is full of good work, and with one or two exceptions is entirely free from bad work. It shows a complete emancipation from the provincialism which limited our earlier plastic efforts, and from a too close dependence on the classic model.

Yet it is impossible to escape the feeling that very few of these American sculptors have reached a point of distinction, in the highest imaginative and artistic sense. The work is sound and intelligent, the modeling and composition well understood (if the pieces be taken as a whole), but there is a lack of spontaneity, of individual perception, an absence of the native note.

As a rule the figures do not seem to have escaped from a certain bondage to the model; the sculptor's imagination has not been strong enough to subordinate his material, his method. He has had no winged thoughts, but has moved conscientiously—and rather fearfully—on a material level.

Is it that the American sculptor has mistrusted his creative personality? Or is it that he is still unable to perceive a national or racial motive? Like Longfellow, in search of a native flavor he turns to the Indian as a subject—and justly; but again like Longfellow he

proceeds by an artistic method which is not native in the least. He has not discovered apparently that a subject alone cannot confer nationality upon an artist; that racial or national quality inheres in the producer, to be manifest primarily as a point of view; to be arrived at by the utmost sincerity, and brought out in the form of a self-revelation.

But in spite of the fact that American sculpture in general goes not appear to have arrived at the freedom of expression observable in American painting in general, it is certainly true that there is noble and distinguished individual ability among contemporary sculptors; and we have the work of Saint Gaudens. It is a question whether any American painter has possessed an equal genius with Saint Gaudens; it is certainly impossible to find in American painting his delicate idealism.

Turning to the photographs of the present collection, it will be hardly necessary to run over the body of them with descriptive or critical comment, since the public is already familiar with so many of the pieces. It is interesting, however, to dwell for a moment on several groups in which a personal style appears—especially since sculpture offers less opportunity for comparative study than painting, and since it is always in a group of examples that the individual note is most appreciable.

Daniel C. French has already been spoken of as having style, although it is not of the highly temperamental kind. It rather expresses itself as a quiet personal presence.

Every one is familiar—at least through reproductions—with the four admirable groups in the New York custom house—America, Europe, Asia, Africa. They have in common a repose of beauty, a dignity of conception which make them excellent examples of the sculptor's work. The same repose and dignity are characteristic of the "Alma Mater" of Columbia University, exhibited here.

The Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial, in high relief, is also a good example of the sculptor's quiet conceptions, which depend for their force on intrinsic qualities rather than emotional action or the interest of anecdote. This memorial, however, lacks the personal and sympathetic charm which characterizes the Gallaudet statue at Kendall Green, Washington, which through its subject offers itself in comparison to this more recent example of the sculptor's work. (The Gallaudet statue is not represented among the photographs.)

The most spirited piece in the French exhibit, and one that maintains at the same time a characteristic poise of composition, is the fine equestrian statue of Washington, done by French in collaboration with Edward C. Potter, distinguished for his knowledge of the horse.

Another spirited equestrian statue is the St. Louis of Niehaus, but it is impossible to go into general comment. Passing over the body of work—including groups by many able contemporary sculptors—it is interesting to con-

sider for a moment the work of Solon Borglum, in connection with the point of individual perception, or the native note. Mr. Borglum has chosen American subjects—in common with a great many other exhibitors—but his Americanism does not stop there. He carries it further; it is felt to penetrate his style. Although his work is open to criticism in certain ways it yet has the important quality of originality in its legitimate sense. It is individual, sincere, the fruit of intuition. Here one is not conscious of Greek, Roman or French elements, put together with intelligence and good taste; there is something really spoken, and it seems to be an American word.

Another genuine and intimate note is struck in the work of Bessie Potter Von Olfelt, the interpreter of motherhood. Her little "figures" as they are called have an affectionate sincerity which makes them the most sophisticated arrangement. They spring from her own consciousness—although they are said to have been inspired by the work of Prince Paul Troubetzkoy. They are spontaneous and not eclectic.

All these photographs—of which a general description has not been attempted—have been assembled by the National Sculpture Society of Mural Painters as a traveling collection, to be sent under the auspices of the federation of arts to such places as express a desire for such an exhibition and interest themselves sufficiently to meet the simple practical requirements.

The present exhibition, shown during the convention of the American Federation of Arts to indicate the character of the enterprise, will be sent afterward to Tennessee and Indiana. It is one of nine exhibitions that have been on the road this season—many of them made up of first-class original paintings—and the success of the undertaking, largely due to the active work of Miss Leila Mechlin, secretary of the federation, awakens interest in a new and important movement of definite educational value.

The center of the south wall, called the place of honor, is occupied by William M. Chase's "Lady with the White Shawl," loaned by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Benson's picture of "Three Children in a White Dory" is a fine, sunny scene full of color and brilliancy.

The most striking landscape is John Singer Sargent's of masses of Alpine rock, with white water tumbling over and between them.

Tarbell's "Girl Crocheting" is a quiet interior. W. M. Paxton shows an interior of a breakfast room well painted. Mary L. Macomber has a symbolic painting of "Night and Sleep."

There are landscapes with and without figures and portraits and flowers, among the last being white peonies painted by Wilton Lockwood.

are three signed proofs. From Bracquemond, who studied bird and animal life, is "Le Vieux Coq."

TEXTILES ADDED TO MUSEUM

News Gathered From Various Departments of Fine Arts Institution.

The Thursday conference this week at the Museum of Fine Arts was given by Dr. Denman W. Ross, who illustrated his talk on "Methods of Color Composition" with many beautiful textiles from the museum collection. The walls of the trustees' room were hung with specimens of Chinese gowns and other embroideries purchased by Dr. Ross in Canton last summer.

Dr. Ross has also just given to the textile collection many interesting Java cottons dyed in the Batik mode, which is the use of a wax resist to keep certain portions from taking the dye. The patterns are interesting and the colors harmonious.

To the library Dr. Ross has given 280 photographs from the exhibition of masterpieces of Mohammedan art at Munich, 1910; also a volume with many illustrations of the temple of Angkor-Wat in Cambodia; Indo-China. In the lecture hall Thursday afternoon Joseph Lindon Smith described his visit with Dr. Ross to this wonderful place, Angkor-Wat, and illustrated it with many stereoscopic pictures showing the remarkable sculpture and wild tropical growth about the temples.

The Arts and Crafts Society has opened a special exhibition of work by its members, in the west fore court of the museum. It will remain open three weeks, Friday and Saturday the conference of the National League of Handicraft Societies met in the museum and held a reception Friday afternoon after a talk by Huger Elliot of the Rhode Island School of Design.

A new pair of screens has been placed in the third Japanese room. They are landscapes painted by Oguri Sotan, fifteenth century, with ink and a beautiful use of gold giving a luminous quality to the work. They belong to the Ashikaga idealistic school and are from the Fenollosa-Weld collection.

The Egyptian galleries will be rearranged by Tuesday, when the conference of the Association of Museums will meet in the museum.

The two west galleries at the Museum of Fine Arts have just been rehung. In the first room is a portrait of Judge Loring, painted by John S. Sargent, seen for the first time in the museum.

The paintings in the last room by Monet, Bonin, Sisley, Pissarro and Whistler, taken with the Monet, Degas and Mary Cassatt in the long gallery, give the student a rare opportunity to compare the work of these painters.

The small bronze group called "From Generation to Generation" is a very interesting piece of work by Charles Guffy. There is also the "Helmsted Head" by Guffy in the case under the windows where several small groups by Rodin are shown.

The arts and crafts exhibition in the Fore court attracts much attention. The steel lock by G. Kovalevsky. The silver pieces by Arthur Stone, the jewelry by Mrs. Josephine Hartwell Shaw, the "Twin Stars of Dedham" and the exquisite bronze cracked vase in front of

WORCESTER HAS EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS

The fourteenth annual exhibition of oil paintings is now being held at the Worcester Art Museum. It was opened Friday night, and the gallery was thronged. The 56 pictures were selected by Director Philip J. Genter with the greatest care, so that Worcester is enjoying the finest collection of modern American art ever presented there.

The center of the south wall, called the place of honor, is occupied by William M. Chase's "Lady with the White Shawl," loaned by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Benson's picture of "Three Children in a White Dory" is a fine, sunny scene full of color and brilliancy.

The most striking landscape is John Singer Sargent's of masses of Alpine rock, with white water tumbling over and between them.

Tarbell's "Girl Crocheting" is a quiet interior. W. M. Paxton shows an interior of a breakfast room well painted. Mary L. Macomber has a symbolic painting of "Night and Sleep."

There are landscapes with and without figures and portraits and flowers, among the last being white peonies painted by Wilton Lockwood.

are three signed proofs. From Bracquemond, who studied bird and animal life, is "Le Vieux Coq."

"The Westminster Bridge" of Whistler is a fine old impression from the Tracey Dow collection. His "Annie" is a proof in the first state from the Theobald collection. "The Little Maid" and "The Pinsetta" are two smaller examples. Lalanne is represented by two impressions, "At Bordeaux" and "Rue de la Tonnelierie," also by an early proof on Japan of "Banks of the Thames."

Two thoroughly modern men are among the exhibitors—Herman Webster, whose family home is in Chicago, and the Scandinavian artist Yonk Portraits of John Hay and Mme. Simon are shown.

them from the Dedham pottery, the pottery from Alfred University, the book-binding by Mary Cressé Sears, the tooled leather box by George Shaw, and the Italian embroidery by Mme. Amari are a few of the masterpieces in the collection.

One can also compare the development of Monet's style through this group of nine pictures. The earliest is the "Marine" of the Ross collection, the "Cliffs," also of the Ross collection. The possibly series is painted with much more apparent freedom and great brilliancy of color.

"The Landscape" by Appleton Brown and one by Charles W. Davis were a recent bequest to the museum.

The conference of the American Association of Museums brought over 100 directors and curators of museums from many states and all expressed the greatest admiration for the new museum and interest in the collections.

At the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday the decent service, which is free to all, will be as follows:

Department of western art—Frederic Allen Whiting will meet visitors to the arts and crafts exhibition in the Forecourt room from 3 p. m.

Department of paintings—Martin Mower will speak on "The Making of a Picture" at 3:45 p. m. in the Early American room.

ART FORCES JOIN IN ACTIVE STUDY AT PORTLAND, ORE.

Circle A Takes Rooms Where It May Give Exhibitions of Local and Outside Work and Hold Night Classes.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Circle A Club, an organization of artists and architects of this city, is already a complete success, although it is barely six weeks since it was organized.

The club has just moved into its new quarters, 406 Labbe building, which were fitted up at an expense of \$1200 through donations of the business men of the city, the members giving their services to the work.

An exhibition of the mural paintings of C. Dizi, a noted Roman artist, has just closed, and already the club is planning another exhibition for the benefit of the public, showing examples of the best commercial art work done in Portland. Later an exhibition of house owners and house-builders will take place.

On Monday and Thursday evenings classes in drawing from life models are regularly held. Sunday afternoons there is an outdoor sketch class which includes all the landscape artists of the city.

The officers of the organization are as follows: President, Val Devereux, architect; first vice-president, Lute Pease, editor Pacific Monthly; second vice-president, H. E. Wentz, instructor at the Portland Art Museum; secretary, George O'Brien, portrait painter; treasurer, J. Jupe, decorator.

ATTLEBORO ART PUPIL WINS PRIZE

Frederick W. Allen of Attleboro has been awarded the David P. Kimball prize of \$75 for the best work done by pupils of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts during the past year. Mr. Allen has also received a scholarship prize. This is the second year that he has won the first prize at the museum.



GENTLEMEN'S EVENING DRESS

Macullar Parker Company offer for June Weddings and other social functions the best Dress Suits shown anywhere. The style, fabrics, fit and making of these suits meet all the requirements of fashion, and at the same time are economical as to price. Made in their own workshop on the premises. Inspection invited.

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DEFICIENT POSTAGE ON FOREIGN MAIL IS CAUSE OF COMPLAINT

United States Consuls Report Much Annoyance Through Carelessness of Senders in This Country.

TRADE IS AFFECTED

WASHINGTON—The custom of many American manufacturers and exporters of sending letters and packages by mail with insufficient postage is said by consuls to be the cause of much annoyance to foreign correspondents and frequently is responsible for failure to establish profitable relations with foreign commercial houses.

Richard M. Bartleman, consul-general of Buenos Aires, says that business men would not think of sending a letter from Chicago to St. Louis with a one cent stamp but appear to have no compunctions about sending letters, catalogues and other mail matter to Argentina with deficient postage. Fully one half of the letters received at the American consulate general at Buenos Aires are short paid and most of them from business houses that wish to increase their export trade.

Many Argentine business men simply throw the short paid matter into the waste basket, and one specific instance is known where an order for \$5000 was lost through such carelessness.

Julius D. Dreher, consul at Port Antonio, Jamaica, states that nearly 1000 short-paid letters were received at that town in two months. Some merchants charge up extra postage paid to the account kept with American firms.

Coincided with a statement from Stuart K. Lupton, consul of Karachi, India, that the number of letters received at that office from the United States without the proper postage being paid thereon is increasing, is an announcement from the postoffice department of the United States that the postal administration of British India has advised that department that many letters are received in India from the United States prepaid only two cents, causing annoyance and expense to the addressees.

From Durban, South Africa, comes a statement from Consul Nathaniel B. Stewart that quite often letters and catalogues are received at that consulate from American firms, stamped at home rates only.

Herman D. Dietrich, consul-general of Guayaquil, Ecuador, reports that he had just received a letter from a Connecticut manufacturer on which he had to pay

30 cents penalty postage; the letter asked for general trade information and lists of dealers.

Dirk P. DeYoung, vice-consul of Amsterdam, Netherlands, says that about three letters in every 10 received there from the United States are short paid.

Various recommendations to prevent this condition have been offered. Dirk P. De Young of Amsterdam proposes the use of two boxes for outgoing mail, one foreign, the other domestic. In many of the larger factories all outgoing mail, irrespective of destination, is dumped into one box, stamped, and mailed usually in a great hurry, making it doubtful whether the foreign letters get sufficient postage.

Another method is to have the stenographer write the letter on export colored paper, or direct and stamp the envelope at the time of writing the letter requiring more than domestic postage. Purchase of five cent envelopes for export letters would help to overcome carelessness in mailing letters for foreign countries in two cent envelopes.

An American firm with a large export trade uses a square envelope for foreign mail. This, the firm says, works out satisfactorily.

BAYOU SARA PLANS BIG BARBECUE FOR MEN OF THE IDAHO

BAYOU SARA, La.—With a barbecue, a baseball game and other entertainment in honor of the visit of the battleship Idaho a general holiday appearance prevails here today.

Mayor George Baier and the reception committee, including the mayor of St. Francisville, Dr. A. F. Barrow, went aboard the Idaho and formally welcomed the ship upon its arrival on Friday. Later in the day Capt. Herbert O. Dunn, commanding, accompanied by his aid, Midshipman Franklin S. Steinwachs, returned the call. During the evening the officers were entertained at a lunch and informal dance at the home of Judge S. McC. Lawton.

Instructions were received Friday by Captain Dunn to leave Pensacola, Fla., on June 23 for the Philadelphia navy yard. The ship will complete the present voyage at New Orleans on the morning of June 3 and leave on the morning of June 6 for Philadelphia.

ARGENTINE ACCEPTS STATUE

BUENOS AIRES—The Chamber of Deputies Friday authorized the erection in this city of a monument to George Washington, offered to Argentina by the members of the American colony here as a token of friendship and good will.

CHINESE RELIEF FUND \$1600.80.

Gardiner M. Lane, 44 State street, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American Red Cross, acknowledges the receipt to date of contributions amounting to \$1600.80 to the Chinese relief fund.

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LONDON NEEDLEWORK GUILD AIMS TO PROVE AFFECTION FOR QUEEN MARY BY ITS ACTIVITY

Her Majesty's Philanthropy to Observe Coronation By Helping Needy.

PLANS ARE MADE AT MASS MEETING

Report for Last Year Shows 54,085 Garments Sent Out to Many Charities.

LONDON—The London Needlework Guild, of which her majesty Queen Mary is patron, is arranging to observe coronation year by surpassing its previous records in the distribution of clothing among the poor.

This society, which is made up of hundreds of ladies throughout England and Wales, is her majesty's pet philanthropy, and it is believed that such an increase of activity will be a particularly happy testimonial of affection to the Queen at this time.

A mass meeting of members was recently held at the Imperial Institute for the purpose of discussing means to such an end. Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan was in the chair, and among those speaking were Mrs. Bramwell Booth, Lord Edmund Talbot, Sir Alfred Frapp, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Rev. Prebendary Perry and Leonard Cohen.

A report for the past year was read showing that 54,085 garments had been collected and distributed through charities and missions of every denomination.



Picture shows Royal School of Art Needlework, South Kensington.

Of this number of garments, her majesty had collected 15,333.

The Needlework Guild was organized in 1882 by Lady Wolverton, who believed that a great amount of relief might be accomplished by single individuals if their work was collected and distributed systematically. "The power of the united little," she called it. It was her idea that many women could afford to make at least two garments a year during their spare hours. The point was to collect those garments and get them to the people who were most in need.

The organization of the guild is simple. There are at present nearly 150 presidents, each of whom has at least five vice-presidents, each of whom has at least 10 associates. Each member is required to contribute at least two garments a year, but there are few content with this minimum number.

From the first the Duchess of Teck, mother of the Queen, took an active part in the work of the guild. She was one of the first women of exalted rank in England to become interested in the condition of the poor and was famous for her charities. In this her majesty, then Princess May, joined her mother, gaining the practical knowledge which has since made her philanthropy so effective. As a girl her majesty was interested in the world of action rather than that of romance, and while idealist enough to appreciate large issues and theories she was essentially of a practical mind. Indeed she may be said to possess the singleness of purpose and clear-sightedness of a business man.

Since coming to the throne the Queen has in no wise abated her interest in

Royal Family Helps Mother to Collect Clothes for Distribution

KING GEORGE GIFT IS 1000 ARTICLES

Princess Proves Practical Friend and Her Brother Adds to the Total.

her charities and she still takes an active part in the work of the guild as is shown by the number of articles she collected during the past year.

Not only does her majesty contribute generously, but the other members of the royal family as well.

His majesty King George sent 1000 articles which had been made at his order by the widows of sailors and soldiers. Princess Mary, aged 13, acting as a vice-president, collected 700 articles, while her brother, the Prince of Wales, purchased 100 garments with his pocket money and the younger princes each made something.

Nor is her majesty content with merely collecting large numbers of articles. Each November when the bundles are ordered she gives two days to the work of sorting, checking and inspecting. Her practical eye quickly discerns inferior quality and should any of the articles fail to meet her approval, the donors hear of it, and by personal word from the Queen, so that such carelessness does not occur a second time.



Shortest Line

Chicago to Puget Sound

With a speed unequalled in engineering annals, the shortest line between Lake Michigan and the Puget Sound was built. It is the master stroke of railway construction—this wonderful steel trail—piercing the heart of wonderland's scenic grandeur. Its route carries it at low grade from Chicago to Seattle and Tacoma.

Task Greater Than the Panama Canal

The canal builders were outdone by this astonishing feat of railroad building. A third more earth than the canal builders removed in five years, excavated in three years to make way for this new steel trail. Seemingly bottomless gulches were filled in by the

dumping of thousands of cubic yards of dirt and rock—deep ravines bridged—tunnels requiring excavations exceeding a million cubic yards were driven through mountains to obtain a low grade and short line. These amazing feats accomplished have given America a railroad masterpiece.

Through Passenger Service Starts May 28 and 29 Over the New Steel Trail

Two splendid new steel trains, "The Olympian" and "The Columbian" will be operated daily between Chicago, Seattle and Tacoma. "The Olympian" will leave Chicago at 10:15 P. M. (first trip May 28) and "The Columbian" at 10:00 A. M. (first trip May 29). The route is over the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul

and
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Railways

Literature descriptive of new trains and route sent on request.

J. H. SKILLEN, New England Freight and Passenger Agent, 260 Washington Street, Boston.
F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO.

NEWS IN BRIEF

WILKIE (SASK.) LINE SURVEYED.

VERMILION, Alta.—The Canadian Pacific railway has just completed the preliminary survey of a line of railway from Wilkie, Sask., through to the Cold Lake country, to meet a line located west from the Ft. McMurray country two or three years ago. The proposed line will tap one of the richest sections of Alberta.

OUTPUT OF GOLD IN ALASKA.

WASHINGTON—In 1880 gold was produced in Alaska to the value of \$20,000. In 1909 the amount mined was valued at more than \$20,000,000. In 1887 silver was first produced in Alaska to the value of \$2181; in 1909 the value was \$76,934. In 1902 copper was first produced to the value of \$41,400; in 1909 its value reached \$536,211.

INTERCOLONIAL EXTENSIONS.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Officials of the railway department are drawing up plans and specifications for extensions of the Intercolonial railway, from Halifax to the boundary of Guysboro county, from New Glasgow to Guysboro, and also a branch line to Baddeck.

PYTHIAN HOME FOR MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—The proposed Pythian Home of Missouri, bids for the building of which will be opened June 5, will stand on a tract of 53 acres, and will cost \$100,000, exclusive of the price of the ground.

ALABAMA MILL TO RESUME.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—President Crawford of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company announces that the company's steel mill plant at Ensley will resume operations in June.

KINGSTON (ONT.) TO BUY BRIDGE.

KINGSTON, Ont.—The city council has authorized the finance committee to purchase the Cataract bridge, in order that the corporation may avail itself of the \$50,000 voted by Parliament for improving the harbor.

WHEAT DEAL AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS—William Layton, a capitalist, has bought more than 1,000,000 bushels of May wheat and insists that every bushel be delivered to him at the Chicago market price, which is 90 cents.

OHIO (ILL.) MEN TO COOPERATE.

OHIO, Ill.—Preliminary steps have been taken toward merging the business of all local merchants into one \$400,000 stock company to combat the competition of mail order houses. A temporary organization has been formed.

INCREASE IN SANDSTONE VALUE.

WASHINGTON—The value of the production of sandstone increased from \$7,594,091 in 1908 to \$8,010,454 in 1909, according to figures of the geological survey. The three greatest producing states were Ohio \$1,639,006, Pennsylvania \$1,637,794, and New York \$1,430,830.

CHICAGOAN ON POSTAL BOARD.

WASHINGTON—President Taft has announced the appointment of Harry A. Wheeler, president of the Chicago Commercial Association, as a member of the commission to inquire into second class postal matters.

HARDWARE MEN CHOOSE BOSTON.

DETROIT—Boston will entertain the members of the American Iron, Steel and Hardware Association next year, and in 1915 the convention will be held in San Francisco during the Panama exposition. The second annual convention here elected E. P. Sanderson of Boston president.

TRAINMEN FINISH ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—These officers were elected by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen Tuesday: Vice-presidents, Val Fitzpatrick, Columbus, O., and James Murdoch, London, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, A. E. King, Binghamton, N. Y.; editor and manager of the Trainmen's Journal, D. L. Cease, Phillipsburg, N. J.

MAYOR'S SON A CONGRESSMAN.

PHILADELPHIA—William Stewart Reburn, son of Mayor Reburn, defeated Henry Baur in the second district congressional election Tuesday. He succeeds Joel Cook.

GOVERNOR GOING TO CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Governor Dix and Mrs. Dix will be the guests of President Schurman of Cornell here Saturday, to witness the annual race between Harvard and Cornell. Governor Dix is a graduate in the class of 1883.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the signing of the peace agreement in Mexico:

NEW YORK POST—The signing of the peace agreement at Juarez dispels the fond hopes of intervention which our jingoes had built up. The men who are aspiring to govern Mexico, or to help Mexico govern herself, according to the terms of the restored constitution, have but secured the position for the trying of their experiment. If they succeed even moderately, revolution will hardly be too strong a word to apply to the peaceful portion of their task.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—That out of the disturbances in Mexico the man on horseback may again be required summarily to settle all issues, civil and military, is not an unreasonable conjecture. It appears that Gen. Bernardo Reyes is regarded by some of his partisans in that light. General Reyes, on his way home from Europe, delays at Havana because of the surprising shift of conditions pending his progress. His services are no longer needed, apparently, and quite likely he would not now be welcomed by either party. That he is "strong with the army" persists as a tradition; and, while it is not necessarily to be apprehended from the current situation, the hour may come when the army will take Mexico in hand, as has happened before and has happened elsewhere.

NEW YORK TIMES—Gen. Francisco I. Madero means well. Nobody who has followed the course of recent events in Mexico doubts either his patriotism or his good sense.

CURATOR ENDS PHEASANT QUEST

NEW YORK—C. William Beebe, curator of birds for the New York zoological park, returns to this city today after a 17 months' search for material for a monograph on the pheasants of the world. He also has brought some birds back for the Bronx zoo.

Mr. Beebe visited the southern slopes of the Himalayas, India, the Malay States, Burmah, Java, Borneo, China and Japan. All the expenses of the expedition and the preparation of the monograph, which will cost in all between \$50,000 and \$75,000, have been met by Col. Anthony R. Kuser of Bernardsville, N. J., one of the managers of the New York Zoological Society.

DELAY SOUGHT IN DYNAMITING CASE

LOS ANGELES—Clarence Darrow made his first move as chief counsel for the defense of the McNamara brothers, charged with participating in dynamiting plots, when he conferred with Judge Bordwell regarding a postponement of the date when the brothers will be required to plead.

June 1 had been set as the date for them to plead but Judge Bordwell will pass upon an oral petition from the defense for an extension of time today.

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CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

As has been commonly remarked in America Madero's most difficult task lies ahead of him now that the first definite peace agreement has been signed. The rebel chieftain is the nominal head of a loosely organized mass of malcontents. The revolution has proceeded independently in nearly every section of the republic. Only in the extreme north have the plans been made by Madero himself, and the execution of them been under his personal direction. Even at Juarez he has found difficulty in maintaining his authority against powerful mutineers who have blamed him for his leniency and humaneness. He is facing the crisis of his career, and unless he shows himself to be a man of exceptional forcefulness he will be discredited by friend and foe alike.

NEW YORK SUN—If the good that

President Diaz has done can live after him there is hope for Mexico, but only with restricted suffrage. How to restrict it will be the problem of the new order, if that new order is harmonious and true to the interests of Mexico. And while the solution is being worked out it will be necessary to protect life and property and to deal vigorously with the disaffected and seditious. "According to constitutional requirements" is a phrase that reads admirably in the Juarez compact between the old order and the representative of the new, who has shaken personal government to its foundations, but that phrase will plague the new order if it is invested with the authority of government.

SEEK TO PROTECT FACTORY HANDS

ALBANY, N. Y.—As an outgrowth of the fire in the Asch building in New York in March two bills were introduced in the Legislature on Friday designed to improve conditions in manufacturing buildings and placing the responsibility for proper fire escapes and fireproofing upon the fire commissioners.

One bill calls for an investigation of conditions under which manufacturing is conducted and the other confers on the fire commissioners of New York, Buffalo and Rochester power to enforce laws and ordinances pertaining to fire prevention.

ANTWERP STRIKE EXPECTED.

ANTWERP—The seamen's international committee posted notices Friday throughout the wharf districts calling on the seamen to hold themselves in readiness to strike. The Belgian government will send 800 gendarmes here to support the local police.

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MONROE DOCTRINE IS SUPPORTED IN ENGLISH EDITORIAL

LONDON—The acquiescence of Englishmen in Sir Edward Grey's friendly attitude toward the Monroe doctrine is declared by the Spectator in an editorial. Sir Edward defined the Monroe doctrine as meaning that no European nation could acquire more territory on the American continent, and added, "Our policy is in full accord with that doctrine." The Spectator points out that, as things are, the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine necessitates the development by the United States of naval and military strength equal to the carrying out of the responsibility she assumes, the alternative being the abandonment or modification of her Monroe policy.

The newspaper hopes this latter the United States never will do, as "we believe the doctrine is for the peace of the world and that she should insist on it." The Spectator adds that if the present movement toward arbitration continues the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine "by consent might be possible," and says it considers Sir Edward Grey's definite recognition of the policy a long step in that direction.

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Seven Styles in Bodies.

The luxurious 7-passenger Riverside Touring car; the dashing Briardiff Toy Tonneau; and the stylish Lake-wood Torpedo are distinctive types bought by discriminating people who demand the best.

Call at our salesroom and learn why the Lozier is legitimately the highest priced car in America. Demonstrations.

LOZIER

COMMONWEALTH & BEACON
BOSTON

LOZIER PEOPLE PLACING AUTOS IN SOUTH AMERICA

John L. Poole, Special Representative to That Country, Reports Much Missionary Work Must Be Done in Those Countries to Get Trade.

The experiences of John L. Poole, special Lozier representative, who has been visiting the South American countries since last November, in the interests of the Lozier Company, gives an insight into the conditions of the automobile trade in the Latin American countries of exceptional interest.

Mr. Poole left New York last November and reached New York on his return a few days ago, and is now at the headquarters of the company in Detroit. He visited Brazil, Argentine Republic and Uruguay, which are the principal countries of South America in which the automobile market is found. He states that while these countries have great natural resources, American exporters in this country have been misled by highly colored reports of the possibilities for the sale of American goods.

The American manufacturer is placed at a great disadvantage with his European rivals by reason of the fact that the great bulk of export trade is carried on with the European countries, owing to the superior transportation facilities between European and South American ports. The steamer lines between the American ports and South America are inferior in every way to the lines operating between South American countries and Europe, and the wealthy and traveled class are frequent visitors to London, Paris and Berlin, and a comparatively small number ever visit the United States. Naturally this tends to build up trade between the European and South American countries.

In the case of the automobile trade Mr. Poole found that the purchase of high-class automobiles was confined almost entirely to French, German and Italian cars. The American automobile was not taken seriously, for the only cars which had met with many sales were low priced machines, and these had been so unsatisfactory in comparison with the better grade of foreign cars that in the absence of high-class American cars all cars from the United States were placed in a class as unreliable. Even the best grade of foreign cars, it is found, are purchased in Paris by the wealthy visitor from Rio or Buenos Aires on his annual trip to those cities, and the few high priced cars sold in those cities were sold on long time, even the wealthy planters demanding from four to six months in which to make payment. The idea of the Lozier, an American car, selling for \$500 in South America seemed to strike the average motorist in the southern republics.

Get a "Well Dressed" Car--but--don't neglect the engine

The Warren "30" has good looks and good lines—it also has the power, the strength, and the all-around efficiency that assures the efficient, economical service you want.

And, the Warren "30" engine is envied and admired by automobile experts because of its wonderful quietness, its flexibility, its perfect cooling, its durability.

Style is essential—but a good engine, good axles, good ignition system are more essential—you get both "dress" and service in a Warren.

We would like to demonstrate—to show you, just how well the Warren "30" can serve you. Phone Tremont 43.

Warren cars range in price from \$1200 to \$1750.

Warren "30"

ESSEX AUTOMOBILE CO., 174 Columbus Ave. BOSTON

News of Interest to the Automobolists

U. S. AUTOS INTEREST NETHERLANDS BUT NOT THEIR DEALERS

Unsystematic Method of Entering Market and Unfitness for Trade Requirements Hinders Americans.

FRENCH CARS LEAD

After a personal investigation respecting the introduction of American automobiles in Holland, the United States consul at Amsterdam, Frank W. Mahin, discloses the fact that there is some interest in that country in American made machines. More, however, is manifested by the consumers than the dealers, he says, for the latter are somewhat averse to trading with factories at such a great distance. There are several obstacles, he says which it will be necessary to overcome before a satisfactory business can be developed.

According to his report, at present there is a preponderance of French and Belgian machines with a considerable sprinkling of English and German makes, in use in the Netherlands. The chief reason, Mr. Mahin is informed, that so few American machines are sold here is their unadaptability to the requirements of the trade and the unsystematic way Americans have of entering the market.

As a rule, people here who can afford an automobile of the very best quality do not buy. The percentage of automobile owners in this country is small compared with the United States. In other words, it is the few here who can afford it who want and need a good machine, whereas in the United States it is the many who can not afford expensive cars who yet want an automobile of some type.

This condition, it is said, has resulted in a lowering of cost at the expense of workmanship in many American factories. That idea, prevalent among dealers in this country, must necessarily be refuted. Even salesmen coming over with American machines find difficulty in disposing of their samples because of the lightness and construction and the apparent cheapness. It is quality that appeals to the people of the Netherlands, and the better grade of American machines consequently stand in higher favor in this market.

The American method of trying to sell motor vehicles from catalogues and price lists is also decidedly against them. The consul was told that the local dealers are bombarded in every mail by bulky catalogues accompanied with price lists and letters requesting orders of 15 to 20 machines. From these catalogues it is quite impossible to get much business.

One dealer informed Mr. Mahin that he was two years corresponding with an American automobile manufacturer before coming to an agreement for one sample machine, which he had to buy and pay for before seeing. This same dealer personally goes to Paris, Brussels, or Berlin, inspects the samples in the factories there, buys what he wants, and makes satisfactory arrangements about credits before purchasing his goods.

This procedure being impossible in the case of American automobiles, owing to the great distance to the United States, the successful introduction of an American car here would probably necessitate the establishment of at least a European depository, if not a general agency for the country, where samples could be carried, together with all interchangeable parts. Further, it would be necessary to educate the trade here to the advantages of a cheap and lightly constructed machine, or introduce a car equal in finish, strength, and durability to those of foreign competitors.

MOISANTS USE GOODYEAR TIRES

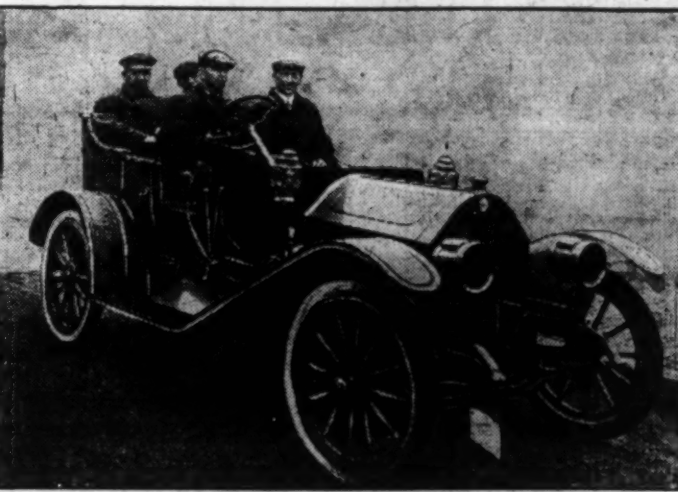
With the interest in aviation in the United States whetted but by no means satisfied by past performances there is much satisfaction felt over the news that the Moisants international aviators, after an extended tour of Mexico and Cuba, are back in this country and will appear in many cities of importance this summer.

The oft-repeated successful flights of these aviators, often under adverse conditions, is a testimonial not only to the ability of the men themselves, but to the stability of their machines, all of which are fitted with Goodyear rubber fabric, an article perfected and manufactured by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, O., especially for this type of machine.

HARVARD CAPTAIN BUYS CAR.
Robert G. Fisher, captain of the 1911 Harvard varsity football team, has recently purchased a Bergdoll "30" and the car is much in evidence about the university.

Decoration Day, May 30, All Day Big Automobile Auction and Sale
Everything in cars at all prices. New and old models 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 cylinders. Sellers send your cars. Buyers, attend this sale.
THE AUTOMOBILE AUCTION & SALES CO., 152 Main St., Cambridge, Tel. Camb. 470.

PENN "30" TOURING CAR



POPULAR NEW MODEL FOR 1911.

Manager L. F. Withers and Fred A. Keen, George W. MacNeill and Ralph MacNeill of the selling force of the Croxton Motor Car Co.

DIFFERENCE IN COST OF RUNNING AUTOS EXPLAINED

Despite High Cost of Gasoline Abroad, Cars Are Operated at Less Expense Than Here.

Frank Zirbie, the famous Mitchell driver, has returned from an extensive tour of Europe, during which he covered 28,000 miles. Landing in New York he decided he needed a little more of it, so he drove from New York to Racine, Zirbie says. "The car would go the same route just as she is, and I would like to start tomorrow."

Some very interesting facts came out in the course of the interview with Zirbie, pointing out differences in cost of car maintenance abroad as compared to this country. To begin with, motors with long stroke and small bore are the vogue in Europe. This means economy not only in wear and tear but a tremendous saving in gasoline-consumption of two-passenger cars averaging from 24 miles to a gallon and five-passenger 20 miles or better. This offsets the high price paid for gasoline.

The good roads abroad are responsible for very low expenditure for the maintenance, 6000 miles per tire being considered as a fair average. This latter fact is the strongest argument for a still more energetic campaign for the betterment of our good road conditions in this country.

Foreign methods of driving, too, have an immense influence on the up-keep and life of a car. Foreigners use the gears in their transmissions intelligently; if they come to even a slight grade they go back into an intermediate gear and preserve a normal rate of engine speed; most foreign cars have four speeds ahead and they use them because they appreciate they are not for ornament but are there for a purpose. Going into a lower gear on a hill means normal engine speed is maintained and the wearing, laborious strain on the motor is relieved. In this country the ambition of the average driver seems to be to take everything on the high regardless of cost; the sooner we all take a stand for rational use of cars, including more frequent change of gears on hard hill work the sooner the public will have a more economical cost of car maintenance. The Mitchell Company is conducting a campaign along these lines.

SELDEN CAR HAS FULL EQUIPMENT, READY TO DRIVE

Top, Side Curtains, Dust Cover, Windshield, Whistle, Tools, Tire Repair Kit, etc., Are Furnished.

Every prospective car owner is interested in the initial cost of his machine. The Selden car comes through fully equipped, ready for you to drive away. The equipment consisting of top with all side curtains and dust cover, windshield, tire irons, prest-a-lite tank, foot and robe rail, muffler cut-out, whistle, demountable rims with extra rim, full set of tools, tire repair kit, etc.

To meet fully the demands of the motoring public, there are now being built several models with fore door and torpedo bodies, with the popular straight line effect, most distinctly brought out in this year's models.

Much time and expense has been put into these models in an experimental way, with the result that the smooth running qualities of last year's models have been not only retained but are more pronounced than ever.

WELDING
BROKEN AUTO PARTS satisfactorily repaired by the wonderful Oxy-acetylene process. One year of experience guarantees you satisfaction.
PEERLESS WELDING CO., 25 Stanhope St., Boston. Tel. 277 Tremont.

NEW PENN '30' HAS WON FAVORABLE COMMENT HERE

Recently Arrived Four-Passenger Touring Model Is Graceful in Design and Has Low Gravity Center.

One of the most recent arrivals in Boston is the new four-passenger touring model, another addition to the already ample line, and which is being exhibited with pardonable pride by the Croxton Motor Company, at their salesroom, 16 Columbus avenue.

This model is graceful in design and has a low gravity center preserving the popular low, straight line body effect of advanced engineering practise and is creating much favorable comment. An unusual amount of foot room is provided in both front seats and tonneau, which, together with the body supported by long, flexible springs insures the highest degree of comfort when touring.

This model was especially designed for the Croxton Motor Company to meet New England conditions. The construction is light yet unusually strong, the motor is especially powerful and all minor details have been worked out in a manner intended to win the approval of tourists over the hills and soft roads of our northern states.

The Croxton Motor Company report that the factory has been operating a double shift for several months in order to supply the demand made upon their distributing agencies. Deliveries, however, are being made according to schedule at the present time and everything points to a prosperous season and a brilliant future for the Penn "30."

FORD PLANT IS MOST COMPLETE

Not even Detroit people appreciate the immensity of the Ford automobile plant. The main building of the plant is one-sixth of a mile in length, four stories high, and contributes a large part to the total area of floor space which, to be exact, is 30 acres.

The Ford plant is the very embodiment of efficiency. Over 5000 cars are made there every month during the height of the season—the months of April, May and June. The machinery and buildings represent an investment of \$22,000,000, every dollar of which came from the earnings of the business.

The entire plant is furnished power from one of the largest gas engines ever made, being of 1600 H. P. It generates the power for the entire factory, foundries, heat-treating departments and tool rooms.

PROTECT TIRES FROM OIL POOLS

Puddles of oil that are likely to be on every garage floor are very bad for tires. One or two firms are supplying pans to place under the car to catch dripping oil, but after a long trip they are, sometimes forgotten. A good solution of the difficulty is as follows:

Take two pieces of dressed timber eight inches by one inch and about four feet longer than the wheelbase of the car, bevel the ends and paint the top side of each plank white and screw them smoothly to the garage floor parallel and at such distance apart that the wheels will run on the center of each as a track. The planks hold the tires above the oil drip puddles and painting them white enables them to be seen at sufficient distance, even at night, to run in on them without maneuvering.

CAPRON JOINS SELDEN FORCES.
Fred Capron, at one time associated with the Studebaker Company in this city, is now in charge of the mechanical department of the Selden Company.

PROTECT YOUR AUTO LICENSE
With a genuine oil skin leather protector. Folds compact. Takes up little space in your pocket. Every car owner and driver needs one. Fits your license nicely. Keeps your license clean, and you always know just where to find it. Just what you want while touring. Send a dollar for one at once. Prompt R. fund if not satisfactory.
AUTO LICENSE PROTECTOR \$1.00 PREPAID
C. W. WEEKS CO. Dept. M., Springfield, Mass.

KEEPING DOWN TIRE COST IMPORTANT TO THE MAKER

Half of Those Discarded, With Proper Care, Would Still Be in Service, Says J. M. Gilbert of United States Tire Company.

How to keep down tire expense is a proposition of direct importance not only to every automobile owner, but to every manufacturer of automobiles as well, says J. M. Gilbert, general manager of the United States Tire Company, in the American Magazine.

You may think that the manufacturer has no cause for worry no matter how short the life of a tire may be. You may argue that decreased mileage service means increased sales and growing profits. But this assumption is entirely erroneous. The fact is, a manufacturer experiences genuine delight whenever he meets a user of his tires who has run a single set of casings for an entire season and has obtained from them a mileage service far in excess of any guaranteed maximum.

Today the season's changes in automobiles have been so modified that the tire maker is relieved of a great deal of the uncertainty he formerly had to meet with in regard to changing construction designs. Therefore, for the past two or three years, he has been able to direct his energies along the lines of perfection. The result is, that better tires are being made today than ever before.

The up-to-date tire maker now keeps in touch with those who buy his product by sending them helpful hints from time to time. To this end one company recently added to its numerous other branches a department devoted exclusively to the question of tire maintenance. The object of this department is to advise motorists how to keep down their tire expense. In this connection rule number one is devoted to the matter of inflation, for it is an established fact that 75 per cent of all tire trouble may be traced to running tires without sufficient air pressure.

It may be conservatively stated that 50 per cent of all tires that are discarded as being unfit for service are not worn out, but go to pieces through neglect or unreasonable usage. A tire is built to do a certain prescribed amount of work and to carry a load of stipulated weight. In the light of his experience the manufacturer has figured these points out with the utmost care. Yet many motorists refuse to be guided by his deductions and insist upon getting just a little more out of the tires than the man who made them calculated he could

get. What is the result? The casings are damaged, deteriorate prematurely, and finally break down altogether.

Notwithstanding the fact that they receive the hardest usage, tires, as a general thing, get less attention than any other part of an automobile. The engine undergoes frequent minute inspection, the batteries and magneto are carefully looked after, oil is applied with zealous profusion, and yet the tires, which carry the load and save every other part of the machine, are allowed to run on and on until their strength gives out, the driver is startled by a loud report, and he pulls up short with a blowout. The old adage regarding an ounce of prevention, etc., is thoroughly applicable to the care of automobile tires. And if every car owner in the land would give a little thought to this rule and put it into practice the saving in tire cost in a single year would be enormous.

Careful driving, also, will go a long way toward keeping down tire expense. By avoiding running in car tracks, or ruts, scraping against curbs, rounding corners at a high rate of speed, applying the brakes with sudden and violent force and throwing in the clutch with a jerk a driver may increase the mileage service of his tires. And if he does these things he will materially shorten their life.

Fast driving is another question that enters into the maintenance. High speed makes high tire bills. There is nothing in common between speeding and economy, for it stands to reason that tires on a car driven at a high rate of speed receive far harder usage than those on a vehicle driven at a moderate pace.

It is possible to establish a relationship between manufacturer and user that will prove beneficial to both. But this can be accomplished only through a measure of sincere cooperation.

If a motorist has been allowed to neglect his tires through lack of knowledge as to the means he should employ in taking care of them, then the manufacturer should not be blamed if they do not yield the mileage service expected.

As long as air is used as a sustaining force for heavy loads tire trouble is bound to occur. Yet it can be minimized, and in this process of economy the manufacturer and the user have a combined duty to perform.

WITH THE AUTOMOBILISTS

The Boston sub-branch of the Studebaker Brothers Company of New York, has been discontinued and the Studebaker products will hereafter be handled by the local E. M. F. Company.

The Catskill reliability run and hill climb, which was originally scheduled to be held last year, is now due to take place on July 1, 2 and 3 next. It will be under the auspices of the Motor Contest Association of New York, and the route will run through Englewood, New City, Haverstraw and West Point, the first stopping place being Newburg. From there the run will lead to some point in the Catskills not yet decided upon. On Sunday the cars will be kept in control, and early Monday morning the climb up the Kaaterskill Clove mountain, located near Haines Falls, will take place. The climb is expected to be over by 11 o'clock, when the start will be made back to Newburg, where luncheon will be taken, and then the run

There will be a stock car race on the

Brooklands cement track in England on June 13. The race will be of 277 miles, for four cylinder cars of no more than 13.9 horsepower, R. A. C. rating. The condition is that the cars shall be of the manufacturer's standard or such as are designed to be standard in 1912. The American idea of stock car racing apparently is taking hold in other countries.

Joseph Dawson, driver of the new Marmot 4-cylinder speed marvel, and entry No. 31 in the International sweepstakes 500-mile race, has decided opinions concerning the driving of the big car. "Of course, the first and biggest factor is in the car itself," said Dawson, while resting after a practise run on the big track. "But taking the best of cars, it is up to the driver to be in the best of condition to drive the 500 miles. I've been training for months to get myself in the right condition and believe I can go the full route without any assistance from a relief driver."

Which Tire?

One Rim-Cut—One Cannot One is Skippy—One 10% Oversize

The most popular tire on the market today is the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire. About 650,000 have been sold to date. Every day we make 2200 more. The sale this year will reach \$12,000,000.

The demand has doubled in the past six months. It has thrice doubled since two years ago. This patented tire, with amazing quickness, has changed the whole tire situation.

All because motorists have proved, ten thousand times over, that No-Rim-Cut tires cut tire bills in two.

No Uncertainty

One uncertainty removed is the danger of rim-cutting. The ordinary tire wrecks itself if run flat. A punctured tire, in a single block, may be ruined beyond repair.

This is impossible with Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. They have been run flat in a hundred tests—as far as 20 miles. Of all the 650,000 sold, not one has ever rim-cut.

Under average conditions the avoidance of rim-cutting saves 25 per cent on the cost of a tire.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities. We Make All Sorts of Rubber Tires
BOSTON BRANCH, 669 BOYLSTON ST. (332)

tire bills. And think what it saves in annoyance.

10% Oversize

Another uncertainty avoided is the danger of blow-outs due to overloading. For No-Rim-Cut tires—because they are hookless—can be made 10 per cent oversize. And we do it.

This means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity—without any extra cost. For No-Rim-Cut tires now cost the same as standard clincher tires.

This 10 per cent oversize takes care of your extra. With the average car it adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage. Without that oversize nine cars in ten are given too much load.

Which tire do you want—the skippy tire or the oversize—the tire that rattle or the tire that can't? Your answer will tell you why tens of thousands of motorists have chosen No-Rim-Cut tires.

Please ask for our Tire Book, based on 12 years of tire making, and judge the facts for yourself.

GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

ELECTRICS POPULAR IN WEST



EVERYDAY SCENE IN STREETS OF CHICAGO.
Above photo shows electric autos drawn up at curbing of street.

EDISON CAMPAIGN
OF EDUCATION HAS
HELPED ELECTRICS

The good results of the educational campaign for a better appreciation of electric commercial and pleasure vehicles, which the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston began several months ago, have been evident almost from the start. Popular interest in electric vehicle transportation is remarkably keen. Every dealer and agent in Boston reports a large number of inquiries about electric cars, and at the last meeting of the Electric Vehicle Club on Wednesday in the Edison building, the agents reported that they are sending numerous rush orders to their factories, and are selling the cars faster than they can get them delivered.

The new electric trucks and electric vehicles of other types, that the Boston Edison Company has ordered are being delivered and put promptly into service. An officer of the Boston Edison Company stated recently that he expected that electric vehicles would materially reduce the cost of operation in his department, and would facilitate business to a marked degree. "The reliability of electric cars, and the variety of ways in which they can be used, the saving in repairs and the facility with which business can be transacted by their use, is going to make necessary a rearrangement of some of the methods of service, because the electric vehicles can do so much more than the other types of vehicles that have been in use."

BAILEY ELECTRIC
HAS FINE RECORD
IN SEVERAL TESTS

Phillip Whiting, Boston representative of the S. R. Bailey Company, manufacturers of the Bailey electric vehicle, points with pride to the fact that on 14 of the Bailey electric vehicles equipped with the new Edison battery two years ago, and in continual service since that time, not one cent has been expended for battery replacements, the output capacity has increased, and the only upkeep expense has been the cleaning at the end of each year as a precautionary measure.

Referring to the Edison battery, Mr. Whiting says: "We have not yet been able to form an opinion as to how long this battery will last. We do know, however, that several of the first Edison batteries manufactured have been in use for seven years, and that they are giving the same satisfactory service now that they did when new. We know that the battery does not disintegrate in use, and we have no hesitancy in saying that we have a battery that will last as long as the car."

The Bailey Company has built vehicles now for over 60 years, and have an enviable reputation for products that rank among the very best. We do not know how long our car will last, but we do know that every single car that we have manufactured in the last five years is still in service and giving excellent satisfaction.

At least two of our electric vehicles equipped with Edison batteries in 1909 have been run over 20,000 miles each. One used under the direction of Thomas Edison last summer on the exhaustive test runs with his new battery covered 19,000 miles within 12 months. This car covered the ideal tour route of 1017 miles through five New England states, averaging 100 miles each day and making the return to New York city without any repair or delay.

Mr. Whiting reports recent deliveries of the Bailey electric victoria phaetons to Mrs. J. G. Freeman of Newton, Mrs. Margaret Blanchard of Chelsea, Mrs. Mary Snelling of Dedham, Mrs. Gertrude Peabody of Cambridge, Mrs. M. N. Brooks of Gloucester, and Mrs. M. M. Johnson of Hallowell, Me.

"ELECTRIC IDEAL," SAYS DALEY.

The simplicity of design and construction, the ease of operation, readiness and completeness of control, coupled with uniform reliability, says Mr. Daley of the Massachusetts Motor Company, make the electric an ideal car. He states that his company built the carriages for 36 years under the name Babcock, which made a splendid trademark for the electric vehicles which the company began building 12 years ago. He believes that the 1911 Babcock electric is the finest product ever turned out by the company.

TEST ADAPTABILITY
OF ELECTRIC AUTOS
FOR EMERGENCY USE

A proof of the electric vehicle's adaptability to emergency purposes was recently made before representatives of the board of fire commissioners and the allied companies forming the Public Service Corporation in Newark, N. J.

The test was to determine the practicability of electric vehicles for emergency service, the Public Service Company contemplating the use of such in replacement of their present horse-drawn vehicles. The fire commissioners are investigating motor vehicle fire apparatus, and were particularly interested in the use of electric hose and emergency wagons.

The Lansden Company at the instigation of and in conjunction with the automobile department of the Public Service Electric Company, have developed an electric emergency wagon capable of operating as high as 20 miles an hour. The recent test was to show its practicability as a commercial commodity.

The vehicle was equipped with an amperage hour meter, which showed the average current consumption to be five amperes hours per mile, the battery capacity being 300 amperes hours, shows a capability of from 50 to 60 miles on one charge under conditions similar to those met in the test. The vehicle had previously been driven 40 miles at an average speed of 18½ miles per hour, and at the conclusion of test started for Elizabeth.

The machine was equipped with a speedograph, which recorded the mileage, stops and time consumed. The speedograph recorded the following, which figures were checked by two other instruments on another car:

First mile, 4¼m., speed 13.3-10 miles per hour.
Second mile, 3m., speed 20 miles per hour.
Third mile, 3½m., speed 17 miles per hour.
Next three quarter mile, 2¼m., speed 22 miles per hour.
Next three quarter mile, 3¼m., speed 17 miles per hour.
Next three quarter mile, 3m., speed 20 miles per hour.
Next three quarter mile, 3¼m., speed 17 miles per hour.
Next three quarter mile, 3¼m., speed 17 miles per hour.
Next three quarter mile, 3¼m., speed 17 miles per hour.
Average speed, 17½ miles per hour.

ANTICIPATE THE
LARGER DEMAND
FOR ELECTRICS

The Carpenter Garage & Motor Co. of 112 Corey road, Brookline, has anticipated the growing demand for electrically propelled vehicles for pleasure and commercial uses, and has all the equipment necessary for the proper maintenance and a splendid service depot for such cars.

It also handles the Columbus electric in Boston. The Carpenter Company has recently added the most modern and economical electric vehicle charging appliances installed in this vicinity. The vehicle charging set is capable of serving from 25 to 30 machines.

In addition to the new motor generator set, the company has installed a switchboard of the most up-to-date type which enables the man to take readings on each individual battery at any time, and thus prevent many of the troubles which in the past have originated in the older equipped garages from a lack of modern equipment. The capacity of the charging apparatus is such that anything from the smallest runabout to a five-ton truck can be charged with equal ease.

The location of the Carpenter garage is such that it is readily accessible to the residential section of Brookline, and is also conveniently located for commercial vehicle charging.

PRAISES DETROIT ELECTRIC.

"Great achievements in any line of endeavor are invariably the result of co-operation," says Mr. Raumfanger of the Detroit Electric, 687 Boylston street. "The Detroit Electric is not the product of one man's genius, but the careful co-operation of the master minds in this line of manufacture. After all, the real measure of worth of an automobile is service, combined with simple refined elegance of design and finish. In the purchase of a Detroit Electric one has the unqualified satisfaction of knowing that behind the car stands an organization worthy of the name Detroit on its product."

BOSTON MERCHANTS
AND MANUFACTURERS
FOLLOWING N. Y. LEAD

Fast Taking Up Electric Delivery Wagon and Truck in Place of Horse-Drawn Vehicles.

MANY ADVANTAGES

It has just begun to dawn on the merchant and manufacturer of New England that there is a better and a cheaper method of transporting merchandise than by the good old horse, which has been such a faithful servant to mankind. In New York a number of years ago, yes, back five and 10 years, some of the far-seeing business men discovered that apparently the question of better-than-horse transportation for freight had been discovered, and willing to take a chance, ordered fleets of wagons and trucks driven by electricity.

One of the first of these enterprising houses was that of Tiffany & Co., then of Union square, but now of Fifth avenue. At first they only ordered three, but later followed with orders for some 19 more. This fleet of 22 General Vehicle electrics, most of them nearly 10 years old, are all in service today, giving excellent results.

Almost at the same time the conservative, yet progressive houses of Altman & Co. and Arnold, Constable & Co. adopted electrics. The latter company placed 22 General Vehicle delivery wagons in their service and to the surprise of almost every one, this whole fleet is today in operation, constant service.

The H. B. Clafin Company, the great wholesale dry goods house, nearly 10 years ago placed an order for their first three-ton General Vehicle electric—and today this company, like the two preceding ones named, have approximately 20 electric trucks, but of the heavy type, in operation.

The Adams Express Company were not quite so early in the field, but at one time over five years ago they ordered 65 General Vehicle electrics.

Think of it, these five purchasers ordered and placed in service during the past 10 years over 150 electric machines, and note—this is the valuable part of this story—they are all in operation today, doing satisfactory service. What conclusions may be drawn from this short article?

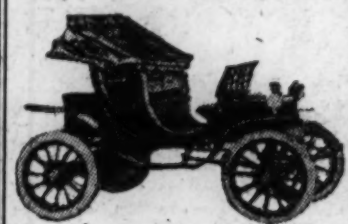
First, that the electric vehicle must be a durable machine if it is built right and on good engineering lines.

Second, that the electric must be satisfactory as original customers continue to send in repeat orders.

Third, that it must be proving to be a saving over horse-drawn vehicles, as well-known houses who do business for profit, after investigation buy and continue to order and use electrics.

REO CARS IN BIG DEMAND.

J. M. Linscott of the Linscott Motor Company, says: "We are experiencing one of the busiest seasons of our career. The Reo cars are being delivered from our store at the rate of a carload of machines per day, and as for the trucks, we have ordered the factory to ship them to us as fast as possible until we notify them we have had enough, and as from the present outlook and the great demand for the trucks to date, it looks as though our notification to cease shipping at the present rate would not be sent through for some months. The trucks have far exceeded the expectation both of the users and ourselves, and have easily proven that they are just the thing for which the public have long been looking."

VICTORIA
WAVERLEY
ELECTRIC

The most dependable, economical and efficient of all electric carriages.
People who love ease will find its true embodiment in the Silent Waverley.

Phone for a Demonstration

Dodge Motor Vehicle Co.

Electric Dept.

25 Irvington St., Boston

Tel. B. B. 4300.



The Pioneer

Shaft-Driven Electric

Edison, Ironclad or Leadplate Battery

SPECIAL ELECTRIC PNEUMATIC

OR MOTZ CUSHION TIRES

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Investigate a motor wagon which the owners of 700 say hauls things cheapest and surest. Seven-year-old wagons still as good as ANY 1911 types.

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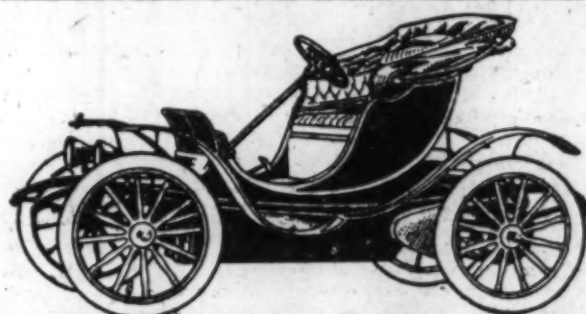
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Model "16" Victoria Chainless Direct Shaft Drive Power Plant; least possible number of parts. A Detroit Electric, when completed, is an individual car that has been properly built, thoroughly tested and offered as the highest grade electric vehicle on the market today.

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COMMERCIAL
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Simplicity of this car means less repairs and care than any other vehicle.

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BAKER FACTORY
HAS MANY ORDERS

The Baker Motor Vehicle Company of Cleveland has notified A. F. Neale of the Motor Mart, Park square, that the factory is being worked to its utmost capacity to meet the demand for the new model bevel gear shaft-driven electrics.

The Baker Company is putting through from 1000 to 1200 regular jobs and it has become necessary to decline accepting specifications which in any way involve changes in construction different in details from the regular product of the company, owing to such special bodies seriously interfering with the work of getting out orders now in hand.

EVENTUALLY

The Up-to-Date Merchant and Manufacturer will use

Electric Wagons and Trucks for Freight and Delivery

THE PROVED SUCCESSFUL VEHICLES of this type are made by

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They can give you facts covering ten years of actual experience.

84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

DAY BAKER, New England Manager.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE

In Greater Boston are trying every day to live in a quiet, self contained way with a definite, helpful purpose to improve our living conditions both in social and business ways. All these people

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As soon as they learn that these cars are absolutely reliable, quick, cleanly, and inexpensive.

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COLUMBUS
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The Columbus Electric is the Finest Pleasure Vehicle in its class.

May we have the opportunity to substantiate our claim?

The Carpenter Garage & Motor Company

Agents for "Columbus Electrics"

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Telephone "Brookline 3457" for Demonstration.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

SEVERAL ORDERS
FOR THE DETROIT

Mr. Binney of the Boston Electric Garage, 587 Boylston street, reports during the last month among the purchasers of Detroit electrics are Mrs. Arthur Miliken, Mrs. L. S. Dreyfus, Delano White,

Mrs. Frederick Dexter, Dr. Robert De Normandie, all of Boston. Also H. P. Sawyer, treasurer of Lowell Electric Light Company; Mrs. L. A. Morrill of Norwood, Mr. Woolard of Hull Electric Light Company, Mrs. M. P. Clough of Lynn, L. C. Marshall of Laconia, N. H.; Jerome R. George of Worcester, G. E. Wilber of Taunton.

If Everybody Struck While the Iron Was Hot, There Would Be No Need of Re-heating the Metal

This is one way of saying if the public generally knew the many good points of a clean daily newspaper, it would not be necessary for us to talk so persistently about the merits of clean journalism and how this newspaper is continually trying to fill the bill in that field.

Q But we believe that the message of clean journalism is worth frequent repetition, and that is why we persist in calling attention to the part the Monitor is playing in progressive, wholesome and up-to-date newspaper making

By the way, that very persistency is well emulated by a goodly number of Monitor patrons. Have you ever thought why the advertisers' offerings are to be found in the same place on the same day, week after week? Obviously, it shows that they appreciate what the Monitor is doing; are being helped by it; and that is what the Monitor wants to accomplish.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1911

England's Ruler Has Visited and Studied People of Whole Empire

Loyalty to Sovereign Who Understands Kingship and Is Known to His Subjects Everywhere Chief Thought of Coronation.

FORMER WORDS OF KING GEORGE IN CANADA ARE RECALLED NOW

ON June 22 the thought of the whole civilized world will rest—if but for a moment—upon the solemn coronation hour of Britain's King and Queen. The ceremony, impressive at all periods and in every kingdom, on this occasion is all the more arresting to international attention, since it is so widely accepted that a new era in English economics has begun, and far and near is heard the murmur: What will history record upon the blank page just turned? What phase of empire will the new reign behold? And interest is focussed on the King himself—his individuality, his character, aims, ideals and his kingly last, but not least.

On June 3, 1865, George Frederick Ernest Albert, second son of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra, then Prince and Princess of Wales, was born at Marlborough house. With his sisters and his elder brother his early days were passed at Sandringham in the healthy atmosphere of simple country life, varied by summer visits to his royal relatives in Denmark (where his cousins, the present Emperors of Russia and Germany, joined in the sport and play), autumn visits to Queen Victoria at Alvergelde, and occasional residences at Marlborough house, when the sights of London might be enjoyed. King Edward had long since determined that the organization and discipline of the British navy would be the best means of teaching his sons to know and deal with men, and at the proper time both the young princes were sent to the Britannia. Even at this early age it is agreed that King George was strongly characterized by generous impulses and by a frankness and directness of speech that were part of an unswerving honesty of conduct. He had inherited a great love of the sea, and this was somewhat fostered by his preceptors, since he was destined for the navy and very happy in his fate.

But King Edward's wise scheme of education included getting into touch with the realities of the empire and of the world in general, and in 1879 the brothers started on a three years' cruise on H. M. S. Bacchante. When ashore they were under the Rev. John Dalton's care, and on board ship naval discipline was in no degree relaxed for them; they received precisely the same treatment as their fellow midshipmen, the lessons of obedience and discipline being one of the great advantages in view. The Bacchante went first to the West Indies, and from there was bound for the Straits of Magellan, when a message was received ordering her to start at once for the Cape of Good Hope. This change of plan was caused by the outbreak of the first Boer war, and on Feb. 27, 1880, the young prince, waiting in Cape Town, heard the news of the defeat of Majuba Hill. Their diaries describe their depression of feeling and disinclination to take part in any excursions and entertainments designed to do them honor and show them the country.

Some weeks later the journey was



(Copyright by Russel & Sons, London.)
THE KING IN 1880.
In youth he went on voyage to distant parts of the empire as midshipman.

resumed and the squadron sailed for Australia where the princes spent some time on shore, long enough for the King to fully appreciate the wonderful developments when he revisited it again in 1901. The Fiji islands, Japan, China, Singapore, and Ceylon were all visited and studied, and then came the interesting expeditions into Egypt and Palestine which so impressed the royal travelers. When the cruise was eventually over, King George spent six months in Switzerland and Germany, and in 1883 joined the Canada on the North American and West Indies station. In 1885 he became a lieutenant and was devoting his best energies to his profession. He served on various ships in the Mediterranean fleet, had command of the gunboat Thrush in 1890, and reached the rank of commander in August 1891. Then, unexpectedly, in January 1892 he became heir to the throne and his whole outlook was changed—though in the years that followed, it soon became apparent that his training and mode of life had but molded and fitted him to fulfill the duties that fell so continuously to his lot.

In 1893 he took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York, and on July 6 of the same year was married to Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. In 1894 Edward Albert, the present Prince of Wales, was born at White Lodge, Richmond, and from that day to this the united and



(Copyright by W. and D. Downey.)
THE KING IN 1871.
His childhood was spent in the country at Sandringham in Norfolkshire.

happy family life of the King and Queen has flowed uninterrupted on. The King did not sever his connection with the navy for many years, and in 1898 hoisted his pennant on board the Crescent, then with the channel squadron. Until 1901 they remained in England, as Duke and Duchess of York, to fulfill the various duties, state and social, that their position entailed.

In 1900 Queen Victoria expressed her desire that the Duke of York should represent her at the opening of the Australian Federation Parliament, and should visit all the dominions who had so loyally supported the mother country through the second Boer war. But in



(Copyright by W. and D. Downey.)
THE QUEEN IN 1901.
The King and Queen as Duke and Duchess of York made tour to Australia and other dominions.

January, 1901, King Edward ascended the throne and for some time it was doubtful whether the Duke of York could be spared for so long an absence. But at the opening of Parliament King Edward announced that he desired "to give effect to her late majesty's wishes, and as an evidence of her interest, as well as my own in all that concerns the welfare of my subjects beyond the seas, I have decided that the visit to Australia shall not be abandoned, and shall be extended to New Zealand and the Dominion of Canada."

The duchess accompanied the duke on this important tour and both received and created the most favorable impressions everywhere. This journey, however, is sufficiently well remembered to render detailed description unnecessary, as is their subsequent progress through India in 1905, though it cannot be pointed out too clearly that the value to the King and Queen of this actual meeting with the sister nations is incalculable. No opportunity was lost of studying at first hand the needs and difficulties as well as the potentialities and achievements of empire, and in India the princess made special endeavors to acquaint herself with the Indian women, who, owing to their seclusion, are so debarré from taking part in royal receptions. For this reason it was doubly gratifying to her to receive the magnificent pearl necklace offered by the ladies of India, which seemed to come partly as a mark of appreciation of her efforts.

After their return came some years devoted again to home life and state duties, broken only by the prince's visit to Canada, where he represented the sovereign at the tercentenary festival held in Quebec. There his speeches and general attitude only confirmed the previous high estimate formed by Canadians. He returned to England to remain at his father's side, until May 6, 1910, when he was called upon to take up the burden King Edward had laid down. He had to meet a nation dazed by the sudden change, but conscious that its new King came unto it somewhat as a stranger. In spite of the prince's earnest preparation and actual experience, stored continuously through many years, there had been no opportunity for him to impress the public thought with enduring certainty. It was his duty as heir-apparent to remain, politically speaking, in the background, and thus it happened that King George was less understood in the United Kingdom than in the far dominions, whither he had gone as sovereign's representative and had given himself full expression. But immediately as George V. he addressed his privy council and his speech—simple, but direct and unmistakable—greatly calmed the people.

The following paragraph is quoted, as covering all the grounds that we would traverse: "To endeavor to follow in his (King Edward's) footsteps and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of these realms, will be the earnest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me. I know that I can rely upon Parliament and upon the people of these islands and of my dominions beyond the seas, for their help in the discharge of these arduous duties, and for their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavor for our people's good."

In these words and in succeeding messages to the army and the navy, to "My people beyond the seas," and to the princes and subjects of India, it was in-



(Copyright by Francis Byrne & Co.)
QUEEN MARY IN 1881.

stinctively felt that the King was both voicing and addressing the good sense and the best feeling of the nation, and throughout the year it may be asserted that his public words and actions have but strengthened confidence in his sincerity and ability. To thousands of the King's subjects, this is the fulfillment of the promise heard in his speeches delivered at the Guildhall after his imperial and Indian experiences—speeches which thrilled all those alive to their meaning, but to whose import the whole of England did not immediately awake.

Here it is right to well appreciate another point—namely the close association of Queen Mary with the King's endeavors for the welfare of her people. Her majesty has long been in sympathy with all attempts to improve what for brevity's sake may be called the "machinery" of home life as well as its "morale," and the expansion of education



(Copyright by E. H. Mills.)
QUEEN MARY IN 1909.

Queen Mary Has Learned Needs of Women in India and Has Worked for Advancement of Home Life and Industrial Progress.

PRINCES' EDUCATION DOMESTIC AMIDST PALACE CEREMONIAL



(Copyright by W. and D. Downey.)
THE KING IN 1886.
At the age of 20 he became lieutenant in the British navy.

in this direction has enlisted her active interest. As Queen, this interest now includes technical and industrial progress which she is ready to encourage by every means in her power. It is well known that Queen Victoria early recognized the Princess' high sense of duty and strength of character, and would have chosen her beyond all others as the future Queen of England. So great was her satisfaction at the betrothal, that contrary to her long habit of seclusion she attended the wedding in the Chapel Royal, and her steadfast interest and affection never ceased nor relaxed in the years that followed.

Five sons and one daughter have been born to the King and Queen, who spare no pains for the careful upbringing of their children. These always have free access to their parents, and the young, Prince John, in spite of his few years, may be said to wield some influence in the palace, since his action has more than once outweighed ceremonial. For instance at Marlborough house, while a distinguished personage had audience of the King, the little prince suddenly ran into the room and flung his arms round his father's neck. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and the visit of ceremony was instantly converted into an informal and delightful interview.

King George is an early riser, a hard worker, a keen sportsman and one of

the best shots in England. He is recognized as a model son, husband, and father, and with the able and powerful support of the Queen it may be argued that their influence upon society will be wholly beneficial. In his majesty's own words, their "efforts will tend to purify and ennoble the public and private life of the nation."

Their ideals are essentially English, and their quiet tastes and love of home life appeal to the nation as a whole. On one occasion, it has been said, Queen Mary asked what was thought generally of the present court, did the people consider it very stiff? No answer being forthcoming her majesty is said to have asked if the court had been described as "old-fashioned." A reply in the affirmative being given with much reluctance, it is said that her majesty signified her approval of the existing condition of affairs by declaring "old-fashioned we are then, and old-fashioned we shall remain."

It is well nigh impossible to convey, in the space of a short article, an adequate idea of the happy and united family life of the British royal family, the children being the cheeriest and happiest little people imaginable.

The Prince of Wales, who is shortly to be invested with all the pomp and ceremony that goes with such ancient customs, as well as his younger brothers are fond of most games, including golf. The King has not, however, as much time now to devote to the "antient and royal game" as when he was Prince of Wales, an unpalatable fact which has drawn from the young prince the truly schoolboy criticism that it is all rot being King, and that the best way out of the difficulty would be to make the Princess Mary Queen. All this, however, need by no means be taken as a warning that the court will lose any of its dignity or prestige—these under the new regime will be perfectly maintained, though the brilliance that distinguished the last reign may be less continuous and cosmopolitan.

At the beginning of a second decade of a new century, at the opening of a new reign, the British empire is said to stand at the cross-roads of the future. What course will be pursued? Will it turn to the right or left, or will it follow on in the continuity of evolution? It has been concisely said "by the name and prestige of a great Queen the empire was consolidated. By the wise diplomacy of Edward, second of the Victorian line, its dominion was made plain to the monarchs of Europe—by the hand of brotherhood joined to the power of kingship its subjects will be welded into one people and the golden bond that holds them in union is loyalty to the King-Emperor."

The opportunity has come—let the nations of the empire seize it, knowing that

"Naught shall make us rue, if England to herself remain but true."

STATION ERECTED, WIRELESS IS NOW MICHIGAN STUDY

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The latest course that has been opened to the student body at the University of Michigan is a well equipped wireless telegraphy station which is now complete.

The engineering department had the installation in charge and the course will be one of the electives in that department in all probability. The poles for the new station have been set up on the south side of the engineering building. After giving the matter serious thought it was decided to limit the height of the poles to 60 feet. At this height local messages can be received perfectly. Wires are strung from these poles to the instruments in the engineering building.

The station will be equipped with facilities for all kinds of experiments in wireless telegraphy. The arrangements now in force permit the lowering and raising of the wires and the changing from different systems of transmission and receiving.

The department will not stop here though as plans are already under way to install the necessary apparatus for a wireless telephone. This subject is by no means as far advanced as wireless telegraphy is and the results of the experiments in this field will be watched widely. Practically all of the apparatus used so far has been constructed by students of the engineering department.

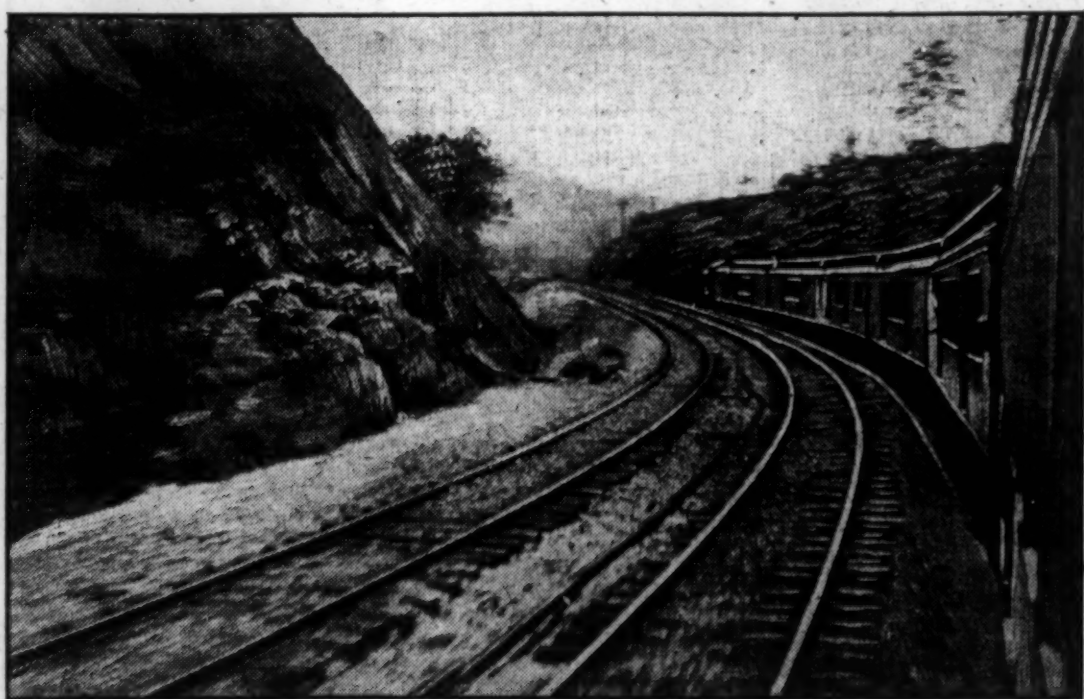
HENRY HUNTINGTON OWNER OF LIBRARY VALUED AT \$2,000,000

PHILADELPHIA.—When Henry E. Huntington bought the late E. D. Church's magnificent library for \$1,300,000 he became one of the foremost book collectors of the world. The magnitude of this transaction was such that many rumors were at first current that Mr. Huntington had bought these books for a syndicate and that he intended to dispose of the collection at a possible profit. Charles Sessler, the Walnut street bibliophile, however, states positively that Mr. Huntington had merely acquired the Church library for the purpose of adding to a collection of books that is already one of the most notable in the country. Not a single volume of this splendid assortment is to be sold.

The Church library is particularly rich in Americana, in which field Mr. Huntington is especially interested. He has just bought a collection of American pamphlets of 800 items concerning the colonial and revolutionary periods and a complete set of Bradford's Laws from 1694 to 1777, with the exception of the volumes from 1773 to 1776. Mr. Sessler himself recently offered Mr. Huntington \$40,000 for his original manuscript of Franklin's autobiography, but the proposition was not accepted.

Mr. Huntington also has in his collection the genealogy of George Washington. Alongside of the name of the first President there is an asterisk and writing in his own hand which says,

NEW YORK-ST. LOUIS MAIL TRAIN OF STEEL CARS



Makes trip between two cities in 24 hours and letters carried by it are often delivered before those sent by route 200 miles shorter.

"Now President of the United States." Mr. Huntington's library excels in Dickensiana and Cruikshankiana and he has a complete set of first edition Dickens, formerly the property of Lord Tweedmouth. The Huntington collection of extra illustrated books is said to be the finest in existence. Not long ago Mr. Huntington, who is a nephew of the late

Collis P. Huntington, purchased three other large libraries, including a valuable collection made by Henry W. Poor. Altogether the estimated value of the Huntington collection will exceed \$2,000,000, which with the coming dispersals of the Hoe library will make it the most valuable in the world. It will be housed in Pasadena, Cal.

ASKS COAL STRIKE INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON—Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania introduced a resolution directing the committee on labor, of which he is chairman, to investigate conditions in the Westmoreland coal fields of Pennsylvania, where a strike of miners has been in progress for more than a year.

STEEL MAIL TRAIN'S BURDEN COMPOSED LARGELY OF PAPERS

On a mail train of eight or nine steel cars which makes the trip between New York and St. Louis in 24 hours over the Pennsylvania lines, fully 95 per cent of the mail carried is daily and weekly papers and monthly magazines.

Because of the speed of this train the postoffice department sends much letter mail to gain time, although the route is in some cases 20 miles longer than that of shorter and slower lines. Often less than an hour is saved by this plan, but it is considered worth while.

As the train rushes across the country the 25 or 30 clerks untie the bundles of letters and papers and sort them in special sacks according to the routes they are to go. The work is divided into states and sections, each with its expert sorters. Mail to such states as Texas, Missouri and Kansas is so heavy that it takes from four to six men to sort each of these states.

The clerks work in shifts, changing as the train reaches Harrisburg, Pa., Pittsburg and Indianapolis. Much mail is collected and deposited on the cranes swung out from the car doors.

Most of the mail carried on this train has its origin in New York, Philadelphia and Washington. New England mail goes by way of Chicago.

STEEL INQUIRY APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON—The House on Friday authorized \$25,000 for the expenses of the steel investigating committee.

MARQUETTE TO OPEN A CONSERVATORY AT MILWAUKEE IN FALL

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A conservatory of music is to be opened in this city in the fall by Marquette University. The new department will have its own building at 223-225 Tenth street and Louis G. Sturm, who for the past five years has been connected with the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music, will be the dean.

On the first floor will be reception rooms, a library, offices and studio of the dean and an auditorium which is to be used for small recitals.

The second floor will be occupied entirely by the piano instructors, who for the present number 10. The third floor will be given over to the vocal, violin, flute, clarinet, mandolin and banjo departments. The harp studio will also be on this floor. The half basement will be used for practice rooms, lecture hall and studios for teachers of brass instruments.

Adams Buell will teach piano playing. He has a wide reputation as a concert player. Liborius Semmann will make, with Dr. Sturm and Mr. Buell, a trio of advanced piano instructors.

HELD FOR REFUSING TO TESTIFY.

COLUMBUS, O.—For refusing to testify before the Senate bribery committee, in the cases of indicted legislators, E. H. Cook, editor of the Citizen, and C. J. Pretzman, former president of the Chamber of Commerce, were bound over to the grand jury in \$500 bonds Friday.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RYMES BY
M. L. BAUM



What day was it yesterday? Any one sees
'Twas the day before last for the Busyville Bees;
And two days ago by a singular rule
They said, "On the third day's the last day of school."

Professor O. Bumble, A.Bee., locks the door,
He's glad as the rest that 'twill open no more;
Ten Ant with a grass stem is tickling his wing
For teacher today won't reprove such a thing.

Jack Cricket is showing the hop, skip and jump,
He's shouting to Grass Hop, "How's that for a stump?"
The inch worm has started to measure the paces
(The artist has kindly put dots for the traces).

Grass Hop cheers the cricket, yet free from conceit
He knows that Jack's record he'll easily beat;
Caterpillar can't jump, though he humps himself well I see;
With eight or nine hands he applauds without jealousy.

Now Busy the painter is adding a nose
And mouth to the eyes on the Ladybird's clo'es;
Won't mother just laugh at her children's attire!
Very much as she does when we warn her of fire.

The beetles play leap frog—Frog looks with a smile;
He knows in one jump he could beat them a mile;
The tumble bugs turn (spring and fall) summer-saults,
While Butterfly teaches Sam Drone how to waltz.

"There once was a doughnut," says Baff, "in this dinner pail,
Though if I can't find it I shall not grow thin or pale;
But Biff, who in secret has tackled the whole,
Says, "Baffy, be good and I'll save you the hole."

Brave Buzz of the ball-nine bats flies left and right,
Of course they are flies, though a bat flies by night;
He bats them in parallel lines and with work'll
Be able to bat the two balls in a circle.

The fat-boy (a beetle) just fell on his back,
He cannot turn over, so now like a sack
Of meal he must roll down the roof (but not fall)
And thus on all sixes again he can crawl.

The Janitor beetle has mounted his 'plane
And solemnly homeward is wending again;
Bird thinks he who flies without feathers a rash 'un,
But really a very highflier at fashion.

Frog cheerily chortles like hens when they cackle,
It means a nice nest-egg to rent fishing tackle,
And up in the strawberry patch are some bees
Des-patching some fruit at their elegant ease.

There's Sally May Drone and her cousin Louella,
And off in one corner a singular fellow,
The locust who puts his head out though he hears
He's too late for school by some seventeen years.

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CORD CUT, YET WEIGHT HANGS

IT DOES not seem at all an easy task to suspend a weight by a string, and then to cut the string without letting the weight fall, and without touching the weight in any way. If we are at a party or there are a number of friends present we can invite them to perform the task that has been mentioned. Some will, no doubt, try to do it in one way and some in another, but they will find that they are not carrying out the conditions if they hold up the weight in any way.

We tell them that it is one of the simplest tasks to perform, and this only rouses their curiosity, and makes them more anxious than ever to succeed; but unless they have already seen the trick done elsewhere they will almost certainly fail, and we shall have to show them how it is done.

The explanation is this: We take hold of the string at some point above the weight, and tie a loop. Then, taking a pair of scissors or a knife we cut the

string in the loop that has been formed and of course the weight does not fall to the ground, but remains suspended, as the knot that has been tied prevents the one part of the string, after a cut has really been made, from dropping away from the other.

In performing this trick the weight itself does not have to be touched at all. The task that is set may be made even more difficult for those who do not know the trick, by requesting that the string be cut under the conditions already named in two or even in three positions. All we have to do is to tie two or three loops and cut the string at each one. It is necessary in thus elaborating the trick to have a pretty long piece of string, to allow of several loops being tied.

In order that the trick may be an undoubted success it is essential that we choose our words carefully in saying what has to be done, or the one who attempts to cut the string will think he can rest the weight on a table or get over the difficulty in some such way. It must be made quite clear that the weight is to remain suspended after the string has been cut.—Children's Encyclopedia Magazine.

HEN'S "FOLIAGE"

Little John's parents had become suburbanites and were rejoicing in their small garden and a few chickens. One day the little fellow came running in with a small white chicken feather.
"Oh, mama," he cried, "here's a leaf that fell off a chicken!"—Exchange.

ALL NOT LOST

Jimmy was sent to the grocery for some molasses. He came running home, wildly waving a small object over his head. He burst into the house crying: "Oh, mother, I broke the jug and I spilled the molasses, but I saved the cork!"—Delineator.

ODD SCHOOL

There are schools of all kinds in and around Boston, but none more novel or picturesque in location than that on Little Brewster island at the entrance to Boston harbor, about eight miles from the city. On this small island stands Boston light, and the school is maintained by the town of Hull for the half dozen children in the families of the lighthouse keeper and his two assistants. The schoolroom is on the third floor of the head keeper's house, in a room looking out on all sides upon the ocean. It would be difficult for children not used to the surroundings to study in such a place.

Boston light is said to be the oldest structure of the kind in America, and dates from 1715—a tower of rough boulders hooped with iron bands, and its whitewashed form is a landmark far and wide by day, as its powerful revolving light is by night.

On the island is an old cannon used before the installation of the steam fog-horns, which can be heard seven miles at sea.

Such pets as dogs, cats and a raccoon are playmates of the children on the lonely little island.—Christian Register.

BOYS AND CLOCK

Three boys in a house were told to go and take the exact time by a clock in the town. The first lad went, looked at the clock in the town, came back and said, "It is 12 o'clock."

The second boy was more exact. He said, on returning, that it was 3 minutes past 12.

The third lad looked at the clock, found out how long it had taken him to walk back to the house, returned to the clock, then added the time of his walk to the time of the clock, and reported the result thus: "It is at this moment 12 hours, 10 minutes and 18 seconds." That boy came to distinction as Helmholtz.—London Daily News.

AFTER THE CIRCUS

The great big circus tent is down. The long parade has left the town. But up in Grandpa's barn you'll find A circus of the finest kind.

In every one of its three rings Are wonderfully clever things; A juggler balancing some sticks— A trained dog showing off his tricks.

Then there's the side-shows, and a clown, Who cracks his jokes while upside down, And best of all the charge is small, For twenty pence you see it all.

—The Churchman.

WHY FISH ARE FISH-SHAPED

THE peculiar and typical form of fish can be accounted for by the plastic pressure of the water through which they move is the theory propounded and supported by hundreds of experiments by Dr. Houssey of the Sorbonne, Paris. Some of his results are described in an article contributed by Mr. A. Magnan to La Nature. Study of a fish, Dr. Houssey tells us, shows a body swollen at its forward end, pointed in the rear, and also flattened—horizontally in front and vertically behind. From this body emerge fins, some in pairs, some single. Mr. Magnan goes on: "The fish is adapted to an aquatic medium; that is to say, its form is the result of the pressure of the water on its plastic body. The resistance opposed by the water to its advance exerts a modeling action; this resistance has given to the fish its form and has evolved its fins."

Mr. Houssey has reproduced, in a simple but remarkable experiment, this phenomenon of modeling. He has used an elongated, elastic rubber bag filled with a plastic liquid and closed with a solid shutter. The bag, while moving in the water, shutter forward, flattens out in front in a horizontal plane and behind in a vertical plane. The origin of

HARD WORDS

All teachers in Milwaukee have been ordered to watch closely and report next January the words most frequently misspelled in their classes. Then the city will publish a special spelling book for Milwaukee children.—Spokane Chronicle.

NOT CAMEL'S HAIR

Camel-hair paint brushes are not made from the hair of camels, but from that of squirrels.—Children's Encyclopedia.

CORN CONTEST

Rhode Island boys of 18 years or under are taking an unusual interest this spring in the raising of corn, says the Youthful Companion. A contest has been instituted by the extension department of the Rhode Island State College at Kingston, and over \$400 are offered in prizes. It is much the same plan which the department of agriculture at Washington has been trying with much success for several years among the boys of the southern states, and which has been adopted by several states in this part of the country.

HOW OUR PAPER MONEY IS MADE

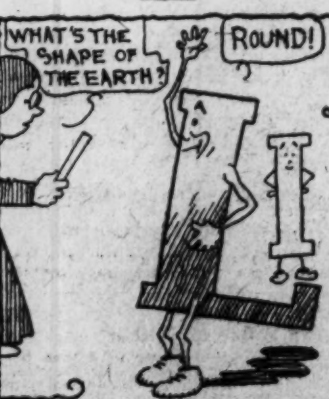
THE most interesting part of the work of the treasury department is its process of keeping the nation supplied with money. This process, in the case of paper money, begins with the purchase of the raw paper and the engraving of the plate. The paper is made after a secret formula.

The plates are engraved with exacting care. The public is not permitted to see the engravers at work, nor is any one engraver permitted to prepare a whole plate. The money is never printed from the original plate, but duplicates are prepared from it by a mechanical process. If this were not so, it would be practically impossible to detect counterfeiting, since no two plates for printing money of the same denomination would be exactly alike.

The fine lines on the paper money are engraved by a machine which has as many combinations as the best safe lock, each combination producing a different design, no one but the operator knowing these combinations. These lines can never be successfully imitated by hand.

The highest bill printed has a face value of \$10,000. Few ever come back, as the banks prefer them to any other kind of money. Twelve pounds of them take the place of 2000 tons of silver in a bank vault. It costs the government 1 1/2 cents to issue a piece of paper money and redeem it. It takes about 30 days to complete the printing of a piece of paper money, and each bill is counted 62 times during the process.—Exchange.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What dance?
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.
Turnip.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

BLOWBALL

AN interesting game that can be played on any table and requires no apparatus except an egg-shell and some books, is blowball. It is a kind of football, but, instead of kicking, we blow. To prepare the egg-shell for the game, we make a small hole at each end with a pin or needle, and then blow at one hole, whereupon the contents will pass out at the other. An egg with a thin shell should be selected in order that it may be light when blown. Prepare the table by setting up two goals made by placing at each end two thick books about six inches apart. The players now divide into two equal sides. A goalkeeper stands or kneels at each end of the table, and the other players range themselves round the table alternately—that is, one of one side then one of the other side, and so on. There may be any number of players that can conveniently place themselves round the table. A piece of white cotton is pinned across the middle of the table from side to side, and in the center of this the egg-shell is placed. One of the players now blows it in the direction of his opponents' goal, and all the players then take part, each trying to score a goal for his side. No one may touch the ball with the hands, and if it is blown off the table it has to be placed on again at the point where it went off, and a player belonging to the opposite side to that whose player blew the ball off has a free blow. The side scoring the largest number of goals in a given time wins.—Children's Encyclopedia.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

TEACHER BEGGED HIS PARDON

TWO boys were in a schoolroom alone together and exploded some fireworks. The one boy denied it. The other, Ben Christie, would neither admit nor deny it, and was severely flogged for his obstinacy. When the boys got alone again:

"Why didn't you deny it?" asked the real offender.

"Because there were only we two, and one of us must have lied," said Ben.

"Then why not say I did it?"

"Because you said you didn't."

The boy's heart melted. Ben's moral gallantry subdued him. When school re-assembled, the young culprit marched up to the master's desk and said:

"Please, sir, I can't bear to be a liar. I let off the squibs." And he burst into tears.

The master's eyes glistened on the self-accuser, and the undeserved punishment he had inflicted on the other boy smote his conscience. Before the whole school, hand in hand with the culprit, as if he and the other boy were joined in the confession, the master walked down to where young Christie sat and said aloud:

"Ben, lad, he and I beg your pardon. We are both to blame."

The school was hushed and still, as other schools are apt to be when something true and noble is being done—so

WHY?

WHY do young pike frequently appear in ponds where there was none before?

Because the spawn of the pike is covered with a sticky, viscous fluid; this adheres to the plumage of water-birds, and is by them borne into new waters, causing the unexpected and somewhat unaccountable appearance of pike in ponds that had not contained them.

FLYCATCHERS LIVELY BIRDS

FLYCATCHERS are known as "song-less perchers," for while not entirely without song, there are vocal limitations. The family is peculiar to America and of some 350 species (most abundant in the tropics) about 35 reach the United States. Distinguishing traits are: flattened bill with bristles at base; wings longer than tail; plumage generally olive green or grayish. Quiet, solitary, their manner of feeding is sufficient to identify them. From a suitable perch, preferably a dead twig, they await passing insects, and, springing into the air, seize their prey with sure aim; then, snapping their bill in evident satisfaction, return to the same perch to repeat the performance.

Phoebe tells his name between vigorous wags of the tail; trustful, domestic, they usually nest on a beam in barn or shed, and are remarkably attached to certain localities. An account is given of one of their nests six stories high, the bird returning to the same spot for six successive seasons, building each new nest on top of the old one. Ashen-gray with blackish head, under parts white (yellow tinged), black bill and eyes like jet, phoebe, when perching, moves his head constantly about as if on a pivot, his bright eyes ever on the watch for victims. Breeding from South Carolina to Newfoundland and Manitoba, they winter from North Carolina to Cuba and Mexico.

To the flycatchers belongs also the wood pewee (expert flycatcher), gentle, dreamy, yet alert. He is grayish-green above, grayish-white below; wings, with whitish bars, noticeably longer than tail; and his black, beady eyes show considerable pent-up animation. His call-note, "pee-a-wee," has been likened to a "human sigh." Breeding from Florida to Newfoundland, they winter in Central America.

A loud, piercing whistle attracts attention to the great-crested flycatcher, largest and most distinguished member of his family. From the top of a tall tree he not only pounces upon insects, which he, too, catches in midair, but seeks some stray bird with which to pick a quarrel. In Vermont (near the Canada line) early every morning one of these handsome fellows darted from the shadow of the woods, and, crying forth a challenge, would finally lure some bold bird to his lair; then, going forth to combat, he would, after a brief fray, return to the wonderful, dusky forest to be seen no more till twilight, when he seemed more peaceable. His back is greenish-brown, throat and breast pearl-gray, belly yellow. Breeding from Florida to New Brunswick, wintering in Central America, these birds nest in deserted woodpecker's holes or natural cavities in dead limbs, snake-skins being invariably found among their nesting materials.

The dashing kingbird is sometimes called the "tyrant" because of his tendency to "show fight," but an admirer claims that he only "gives battle in just cause." His particular enemy is the crow, and it is a common thing to see a crow or hawk chased in air and viciously pecked by the smaller bird, sometimes two or three joining forces against their common enemy, nipping him in the back, pulling out feathers, and pursuing, at times, for a great distance. Rather shy until nest building, their affection for mate and young renders them courageous and they will sometimes attack man, himself, in defense of their nests. Grayish-slate in color with an orange-red crest, only seen when the bird lifts it in excitement, the breast is clear, shining white, with which the black tail is also strikingly tipped. Said to feed upon honey-bees, they are dubbed "bee martin," but there is a variety of opinion as to this, an expert observer stating that they killed only drones in any case. Be that as it may, they are certainly very destructive to gipsy moths. Found as far north as New Brunswick and Manitoba, rare west of the Rocky mountains, they winter in Central and South America.

The least flycatcher, smallest of the family, as his name implies, is a sort of miniature pewee, for his markings are practically the same, including wing-bars; tiny, animated, he is easy to identify, because of his size, the fact that he is found about lawns and orchards, and his call of "chebec, chebec" (strong emphasis on the last syllable), delivered forcefully and with such a violent jerk of the head at each call that he has well been called "snap-head." Breeding from Pennsylvania to Quebec and southward in the Alleghenies, to North Carolina, he winters in the tropics.

NAME PUZZLE

Following is the solution of the name puzzle printed last Saturday:

1. Abraham Lincoln.
2. Benjamin Franklin.
3. Elihu Burritt.
4. William H. Taft.
5. Henry W. Longfellow.
6. Grover Cleveland.
7. John D. Rockefeller.
8. Robert G. Ingersoll.
9. Thomas A. Edison.

out her arm too; and then she stopped playing, for I think she found it rather dull to copy a doll and had only brought it down because I had asked about it. Mimi loved nothing so well as doing things for people. If she saw any one carrying a stool or a parasol or a book she would fly up to them like a little dog and take what they were carrying and trot faithfully beside them wherever they were going.

And if you are ever in Austria, just where it touches Italy, and see a small, brown girl hopping and dancing and skipping along with two plaits of hair tied with enormous cerise bows and a short, white frock without any sleeves and with nothing on her sunburnt feet but sandals, you will know she is Mimi.

FEEDING THE PIGS



MIMI, LITTLE AUSTRIAN GIRL



(Drawn specially for the Monitor by Maxwell Armfield.)

MIMI.

By MRS. MAXWELL ARMFIELD.

MIMI is a little girl who lives in a castle in Austria. Great mountains rise up all around her home and a lake surrounds three sides of the castle and there are no children anywhere near for her to play with and no shops where she can buy toys. But Mimi is just as happy as a little bird, and makes up games for herself all day long.

One day I watched her as she sat in the dust under a big chestnut tree, whistling away at a stick. She explained she was making a boat. But instead of sailing it on the lake I saw her presently holding the mast with a shred of white upon it, high in the air; Mimi was the boat. First of all she ran ever so fast as if the wind were blowing her along, and then she would dart off, "tacking" like a real little yacht, and then she would stand still with the mast held very stiff above her head and cry out sadly, "Poor Mimi! No wind." Another time a visitor was sitting on a wall holding a cane. Mimi was lying on the grass and presently she began to open her little mouth and jump about under the cane, and then jump up into the air and tumble down flat on her back as if she were a fish that had been whisked out of the water.

Mimi had to make playmates of all the animals and insects, and was as friendly with them as with the people who came to the castle. One day a girl was afraid of a mosquito that was buzzing round her; Mimi could not understand this at all. Then she put out her tiny hand and took hold of the mosquito's wings and put it on her hand, letting it stay there, while she showed it to the lady and said "Non male! Non male!" which means "Not evil! Not evil!" Certainly the mosquito did not hurt its little friend and champion.

Another time, some boys were running after one of the maids with a frog. Small Mimi, who was only seven, rushed up as if she were ever so strong, and took the frog from the startled boys. Then Mimi petted the little creature and kissed it, to show the maid the frog was "non male" (not evil) and then she carried it down to the lake, and made a little house for it, half-way in the water.

Once I asked Mimi if she ever played with a doll; and she said "Oh, yes," and ran up to the castle, to the high tower, where she slept, to fetch it. She brought back such a funny Austrian doll, dressed like a peasant. Mimi laid it on the ground, and then lay down beside it in exactly the same position. After she had lain still for a while, she made the doll sit up and then she sat up and opened her eyes just as it had done. Then she stuck out its arm, and stuck

still they might almost have heard Ben's big boy tears dropping on his book as he sat enjoying the moral triumph which subdued himself as well as all the rest. And when, from want of something else to say, he gently cried, "Master forever!" the loud shout of the scholars filled the old man's eyes with something behind his spectacles which made him wipe them before he sat down again.—Sunday School Advocate.

POLLY'S GARDEN

Polly makes her garden grow
In the nicest order,
With her rake and spade and hoe
She keeps an even border.

She has great big hollyhocks
Taller than Aunt Sally,
Touch-me-nots and four-o'clocks
And lilies of the valley.

Here are pinks with spicy smells,
Heliotrope and smilax,
Honeysuckle, phlox, blue-bells,
And white and purple lilacs.

When the wash comes off the line
(Mamma showed her how to do it)
Polly makes it smell so fine
By scattering petals through it.
—Portland Oregonian.

SCHOOL GARDEN

Down in the Canal Zone the garden at the Empire school for colored children was planted in December, and the harvesting was begun in February. About one half an acre was under cultivation in vegetables and 1½ acres in papayas and bananas. All the work, except the initial spading was done by pupils under the direction of a gardener, one of the aims being to teach the colored pupils how to make a living in truck gardening after their fathers can no longer procure work on the canal. In this respect the results are encouraging, because both boys and girls have shown great interest in this practical work.

MAY IN DOUBT

Auntie (to May, four years old)—May, can you tell the time?
May—Why, yes, auntie.
Auntie—Then please, dearie, tell me what the dining room clock says.
May (coming back, looking doubtful)—The two hands point at different numbers and I do not know which one to believe.

NEW ASTRONOMY

Little Elsie, aged three, while walking in the garden with her nurse one evening, caught sight of the thin crescent of the new moon, hanging low in the west, and exclaimed in great excitement: "Oh, look, look, nurse! The moon's all gone away, and there isn't anything left but just its skin!"—Delineator.

CAMERA CONTEST

THE pretty picture presented today comes from the village of Merivale, not far from Ottawa, Canada. The boy appears to be studying very intently the toy he holds in one hand. Who knows but some day he may become an inventor and devise a toy that shall amuse thousands of other little folks? At his side lies his dog with his left arm around her neck. We might guess her name to be Spot, and you can see why. The third figure in the picture is a cunning puppy, having a white-tipped tail and at least two white feet, one of which is hanging over the edge of the bench. The whole is a composition worthy of a painter's brush. Beryl G. McElhinney, who sends the photograph, calls it "Childhood."

Honorable mention: Robert L. Hale, Canton, N. Y.; Henrietta I. Smith, Porterville, Cal.; Edmina Dunlap, Pipe Creek, Tex.; Jerome A. Johnson, Cambridge, Mass.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river



"Childhood," a Canadian boy with a toy, his canine friend and her puppy.

views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

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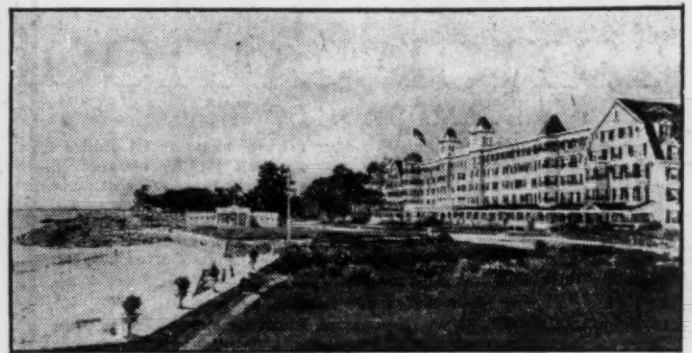
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Will open for the season of 1911 on Wednesday, June 21.

FOURTY-SEVENTH SEASON.

ROBERT B. WARDWELL, Manager.

The New Mitchell House and COTTAGES

A select family hotel, right on the ocean, 24 miles from Boston, opens its sixth season June 1. Bathing, boating, fishing, beautiful scenery, reduction of 25% for summer months until Sept. 1. Cafe in connection. Open all summer. Take Beacon street car to Mountfort at Telephone Back Bay 21705. Booklet. Tel. 8105.

THE COLONIAL INN

Concord, Mass.

A delightful place to spend the summer or a vacation amid the historic and literary surroundings of Old Concord. Attractive rooms—some with private baths and fireplaces; electric lights, etc.; canoeing on the Concord River; golf and tennis near; excellent table. Special accommodations for autoists, tourists, house parties, clubs and banquets. Afternoon Tea from 3 to 5 o'clock. Booklet. Tel. 8105.

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM, Lakeport, N.H.

Grand mountain scenery, spring water, boating, bathing, fishing, piano, tennis, croquet, modern sanitary conveniences. Booklet. MATT KIMBALL.

THE ASHBURTON

9 ASHBURTON PLACE.

Tourists accommodated, \$1 to \$2 a day. Meals if desired at the Summit. Continuous hot and cold water.

KEARSARGE HALL, N. Conway, N. H. Every comfort, large N. Conway, N. H. drawing room; modern plumbing; excellent cuisine; lively; terms if desired, L. J. RICKER. Open all the year. Steam heat.

CASCO BAY, N. H. HARPSWELL, ME. HILBRETH HOUSE, country and seashore combined; attractive location on shore; rates reasonable; booklet. Address until June 1, MRS. H. A. BATHFIELD, Melrose Highlands, Mass.

THE NANEPASHMET

Marblehead Neck, Mass.—Opens June 15.

Finest location on North Shore. Every room ocean view. Circular, E. G. BROWN.

CONTOOCOOK, N. H. Mt. Lookout House. J. STEVENS, Prop.

Magnificent mountain scenery. Table supplied from farm. Booklet.

Hotel Westminister

Copley Square . . . BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

Hotel Ranelegh

11 MOUNTFORT ST., Junction Beacon St.

Desirable apartments of one to five rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. All outside rooms and very cool in summer. A reduction of 25% for summer months until Sept. 1. Cafe in connection. Open all summer. Take Beacon street car to Mountfort at Telephone Back Bay 21705. A. E. RODICK, Manager.

Hotel Puritan

Salem, Mass.

Colonial Hotel for family and tourists. Center of city. All historical places nearby. Cars pass the door for all points North Shore. Address D. V. OSGOOD, Prop.

Beberly Inn

BEVERLY, MASS.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION—INVIGORATING AIR—EXCELLENT TABLE—COMFORT—OPEN NOW for selection of rooms. Ready for guests June 1st. Address: 918 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

"THE MARDEN"

RYE BEACH, N. H.

Opens June 15, 1911.

An attractive house, spacious piazzas and grounds, table the best. Seashore and country combined. Booklets.

Address 165 G. A. DENNISON, Prop., until May 20.

COOK'S

Dinner, Luncheon and Tea served from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

ESPECIALLY FOR SHIP-PEPERS AND VISITORS.

COOK'S, Caterers, 88 Boylston St.

Old Wright Tavern

CONCORD, MASS.

American and European plan. Dinners and Luncheon. Broiled Chicken a Specialty. Rooms and board. Day or week. CHARLES C. WELLMAN, Prop.

Breezy Hill House

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

OPENS JUNE 15

Post Office address, Lisbon, N. H. X

EBEN FISH, Proprietor.

Ye Olde Greenwich Inn

Directly on Sound; bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, good room. One hour from New York. Special rates for June.

Hotel Wentworth

New Castle, Portsmouth, New Hampshire

OPENS JUNE 24TH

Notable for its beauty of location and perfection of service.

ON THE IDEAL TOUR

Every facility for sport and recreation. Fine golf course, yachting, fishing, still and surf bathing and well equipped garage under competent supervision.

Musical by Symphony Orchestra. Accommodates 500. Local and long distance telephone in each room. Send today for beautifully illustrated book.

H. W. PRIEST, Managing Director.

Wentworth Hotel Company

Portsmouth, N. H.

Winter Season, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

HOTEL

Woodland Park

Auburndale

HARRY T. MILLER, Prop.

A refined home for the country loving. Cuisine of unvarying excellence.

Auburndale trolley from Park St. Subway pass over corner. Numerous trains daily from South Station. Twenty-five minute ride.

GARAGE

HOTEL ASPINWALL

LENOX, MASS.

NOW OPEN.

New York Office with Town and Country. Astor Trust Bldg., 280 Fifth Ave.

O. D. SEAVEY, Manager.

Magnificent Scenery. Beautiful Drives. Invigorating Climate. Pure Water. Finely Equipped Garage and Stables.

Choice Villa Sites for Sale.

FINEST RESORT IN THE FAMOUS BERKSHIRE HILLS

Lake Tarleton Club

PIKE, N. H.

IN THE WHITE MTS.

Magnificent scenery. Good roads. Garage. Saddle and driving horses. Golf. Tennis. Baseball. Fine stream and lake fishing.

NEW HOUSE THIS SEASON.

Opens July 1. For illustrated booklet write FRED L. HALL, Manager, Room 3, Equitable Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Travel Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

THE NEW WESLEY

ISLAND OF MARTHA'S VINEYARD

Oak Bluffs, Mass.

Opens Middle June.

Long distance phone in every room. Lobster and Fish Dinner, specialty.

HERBERT M. CHASE, Mgr., 84 State St., Boston, Tel. F. H. 1128

Hotel Pemberton

HULL, MASS.

PAGE & PHINNEY, Proprietors.

SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.

Rooms may be seen any afternoon by appointment. Tel. Hull 2187.

HOTEL OPENS JUNE 25

TO SUB RENT FOR THE SUMMER

Beginning June first, suite of three rooms. Inquire Hotel Tulleries, 270 Commonwealth Avenue, E. R. Grabow Company, Managers.

EUROPEAN BLACKSTONE PLANNED.

The lobby of a magnificent new hotel now being erected at Bad-Nauheim, Germany, by Lorenz Jeschke will be modeled after the rotunda of the Blackstone, Chicago. This is probably the first American hotel room that was ever copied in a palatial European hotel. Although some of the rooms in the Blackstone are replicas of famous European examples, the lobby is original, designed by Messrs. Drake and the architect. Already the Blackstone architecture, equipment and service have been extensively copied in this country, and now the old world, with its artistic traditions of centuries, is falling into line.

DOUGLAS INN

DOUGLAS HILL, ME.

Glorious views of the White Mountains. High-class table, provided principally with our own farm products. High altitude. For booklet and information apply to:

E. A. DOUGLAS

Or to the Monitor Hotel & Travel Dept.

SEA CLIFF INN

Nantucket Island, Mass.

(30 Miles at Sea)

New England's most popular rest and vacation resort. Every breeze an ocean breeze. Golf, tennis, boating, driving, and for illustrated booklet, "Quiet Nantucket," CLIFFORD FOLGER.

THE HILLTOP

South Hampton, N. H.

situated in a hilly country; bathing, fishing, tennis, indoor amusements of all kinds, piano, fresh poultry, eggs, vegetables and fruit raised on our farm; terms \$6 to \$8



Hotel Sweetwater

Bedford Springs, Mass.

The most restful place in all New England.

In 400-acre park, surrounded by pines and oaks. Three separate and distinct springs on the grounds. Boating, lake water, bowling and billiards. Magnificent ballroom. Modern garage with 1911 equipment and service. Open April 15.

JOHN BARNES, Manager.

Formerly Hotel Britannia, Muskoka, Can.



Hotel Bartol

Cor. Huntington Ave. and Gainsboro St.

(Under new management.)

Near Conservatory of Music

Boston Opera House

Symphony Hall

Rooms single or en suite at special rates

THE GRAND

At Beautiful MONT VERNON, N. H.

OPENS JUNE 15.

GEO. E. BATES & SON, Proprietors; write for illustrated booklet of the finest located modern summer hotel in New England; also most unique, attractively designed; from our piazzas we overlook 7000 sq. miles of beautiful country, mountains, valleys, villages and farms; we adjoin superb golf courses and charming village, have 30 acres, 10 in pine woods, purest air and water, tennis, baseball, bowling, billiards, etc., free to guests; large rooms, with immense closets and magnificent outdoor cuisine and service; first class orchestra; special rates until July 1st; run up and see it all, only 55 miles; superb auto trip. GEO. E. BATES & SON, Props.

THE SURFSIDE

GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Close to street cars, steam cars, steel boat line to Boston. Every amusement for the entertainment of guests. All rooms have an abundance of light and refreshing air, as they are all outside rooms. Cuisine pleases the most exacting. Sea food in all varieties. Special rates until July 1st and after Sept. 1st. Write for booklet. JOSEPH HYAMS, Proprietor.

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Leading Hotels and Summer Resorts

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The Hotel Success of Chicago

The CONGRESS HOTEL enjoys the distinction of having been the first thoroughly modern and fire-proof hotel in Chicago; it still retains its lead.

Service, comforts and conveniences, unexcelled in all America.

RATES: Rooms, one person, bath detached, \$2 and up; with bath, \$2.50 and up. Rooms, two persons, bath detached, \$2.50 and up; with bath, \$3.00 and up. Suites—Prices on application.

Congress Hotel and Annex

Formerly Known as Auditorium Annex

Located on Michigan Boulevard, Overlooking Grant Park and Lake Michigan

N. M. KATZMAN, President. MAX L. TRICH & CARL C. ROSSBERG, Managing Directors.

Alta Vista Hotel

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

RATES, \$1 AND UP.

Popular price Restaurant, with cuisine and table service that has no superior. First-class garage adjoining.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Write Ernst Clarenbach

MILWAUKEE

For particulars on system for Bigger Profits in any department of a Hotel, Restaurant and Club.

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about summer resorts, write us whether you wish sea, mountain or inland locations, and price you wish to pay. We will submit a list of resorts, and when you make your selection, we will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired. Hotel and Travel Department The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BUYS TRACT FOR BEAUTIFUL STATE PARK

New Hampshire has purchased 12,000 acres of one of the most beautiful sections of the White mountains, including the famous Crawford Notch, for \$75,000. This purchase is considered one of the most important pieces of legislation enacted in the state for many years. A state park will be made of this beautiful tract, it is announced.

The speech made by O. L. Friesbe of Portsmouth, a well-known hotel man, regarding the Crawford Notch bill in the course of Representatives of the session just closed was considered one of the best made on this subject during the session.

improvement committee to this House helped the passage of the conservation bill by the national Congress that will conserve lands in the White mountains and in the South. This means the United States government may pay the good people of New Hampshire \$12,000,000 for their 35,000,000 acres of forest land, and they will have the happy condition of having sold the White mountains and still possessing them.

"It should be our patriotic and economic duty to make and preserve New Hampshire beautiful. It is New Hampshire beautiful that retains the love of her citizens and makes her the playground of the nation, the Switzerland of the new world and the great American Mecca and the home of the picturesque.

HOTELS

(Continued from Page Six.)

country. Its particular work among leading hotels is a subject of favorable comment throughout the hotel world.

COLONIAL STEAMSHIP LINE.

About all the vacations a great many business people can get are the week-end trips which they manage to sandwich in now and then between the cares of one week and the beginning of another cycle, is "up to them" to make the most of their opportunities. A great opportunity afforded by the Colonial line, operating between New York and Providence and via boat and rail to Boston, Fall River, Worcester and all points east via Long Island sound.

The Sunday service of this line makes water trip over to New York possible, you can leave Boston either Friday or Saturday evening, returning Monday or Tuesday morning in ample time to take up the reins again. The passenger service of the Colonial line fell into great favor from the very first, being distinctive as the only independent line between New England and New York.

The Concord and Lexington, which terminate back and forth between New York and Providence, are fast and elegant screw-steamers. A boat sails daily from New York at 5:30 p. m. and from Providence daily at 7 p. m.

The office of the Colonial Navigation company is 256 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

CHILDREN HAVE OWN DINING ROOM

Of the many attractive summer resorts in the Cape Cod region few are said to be so beautifully situated as the little old town of Falmouth on Buzzards bay. It has a beautiful beach, rolling woodland and good macadamized roads and offers a variety of diversion. The management of the Hotel Sippewisset, which is situated on an eminence overlooking the bay and the ocean, has provided both houses, a large, fire-proof garage, a baseball diamond, golf links and tennis court. The hotel is one of the largest on the coast and is equipped with steam heat, electric light and long distance telephone. Special attention is given to children and a dining room has been provided for the exclusive use of them and their nurses. In this room milk from one farm will be supplied and competent attendants will be on hand.

IOWA HARVARD CLUB MEETS.

Edgar H. Wells, acting dean of Harvard University, was the principal speaker Friday night before the Iowa Harvard Club.

WESTERN.

HOTEL RADISSON

MINNEAPOLIS

OPENED TO THE PUBLIC IN 1910

EQUIPPED WITH EVERYTHING DESIRABLE IN A 20th CENTURY HOTEL.

LOCATION—QUIET AND RESTFUL.

350 ROOMS—ALL DESIRABLE. 95 PER CENT WITH PRIVATE BATH.

TELEGRAPH AT OUR EXPENSE FOR RESERVATION.

TARIFF.

One Person.	Two Persons.
Room with lavatory, \$1.50	\$2.50 per day
Room with lavatory and toilet, 2.00	3.00 "
(Detached bath free.)	
2.50	1.00 "
3.00	1.50 "
Rooms with bath, 3.50	5.00 "
lavatory and toilet, 4.00	5.50 "
4.50	6.00 "
5.00	6.50 "

Under management of H. J. TREMAIN

WESTERN.

The West Hotel

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Corner Hennepin Avenue and Fifth Street

Most Prominent Corner in the City.

Largest and best known European hotel in the Great Northwest. Finest lobby in the world.

Thoroughly modern and fireproof. On all car lines. 400 rooms, 200 rooms with bath. Sample rooms unequalled. Running artesian water in all rooms. Music every evening. RATES \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP.

Club Breakfasts from 50 to 50 cts. and Sunday TABLE D'HOTE \$1.00

A most pleasing specialty. Also 50 cent a n o - d a y luncheon.

Saturday Evening and Sunday DINNER \$1.00

Denver Colorado

The Brown Palace Hotel

ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF.

Strictly First Class. Moderate Prices.

C. H. MORSE, MANAGER.

HOTEL ROSSLYN

NATICK HOUSE

Free Auto Bus Meets All Trains

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

European, 75c to \$2.50 American, .75 to \$3.00

European, 50c to \$2.50 American, .50 to \$2.50

THE IMPERIAL

PORTLAND-ORE.

MOST CENTRALLY LOCATED AND EQUIPPED FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS

PHIL. METSCHAN & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

HOTEL TOURS

Denver, Colorado.

Strictly first class. All outside rooms. 20 suites with bath. Public bath on each floor. Scenic view of city and mountains from roof garden. Opposite the State Capitol. Write for descriptive booklet.

F. D. MOON, Proprietor.

The Rowson

Tourists visiting Chicago will find excellent accommodations from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day by addressing MRS. C. H. R. 1254 E. 4th street, Chicago, Ill. Telephone Oakland 2726.

HOTEL GRAYSTONE

68 GEARY STREET, IN THE HEART OF San Francisco, Cal.

Rates \$1.00 Family trade solicited per day and upwards. Special rates for time guests.

IGRAM B. SLOCUM, Manager.

THE HOLLAND

1700 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., DENVER, COLORADO

\$1.50 Per Day. E. S. BATES, Prop.

FOREIGN.

Richelieu & Ontario Nav. Co.'s Hotels

Season June 28th to September 4th

MURRAY BAY F. Q. Canada

TADOUSAC F. Q. Can. (Mouth Saguenay River)

MANOIR RICHELIEU F. B. Hall, Mgr.

TADOUSAC HOTEL F. B. Bowen, Mgr.

Orchestra, Dancing, Golf, Riding, Driving, Bowling, Billiards. Fishing Camp, Guides & Canoes at Tadousac. Salt Water Swimming Pool and Instructor at Murray Bay. Address, Until June 15, Care Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co., Montreal

St. George's House

KENNEDY ROAD HONGKONG.

Beautiful Views Day and Night. High Standard of Service.

LOCARNO (Switzerland). Pension beautiful situation on Lake Maggiore; quiet and homelike; pension from \$1.25.

WESTERN.

HOTEL LANKERSHIM

Broadway at Seventh

Los Angeles, California

EUROPEAN PLAN

A modern down town hotel equipped with every convenience known for the comfort of its guests. Located in the center of the theatre and shopping district.

EXCELLENT CAFES. Noted for their unsurpassed Service and Cuisine.

Three hundred and twenty rooms, luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

Automobile bus service from all trains. Under the management of COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees.

Chicago Beach Hotel

(American or European Plan)

An ideal resort delightfully situated on Lake Michigan, 10 minutes' ride from Chicago's theatre, shopping and business district. It combines the restful quiet of the country and seashore with all the many attractions of a great city. Here, surrounded by beautiful lawns and flower beds, you can obtain every hot weather comfort; you can sleep in cool, airy rooms; refresh yourself in the surf of the smooth, sandy beach, and find the best of food temptingly served in the cafe. The grounds of this Finest Hotel on Great Lakes adjoin the great South Parks, famous for their golf links, tennis courts, lagoons, lakes, flower beds, drives, etc. Those wishing quiet and secluded rooms seek, while others enjoy all the summer gaieties. The tourist, transient or summer guest finds always a hearty welcome.

Illustrated booklet on request to Manager, 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore, Chicago

Elms Hotel

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

53d and Cornell Av., CHICAGO

This high-class transient and residential hotel, located near Jackson Park, away from the noise and noise of the city, offers resident guests or the traveler every modern convenience. Family or single rooms, single or double, with private or public bath. Private baths and telephone in every room. Tennis and croquet grounds. Cuisine the very best. One block only from L. C. station, 10 minutes to city. Telephone H. P. 2020.

GRANADA HOTEL

SAN FRANCISCO

Absolutely fireproof. American or European plan. Catering to Family and Tourist trade. Situated in the heart of the city. Close to Theatre and Stores.

Most excellent service and cuisine. Write for booklet and all desired information.

E. S. de WOLFE, Manager.

Old Point Comfort Hotel Chamberlin

BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, SAILING, ORCHESTRA, TENNIS, GOLF.

Unique sea food cuisine. FORTRESS MONROE, Largest Military well-ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.

Booklets at Managers, 248 W. 30th St. at Raymond & Whitcomb, 30 W. 30th St. Or address Geo. F. ADAMS, Mgr. Fortress Monroe, Va.

"The City Care Forgot."

Quaint Historic NEW ORLEANS

America's Convention and Carnival City.

St. Charles Hotel

Completely rehabilitated and under new management. European Plan. Modern. Fireproof. A well-ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.

Send for booklet.

ALFRED S. AMER, V.P. and Gen. Mgr. (Late Asst. Mgr. Waldorf-Astoria.)

THE HAMILTON

14th and K sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

A HOME-MADE HOTEL fronting beautiful Franklin Park. Five minutes to White House. Quiet, refined; first-class table; modern appointments. Rooms and board \$2.50 up per day. Special rates for prolonged stay. Booklet.

IRVING O. BALL, Proprietor.

Hotel Stumpf

14th and K sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

New and Beautiful Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN.

Prince George Hotel

GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager

Formerly of PARKER HOUSE, Boston, and FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York

5th Avenue and 28th Street, New York

One of the Most Beautifully Appointed Hotels in New York

600 ROOMS Every bedroom equipped with bath and shower. All modern conveniences. Cuisine Unexcelled. Prices Unparalleled. In the Center of shopping and Theater District. Elevated and Subway Station one block distant.

Room and Bath, One Person, \$2 and up. Room and Bath, Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up. The Christian Science Monitor can be obtained at the newsstand or can be found in the reading room.

Take the Subway to 28th St. to hotel.

"The Madison Square"

37 Madison Avenue NEW YORK 40 East 26th Street

A Residential Hotel

Offering both hotel and housekeeping apartments. Desirable transient guests are accommodated, but reservations should be made in advance. Inquiries will have immediate attention.

FACING MADISON SQUARE PARK.

"The Madison Square" is the only New York house where a rule against tipping is strictly enforced—willing service, free from discrimination.

The Dining Room service, both a la carte and table d'hôte, is exceptional. The cooking, in charge of woman expert, is the kind one can enjoy every day in the year; for the lack of a better name—"home cooking."

Booklet for further information on request.

BURTON F. WHITE, Resident Manager.

A Summer Resort of the Best Class.

Mizzen Top Hotel

AND COTTAGES.

On Crest of Quaker Hill, SOUTHERN BERKSHIRES, PAWLING, N. Y.

90 minutes from New York City via Harlem R. R.; 1200 feet elevation; delightful surroundings; orchestra; golf, tennis, billiards, bowling, etc.

A picturesque nine-hole golf course. Hotel thoroughly renovated and refurnished; many suites with private bath. Automobile headquarters halfway between New York and Lenox.

Opens June 24. Booklets and information on application.

W. P. CHASE, 1,122 BROADWAY, N. Y. C. TEL. 1872 MADISON SQUARE.

Belleclaire Hotel

77th Street and Broadway, N. Y.

Subway Station at 76th Street

Home-like Facilities. Excellent Cuisine. Attentive Service.

Write for our Booklet "Belleclaire Delights."

Kilmer F. Woodbury, Manager.

AMERICA'S HOTEL and RESORT BUREAU

Fifth Ave.—Broadway and 25th St. NEW YORK CITY

I will help you plan your summer outing. I have information acquired by recent personal visits to all resorts and points of interest throughout the United States and Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

BERTHA RUFFNER, Prop.

THE COLONIA

835 W. 113th St., New York City.

Under new management. Strictly first-class in every particular. Reasonable rates. Permanent and transient guests. Mr. Riverside Drive and 113th Street. Take Broadway Subway to 110th St. Phone 684 Morningside.

THE COLUMBIAN

1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.—The best located and most attractive hotel among the Thousand Islands; excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open June 15. Booklet.

L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

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Home Made Dainties

SERVED AND ON SALE AT THE CONSIGNORS UNION, INC. 48 WINTER STREET.

Luncheon, 11-3. Afternoon Tea, 3-5. Food Shop open 9-5.

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Room... 144 TREMONT ST. (Over St. Clair's)

Luncheon, 11 to 3. Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

Bakery, Lunch Room and Restaurant

A. J. Piatt Bakery Co.

418 Washington Ave. ST. LOUIS Phone Bell Main 812.

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MARYLAND DAIRY LUNCHEON

100 Columbia St. and 303 Third Avenue, SEATTLE, WASH.

Everett Lunch Club

529 So. WABASH AV., CHICAGO

Luncheon, 11 to 2:30. Supper, 4:30 to 7:30.

Martha Washington

New York's Exclusive Woman's Hotel

29 East 23rd Street, Near 34th Ave.

Restaurant and Tea Room for men and women.

Rates, \$1.50 and Up

Convenient to subway and cross town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District.

European Plan. RAGER.

SOUND BEACH, CONNECTICUT.

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AT FAMOUS BARTLETT CARRY, N. Y. The Most Beautiful Part of Adirondacks. 3000 acres of Private Park.

HOTEL AND COTTAGES

Modern Improvements. Private Baths, Electric Lights, etc. Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Golf, Postoffice, Telephone and Long Distance. Phone. Automobile meets trains at Tupper Lake Junction. JOHN J. FLANAGAN, Manager. Bartlett Carry, N. Y. Information and Booking Office, 1122 Broadway, N. Y.

ON LAKE GEORGE

NEAR SILVER BAY.

Furnished Cottages for June-September. Address P. O. Box 976, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

HOTEL OSTEND

Whole Block, Northward Front, Atlantic City, N. J.

Cap. 500. Special inviting moderate rates. Hot and cold sea water baths. Booklet and calendar. Select location. D. P. KARTER.

PROSPECT HOUSE

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y. OPENS JUNE 24. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage, Delightful Climate. Pure Water. Booklet. NEW YORK OF. Phone 1122 BROADWAY, Cor. 29TH ST.

NEW HOTEL MERION

Atlantic City, N. J.—Vermont ave. near beach. Newly built; open all year; capacity 300; cuisine unsurpassed.

Special weekly rates. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE.

THE CHAMPLIN

LIBERTY, N. Y.

Opens June 15th. Write for information. Mrs. N. Leola Champlin, Prop.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—Kentucky ave. 2d house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rates. Booklet. Open all year. S. K. BONIFACE.

Cann's Sea Food

228 Mass. Av. Tel. 1987-L & R.

Making a specialty serving cooked Sea Food, including Oysters, Clams, Scallops, Fish in many varieties. Live and Boiled Lobsters, Live Lobster Meat, cooked Lobster Meat. Special attention to orders put up to take out.

"Telephone us and we will reserve you a table."

CAFE DE PARIS

Beautiful Dining Room

Fine Service. Excellent Location.

Combination Breakfast 25c Luncheon 25c Dinner a la carte 50c 12 HAVILLAND ST., near Boylston at transfer station. LOUIS COLIN.

The NEW MERIDIAN

821 Locust St., St. Louis

Noted for its Unexcelled Strawberry Shortcake

Home Cooking, Cleanliness and Prompt Service.

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LARGEST RESTAURANT IN BACK BAY AN UP-TO-DATE PLACE TO DINE

Quick service, excellent food, at reasonable prices. Prepared for extra business.

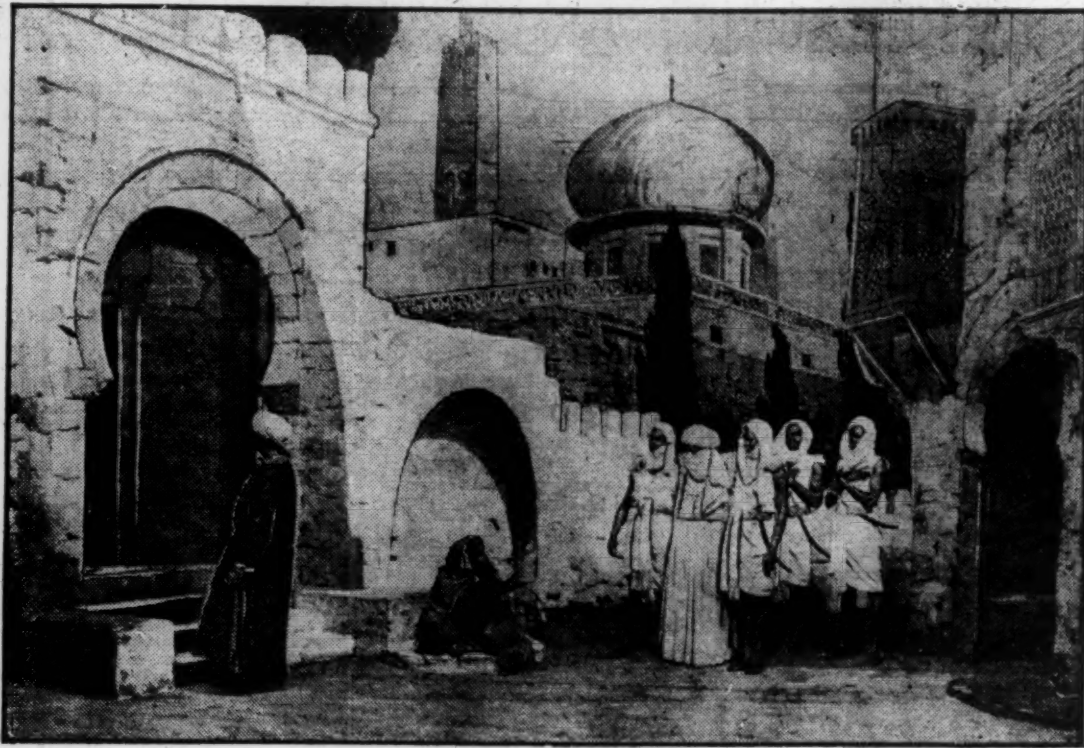
241-243 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON. Chickering Hall Bldg. adjoining Horticultural Hall

The Kimball Cafe

113 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.

Reasonable Prices. Excellent Quality. Established 1904.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD



(Copyright photo by Foulsham & Banfield, London.)

Scene in Edward Knoblauch's drama of the Arabian Nights, "Kismet," with Oscar Asche as the beggar Hajj sitting at the door of the mosque of the carpenters.

"KISMET."

LONDON—Probably no play has ever been produced in England at all like Edward Knoblauch's story from the "Arabian Nights," produced by Oscar Asche at the Garrick theater. Like the famous romances, it rushes headlong, one lurid incident following another with a rapidity that becomes almost monotonous, leaving the spectator more or less indifferent as to the fate of anything or anybody. One leaves the Garrick, in fact, with the point of view of an oriental of 2000 years ago, the whirl of taxis in the Charing Cross road, and the shouting of newsboys bringing one back to twentieth century progress in the shape of increased speed in locomotion and Lord Lansdowne's measure for reconstructing the House of Lords.

To any one who knows anything of the "Arabian Nights" the story of "Kismet" need not be told in detail. A beggar, named Hajj, passes a most eventful day. At sunrise he sits begging at the door of the Mosque of the Carpenters, distributing blessings and maledictions on the faithful in proportion to their liberality or parsimony. He is in the bazaar, haggling over the wares he succeeds in stealing. He is arrested and becomes the bravo of the Wazir Munsur. Again plunged in a dungeon, he succeeds, in escaping and ultimately, having bettered his enemies, finds himself once more a beggar, sitting, as darkness closes on the scene, outside the door of the mosque he had left at the break of day.

Oscar Asche gives a wonderful performance of the beggar Hajj. Like the story, the words rush from him, flow from him, pour from him. Words, gestures and actions being as clean and swift as the blade he handles with such dexterity. The whine of the beggar calling for alms in the name of Allah the All-Merciful, changes to the tone of the bully who ousts his fellow-beggar from the seat he claims as his by prior right.

Then he is the swaggering braggart strutting in his fine clothes, the sycophant vainly telling the most plausible falsehoods, and above all, the man of ever-resourceful activity, the blatant optimist in his own fortunes, the egotist whose paternal love and revenge are his all-absorbing delight. If anything were wanting in Mr. Asche's performance, it was a sense of the calm one connects with the oriental, between his strenuous activities. Oscar Asche's temperament is, however, essentially an active one, which does not naturally exude an atmosphere of contemplation.

Without disparagement to the interest of the play, the writing and arrangement of which seems very good, and the general excellence of the acting, it must be admitted that the production is "the thing." The Suk (bazaar street) of the tailors is a wonderful scene; a noisy, busy crowd, chattering, laughing and squabbling round the shops, jostle one another, while the vendors cry their wares, and the sun beats down on a throng as gay as a bed of spring flowers. Presently there is news of the Caliph's approach, and in fearful silence his greatness passes between the prostrate forms of men, women and



(Copyright photo by Foulsham & Banfield, London.)
OSCAR ASCHE.
As the London actor-manager appears in the role of Hajj in "Kismet."

children, who on his departure scramble for the largest thrown indifferently among them. The scene is hot with color, a hive of animation.

It must be remembered, too, that all this takes place on the little stage of the Garrick theater. Though the scene of the bazaar is the most extraordinary in the play, there are many others delightful to see, and always interesting to watch. The faithful wending their way in the early morning light to prayer, the gorgeous pomp of the durbars, and the quiet repose of the court of the common people are each in their way something to be remembered. Then, before each act, in front of a black curtain two singers, a man and a woman, dressed as Persians, sing to the accompaniment of strings and a story teller standing between them opens the play by briefly telling the tale of the beggar Hajj.

Oscar Asche is a wonderful producer and he has the good fortune to be excellently served by a first-rate company and by artists such as Percy Anderson and Joseph Harker, who have designed respectively the costumes and scenery. It is good to add that immense audiences find their way nightly to the Garrick theater.

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "A Gentleman From Mississippi," the Rhodes-Wise comedy which ran several months at the Park in the fall of 1910. George Hassell will have the role of the southern senator who is forced to imperil his family resources in order to preserve the honor of his ancient name. The break reporter will be acted by Donald Meek and the other roles will call for practically the whole company.

Colonial—Ralph Herz for a second week in "Dr. DeLuxe," light musical comedy for the summer trade, with book and music by the authors of "The Three Twins," "The Girl of My Dreams," and like them entertaining to many.

B. F. Keith's vaudeville—Little Billy, the boy comedian, is the feature on the bill next week at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater. Others are Ryan and Richfield in a new Mag Haggerty sketch, Frankie Carpenter and Jere Grady in a comedy, Carl Stowe in a monologue, the Exposition Four, Pauline Walsh, Cherry and Hill in bicycle feats, the Aerial Smiths and a comedy sketch with Louise Myers, Mildred Warren and Bert Lyon. Majestic—Lindsay Morison stock com-

pany in "The Warrens of Virginia," the entertaining war play by David Belasco and W. C. DeMille. The play shows the usual conflict between a northern man and a southern belle and calls for considerable emotional force in the acting. Miss Eleanor Gordon will act the girl and Wilson Melrose the man. The convincing southern characters which fill the scene will be well cast from the rest of the company.

Shubert—Second week of "The Kiss Waltz," the latest musical entertainment from Vienna, and a lively and tuneful one with much opportunity for the fun-making of Charles Bigelow, Miss Eva Davenport and Miss Elsa Ryan.

Ringling Brothers circus opens a week's engagement Monday afternoon on the new Fenway grounds, Boylston street, on the side of the Fenway facing Simmons College.

Mrs. Butler's Festival.

At Mechanics building next Saturday afternoon and evening will be held the twenty-third annual May festival by Mrs. W. S. Butler and her great family of children. For many years this event has been one eagerly looked forward to by grownups as well as the children.

For weeks Lilla Viles Wyman has had her young charges in hand preparing for the event, and many intricate and clever dances have been evolved by this capable dancing preceptress. Many new and clever numbers will be shown this year and new faces as well as the old favorites, notably Margaret McDonough, who will appear in a number of pretty dances. Little Pauline Mason will also be in evidence as well as Stella Best, Jane Pepper, Eva Francis, Theresa and Clarisse Weisskopf, Doris Stewart, Frances McDonnell, Mary Murphy and others. Willie and Joie Knox are two of the mites in "Betty Marigold's Garden Party." Willie is to be Reddy Radish and Joie is Charlie Cucumber, but wants to be called Paddy Pickle instead. But the great star will be Billy Bullfrog (Leland Benham).

Then there will be Russian dances introducing favorites of last year, Virginia Tanner, Inez Spencer, Amelia Burnham, Leroy Young, Clayton Robinson and Wilfred Baxter. A pantomime, all the way from La Belle France, will be danced by a number of young folks.

Boston Announcements.

"The Chorus Lady" is announced for the week of June 5 at the Majestic theater by the Lindsay Morison stock company.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" will be acted by the John Craig stock company at the Castle Square theater during the week of June 5.

Mme. Bernhardt will give two farewell performances at the Boston theater June 10. Maeterlinck's "Sister Beatrice" will be given in the afternoon and "Madam X" in the evening.

"The Friars' Frolic" will take place at the Boston theater June 7, afternoon and evening, with many leading actors in the bill of minstrelsy and vaudeville.

C. P. TAFT TO BACK NEW PLAYHOUSE

Announcement of the site of a new musical comedy theater to be built on Boylston street, between Washington and Tremont streets, by a Chicago company will be made within a few days, it is reported.

Harry Askin, manager of two Chicago theaters, is the chief promoter and his partners are Charles Webb Murphy, a baseball capitalist, and Charles P. Taft, brother of President Taft. It is hoped to start construction in time to open the house in November for long runs of light musical plays.

OLD MASTERS BRING \$275,000.

LONDON—The sale of Charles Butler's old masters at Christie's realized \$275,000. The highest price paid Friday was \$34,125 for Rubens' "Departure of Lot and His Family from Sodom."

EMPEROR HONORS KING GEORGE.

BERLIN—The Emperor William, while at Buckingham palace on May 16, appointed King George a general field marshal in the Prussian army.

BUSINESS PEOPLE AT THEIR WORK

The Telephone Operator

THE number of telephone conversations held in this country every day is figured in tens of millions.

One striking estimate puts the telephone talks over the largest system at twice the number of matches burned! For each conversation, a connection must be made by "central," and in most cases two or more connections are necessary. Our telephone systems might be compared to the country's brooks, streams and rivers, draining away a normal amount of water daily, and providing outlets for abnormal floods and storms. For the telephone systems must carry their daily allotment of traffic, rising and falling at different hours, and must also be ample to carry unexpected storms of traffic such as rise in emergencies. A dynamite explosion near New York some months ago, for instance, put telephones all over city and suburbs into urgent use. Lines of people waited at public stations. This rush came after the busy hours were over, and many operators had gone home, but "central" handled it all.

A telephone operator is hardly the romantic, gum-chewing miss that popular fancy sometimes paints. She is one of the most thoroughly trained workers in the business world. Intelligence, alertness, tact, patience, accuracy in handling details, coolness in emergency—these are some of the characteristics she must possess to become an operator at all. Only about 12 per cent of the applicants for this work are accepted, and the girls are required to be of the

willing, resourceful "home girl" sort rather than the slow and stolid type of girl who is better fitted to carrying on mechanical operations. For telephone work is as far from being mechanical and monotonous as it can be, though commonly thought to be otherwise.

Every applicant accepted for the service is given a month's training in the company's special school, with pay. The student-operator learns the layout of the telephone system in her locality by means of charts, is taught to distinguish and repeat numbers with reference to certain errors peculiar to telephony, is drilled in speaking with a cheerful rising inflection, and so on. Eventually she is given a place at a practise switchboard and taught to handle traffic. This board has switches, lights, plugs and jacks, exactly like that in the regular exchange, and a monitor telephones her regular calls, instructing her in making the proper connections. Some calls can be taken care of on her own board, others must go through a second exchange, others are suburban or long distance calls. There is a standard way to handle each. People make odd requests over the telephone and ask for information. There is a standard way of handling the most impatient subscriber, and the operator's vocabulary is strictly limited to "Yes" and "No" under the most trying provocation. This uniformity makes it possible to transfer operators at any time, and gives the service elasticity. In a sudden emer-

gency, like that of the dynamite explosion, operators on their way home to all parts of the city can report to the company over the nearest telephone and be sent to work at the exchange which happens to be nearest to them. Extra operators can also be sent from one exchange to another if needed, and their uniform training makes them at home wherever they are confronted with one of their company's switchboards.

In the telephone school accuracy is the chief object. The last days before leaving may be spent in a thorough drill designed to test the student's patience. After receiving several calls in quick succession the student may be given such a question as a bad little office-boy might ask in regular service: "Central, how old are you?" The proper reply would be to refer the bad little office-boy to the information desk, which makes a business of handling all irregular queries.

When the student first goes to work in an exchange she is a bit frightened by the regular traffic, for it is different from the lesson traffic in the school. But with wise coaching under a sympathetic chief operator she soon learns to deal with everything, and develops speed. As connections are made at a speed of something more than one each minute in a regular exchange, it will be understood that the operator has no time for gossip. The work of an exchange, furthermore, is shrewdly calculated, so that there are enough operators on duty at all hours, and to meet emergencies, but no superfluous ones.

A telephone exchange, once opened, is never closed until it is either torn down or burned down, as the telephone people put it. Day and night, Sundays and holidays, it must be open, and hardly a week passes but, somewhere in the United States, an instance of telephone operators sticking to their switchboards in fire and other danger is reported. This 24-hour working day makes it necessary to provide congenial conditions for the operators, so they take their meals in the exchange while on duty, and have comfortable rest-rooms. In Europe, telephone operation at night is performed by men, because conditions there make it difficult for women to go through the streets at night. But in this country careful arrangement of schedules has overcome that difficulty.

The working career of the average

operator is about four years. Then she resigns to marry, as a rule. This makes it necessary constantly to recruit a quarter of the force every twelvemonth, and in New York city alone between 1200 and 1500 new operators are trained and sent into the service yearly. Applicants must be between the ages of 16 and 22, and are selected with reference to their likelihood of remaining in the service the usual period.

After a few months of operating, "Central" develops what is known as the "telephone ear," an automatic training of the hearing organs that enables experienced operators to detect sounds over the wire that would not be heard at all by persons not constantly listening to the telephone. The telephone ear is a useful acquirement. For, frequently when two persons are talking at a distance over a circuit that is not working well, the telephone operators at each end readily distinguish what is said and repeat the message to the subscribers. The telephone ear is somewhat akin to the trained musician's sensitiveness to delicate harmonies and overtones.

A telephone operator's chances to rise are very good, where she stays in the service. Her first promotion will usually be to the post of supervisor, in charge of six to twelve operators. It is the supervisor's duty to oversee all the work of her little squad. The telephone makes constant requirements on operators for accuracy, tact, patience. A supervisor watches for irregularities of service, detects, corrects and apologizes for errors in making connections, sees that operators are relieved for rest periods, and so forth. The position calls for sympathy, tact, firmness, knowledge of telephone technicalities. A supervisor must be a leader, keeping the good will and respect of her subordinates, and dealing with them impartially. If she has the requisite qualities she may rise higher, becoming assistant chief operator of an exchange, and finally chief operator, with all the operating force in her charge, working under the exchange manager. There are also numerous other posts open to women in the telephone service, such as the information desk, the training school and the long distance organization.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Nothing can rival the ostrich plume for graceful and beautiful adornment of the hat. To own a good one is to possess a permanent stock in trade, for it can be cleaned and redeyed, dyed and re-dyed, and when it has, after many years, passed its usefulness as a plume, it may be used to help out on a beautiful willow plume or made into a feather band or pom-pom. To one who does not know, it is almost incredible what pretty things can be made out of old, worn-out feathers. They are rejuvenated as it were, and thereby enabled to perform service several seasons longer. Work of this kind is done at Paget's French Feather Shop, 144A Tremont street, where many designs and novelties that can be made from old feathers are on exhibition.

Flags are wanted for everything, for house, for apartment, for yard, for boat, for inside and for outside. All these kinds of things and for all purposes, may be found in many varieties, in many styles at C. H. Batchelder & Co.'s from 234 to 240 State street.

It is true enough that "beauty is its own excuse for being," but beauty by itself has been taken from its pedestal and good grooming hoisted in its stead. Not everybody can be beautiful, but everybody can be well groomed, and the well groomed woman will outshine the one who is merely beautiful any day. It has long been that way with man, and women are seeing the importance of it as never before. One of the first requisites in this effect is well-kept teeth. Teeth must be whole and sound and sweet. A face may be ever so beautiful, ever so clean, but if the teeth do not show equal care the rest is rendered null. A good tooth powder such as Burrill's has much to do with keeping the teeth in good condition. Used daily it keeps them free from tartar, whitens and preserves them, sweetens the breath, thus contributing in full measure to that effect of wholesome attractiveness which is the most lasting. Burrill's tooth powder is made by the New England Laboratory Company of Lynn, Mass., but is sold everywhere.

ANNOUNCE HONOR PUPILS OF YEAR AT MELROSE HIGH



MISS M. ETHEL MOORE.

Member of senior class whose work has been especially meritorious.

William C. Whiting, principal of the Melrose high school, has announced the pupils of the several classes who have had class honors during the term. They are: Post graduate, Miss Edna Holmes; senior class, Miss Dorothy Atkins, Philip Codwise, Miss Margery Cox, Ralph E. McLain, Miss M. Ethel Moore, and Miss Eunice Stantial; juniors, Miss Frances B. Banks, Miss Evelyn N. Copeland, Philip J. Dowd, Miss Marie L. Hersey, Miss Gladys L. Mower, Elmer M. Wanamaker; sophomores, Miss Gertrude M. Bond, Stanley C. Chisholm, Miss Katherine F. Ellis, Miss Miriam Segal, Frederic Stearns, Miss Mildred L. White and Lester N. Woodland; freshman, Edwin Baker, Jr., Miss Adelaide S. Clark, John S. Dole, Lawrence H. Flett, Miss Evelyn M. Ide, Miss Ruth Johnson, Miss Isabelle Lee, Miss Dorothy Richards, Miss Grace N. Sherburne, Miss Hester Walls, Miss Elsie Woodland and Gordon Randall.

The natty sailor becomes more and more popular as the season advances. It is becoming, it is serviceable, it is suitable for so many occasions the wonder is it was ever done without so long. The

Renard banded sailor is new and chic, thoroughly practical, and is especially favored for its large head size. It is made of imported jumbo braid and comes in black, the natural color, burnt, vintaria, grey, cardinal, the new brown, blue and green. It is in two sizes, the two and five inch trim. The regular \$5 quality is being offered sent prepaid to any address in the United States or Canada for \$2.75. Renard's millinery and costume rooms are at 14 and 16 West Twenty-third street, New York.

An old suit that has been well cleaned and thoroughly pressed is almost as satisfactory as a new one. If it happens to be new but has met with some mishap the new methods of removing stains, cleaning and pressing, are such that no one can tell that it has not just come from the hands of the tailor. Whichever it may be, old or new, the modern methods are both a comfort and economy, lengthening by many times the usefulness of a garment. Light clothes can be worn with freedom as, light or dark, it is no very weighty matter what happens to them, things can be so easily remedied. The large establishment of Leonardo's is equipped with every facility for doing all kinds of work of this nature. The main stores are at 17 Temple place and 284 Boylston street.

MR. GALLINGER'S NEW SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON—John H. Walker of Concord, N. H., having resigned as secretary to Senator Gallinger and as clerk of the Senate District of Columbia committee, has been succeeded by Clinton R. Thomas, also of Concord. Mr. Walker has joined the American Woolen Company. He was with Senator Gallinger nearly 15 years.

TURKEY EXPECTED TO YIELD TO NOTE SENT BY RUSSIA

ST. PETERSBURG—No official reply has yet been received by the Russian ambassador at Constantinople to the verbal note to Turkey demanding a satisfactory explanation of the massing of troops on the border of Montenegro.

There is reason to believe that Haaki Pasha, the grand vizier, and Rifat Pasha, the foreign minister, will carry the day against General Sheket Pasha, the minister of war, and that the Porte will admit the Russian point of view.

The terms of the verbal note were slightly modified and this seems to have given satisfaction to General Sheket Pasha, making it probable that the Russo-Turkish incident will be settled.

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Porte has conveyed a warning to the Montenegrins that they must be prepared to accept responsibility for frontier incidents arising from the concentration of Albanian insurgents in that vicinity.

The Turkish representative at Athens has been instructed to demand a more categorical explanation of the letter of King George to the mayor of Canea, which is regarded as an intervention in Turkish internal affairs.

COTTON SAVED FROM IVERNIA.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland—Two hundred and ninety bales of cotton were salvaged from the Cunard line steamship Ivernica, which was beached off Whitegate Wednesday night, after striking on Dault rock.

SUMMER CAMPS

Sea Pines School For Girls

WILL HOLD ITS USUAL PRIVATE CAMP ON THE SEA SHORE

of the school estate during July and August. The same optimistic, affectionate family life will continue and the same personal care given, as heretofore. SLEEPING TENTS. Outdoor Sports. Safe Bathing. Wholesome Training. Address: Sea Pines School For Girls, East Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

REST OR TRAVEL

your children may have a happy summer under the care of a devoted and experienced mother, South Shore. Private instruction. H. H. desired. MRS. W. M. RHODES, MISS RHODES, 125 Adingdon rd., Brookline. Tel. 2381-4.

NOVA SCOTIA 3 WEEKS The Boy's Camp The Girl's Camp GEO. H. CAINE, Everett, Mass. References exchanged.

Experienced Boston Teacher will take limited number girls under 18 to Camp Casco Bay, where they can enjoy free use of motor boat, bathing, sports, etc., under careful supervision. \$10 per week. C. 364, Monitor Office.

A SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS not over 13 years of age will be maintained this summer near Washington by a university man experienced in training boys. Tutoring. References furnished. FREDERIC GIBSON, 1909 S st., Washington, D. C.

UTOPIA

The (Summer) Camp of Contentment. On Lake Utopia, New Brunswick, Canada. Ideal for college men and boys. Healthy and homelike. Competent instructors. Tutoring, home cooking, pure water, dry tents. Illustrated booklet giving full information from JOSEPH W. BRINE, 37 Kingston Street, Boston.

CAMP CHOCORUA

A vacation camp for boys in the White Mountains. Eight years up. Senior and Junior departments. Tents, bungalows, cottages. Athletics, tutoring, manual training. Good moral influence. 10th season. Booklet. R. G. DAVIDSON, M. A., Darnham st., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia.

Summer Camps

for Boys and Girls make the vacation a time of helpful, happy work.

Advertisements of Camps

in the Monitor point the way to many who desire to learn of the inducements and opportunities offered in different localities.

BOOKS ON FARMING W. B. Clarke Co. Catalogue Free 26 & 28 Tremont St.

AMUSEMENTS

Mrs. W. S. BUTLER'S

23d ANNUAL MAY FESTIVAL

Mechanics Building

Saturday, June 3, 1911,

Dances Under Direction of

MRS. LILLA VILES WYMAN

Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8.

Tickets for sale at 175 Tremont St., Room 21, and by Burke at the Adams House.

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By the Hour, Day or Month

OPEN NIGHT AND DAY

5 and 7-passenger touring cars and limousines. Prices from \$3 per hour upwards. The only place in Boston where you can hire six-cylinder Great Pierce Arrow cars. Order cars direct from us and save 20% to 25%. K. A. SKINNER CO., 179 Chestnut Street. Telephones 86 and 67 Tremont.

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One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

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Your advertisement to 4880 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

Classified Advertisements

APARTMENTS TO LET

J. W. COOK & SON CO.

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture
Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation
and Moved in and Out of the City.

OFFICE 2 1/2 PARK SQ., BOSTON

Telephone 1756 Oxford

The Chesterfield and Raleigh Apartments

1871-1875 Commonwealth Ave. 7, 8 and 9-ROOM SUITES

Opposite Reservoir Park. OPEN FOR INSPECTION Tel. Fort Hill 2928, or
Write for Booklet. Brighton 1253-L.
J. RUBENSTEIN, 751 OLD SOUTH BUILDING.

SUITE TO LET

Hotel Grenoble

Unexpectedly vacated, one beautiful apartment of 8 sunny rooms, overlooking the Back Bay Fens. All modern improvements, such as the tile bath, continuous hot water, etc. Rent moderate. Apply to

ALBERT GEIGER, JR.
87 Milk Street, Boston

BROOKLINE APARTMENTS

Our lists include all of the desirable suites and apartments to let in Brookline—housekeeping, non-housekeeping or light housekeeping.

FRANK A. RUSSELL
113 Devonshire Street, Boston
1231 Beacon Street (Coolidge Corner)
219 Washington Street (Brookline Village)
Carriage service at Brookline office.

The Alhambra

38 Westland Avenue
The latest and best appointed apartments in Boston. Suites of two and three rooms, tiled bath, hot water, electric refrigerator, fresh air food lockers, steam heat, vacuum cleaning, and safety electric elevator. 13 room furnished suite. Moderate rentals. References and leases required. TRUSTEE, 101 Tremont St., Room 405.

TO SUBLET

A most attractive apartment, furnished 8 rooms and bath, for the period of 16 months from June 1. Ideal location, large back veranda, sunny, bright, airy, surrounded by trees. References given and exchanged. H. U. POFFORD, 107 University St., Brookline.

SMALL SUITES
ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to Janitor, 393 Mass. Ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

RIVERBANK COURT

CAMBRIDGE—To sublet, with privilege of renewing present lease, a very desirable two-room corner suite, with large hall, four closets, one of which is equipped with cold storage refrigerator; fine view of Charles river. Only at suite 618 or office. OVERLOOKING THE "CHARLES" AND PARKWAY, furnished 6-room apartment; piano, plant, ideal location; near Harvard and Radcliffe; 20 min. to center; very reasonable for summer; references required. C. C. IDE, 2 Charles River rd., Cambridge, Mass.

SMALL SUITE
TWO-ROOM SUITE, kitchenette and bath, furnished or unfurnished; electric light, steam heat, janitor and elevator service. 46 Westland St., Suite 20.

WINTHROP BEACH—For summer or all the year, 2 rooms and kitchenette. One half minute to bathing, private piazza; just the place for two or three. Address GEO. H. WINTHROP, 24 Underhill St., Phone 74-1 Wint.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, newly, completely furnished; light housekeeping; c. h. w. private bath; summer rates; under new management; references exchanged. 59 Falmouth St., Suite 2.

FOR RENT—Attractive apartment in Cambridge; 7 large rooms and bath; all outside windows, strong light, elevator; very reasonable; will give possession in June. Address C. 506, Monitor Office.

JULY AND AUGUST—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, complete for housekeeping; desirable part of Back Bay; convenient and cool. Write B. C. 114 Water St., Boston.

SUMMER BOARD
HAVE a country home, South Weymouth, N. H., on Lake Winnepesaukee, where we can accommodate a few people; high elevation, magnificent views, large piazzas. For particulars address G. E. SWAZEY, Milford, Mass. Telephone 1360-L.

FERNCROFT FARM, NEAREST RESORT to Boston in Winnepesaukee lake region, first-class lively connected; best of references; illustrated booklet; rates \$6 to \$8. W. P. PEABODY, Alton, N. H.

A FEW PERSONS can be accommodated with board for the summer months in New Hampshire, not far from Boston. For particulars address C. 530, Monitor Office.

BOARD—ENGLAND

CORONATION FESTIVITIES—Convenient board residence; moderate terms. Address COLSON, 42 Baron's Court rd., W. Kensington, London, Eng.

SUMMER PROPERTY

TO LET—Month or season, two new 4-room cottages, furnished, shore Lake Umbagog, Pembroke, Mass.; boats included; moderate rental. P. 592, Monitor Office.

WINTHROP—Summer cottages and suites, yearly suites and houses to let and for sale. Apply Den. H. CURRIE, or Crest Ave., opp. Highland station.

BEAUTIFUL VIEW—A summer home 2 miles from Ashland, N. H., near Squam Lake; all furnished. 9 rooms. A. F. JONES, Plymouth, N. H.

FOR THE SUMMER, a furnished corner suite, overlooking field, six large rooms and bath. MRS. CLARKE, 12 Haviland St., Suite 10, Back Bay.

FURNISHED HOUSE for July and August near Ashland, N. H., rent moderate; references required. Address A 568, Monitor Office.

FURNISHED 8-room cottage overlooking Lake Nagog; running water, septic, stable. H. W. COVELL, Concord Junction, Mass.

THOSE WISHING for summer cottages, good bathing, or driving, commensurate with S. HANDY, Cotuit, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET

PIGEON COVE
The Frothingham Cottages

Five master's bedrooms, three servant's bedrooms; it has just been put in perfect order, new plumbing, electric lights, etc.; beautiful situation, with the ocean view; Apply to THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM, 10 Milk St., Boston.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.
Furnished summer cottages to lease for the season, \$275 and \$400. Bathrooms with hot and cold water in each. Best of water supply and sanitary arrangements. Beautiful bathing beach and views of ocean and country. Photographs and full information. E. A. KEITH, 1150 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.

MUSCONGUS BAY, MAINE.
TO RENT—For the summer, 8-room cottage, completely furnished; located on a 15-acre island, covered with beech, spruce and fir trees. Blackberries and blueberries in abundance. The cottage commands a beautiful view of the bay, ocean and nearby islands; has a harbor and benches. Stores and post office within easy distance. Rent \$300 for season.

ERASTUS H. SMITH, CONCORD, MASS.

CAMDEN, ME.
Unusual opportunity to rent a new, attractive, homelike cottage, newly furnished, and fitted as summer house; 7 master's chambers and bath, 3 servants' chambers and bath, laundry, garage, garden, running water, open plumbing, 8 fireplaces; also a 13-room cottage, directly on shore. J. R. FRESCOTT, Newtonville, Mass.

PEMBERTON COTTAGES
AT HULL, 7 and 8-room cottages, fully furnished, hardwood floors, open plumbing, running water, electric light, central heating, 3 minutes from beach, 10 minutes from town; for rent, \$250 season; for sale, \$4000; cash \$800; photographs at my office. H. J. HENRICK, 114 Old South Bldg.; telephone Fort Hill 323.

SUMMER COTTAGE IN N. H.
FOR SALE—Eight-room cottage with stable, on beautiful lake; furnished complete; piano, bathhouse and boat; leeches filled; also a cottage, 10 rooms and bath, situated on oak grove, five minutes from beach, 10 minutes from town; for sale, \$1200, a bargain. Apply to OWEN, 220 Devonshire St., Boston.

COTTAGE CAPE COD.
A cottage of 10 rooms and bath, situated on the shore, overlooking harbor and Vineyard Sound; 10 minutes from beach and boat; also a cottage, 10 rooms and bath, situated on oak grove, five minutes from beach, 10 minutes from town; for sale, \$1200, a bargain. Apply to OWEN, 220 Devonshire St., Boston.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE at Hyannis (formerly called Elmer B. Cole of Middleboro); 2 acres land, 100-ft. front, located on bluff and most slightly and desirable location; price \$3000. CHARLES P. HOLLAND, Plymouth County Trust Co., 183 Main St., Brockton.

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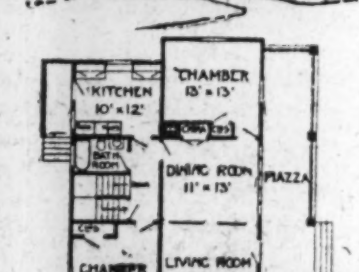
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REAL ESTATE NEWS

VALUE OF REGISTERING LAND.

When the land registration act went into effect in October, 1898, and the court of land registration was opened for business, it soon became apparent that the so-called "Torrens system" as enacted into law and administered in Massachusetts greatly facilitated and made safe and convenient, transactions in real estate. The reason was obvious, because under the law an owner's duplicate certificate of title was conclusive evidence in all state courts.

No claim can be made against a piece of registered land unless it is a registered claim, and entered on the original and duplicate certificates on the page headed "Memorandum of Encumbrances, Etc." In any deed or mortgage transaction, therefore, all that is necessary is for the deed or mortgage to be carried to the registry with the owner's duplicate certificate, the original and the owner's certificates looked at to see that the entries correspond, and then the papers registered. A deed or mortgage transaction can thus be consummated on the same date the parties come to terms.

On the registered files of the four registries of the metropolitan district can now be found many mortgages to savings banks, trustees and trust companies, as well as to individuals; and instances arise where banks loaning large amounts have required the title to the property loaned on to be registered before paying the money over. Such well-known concerns as the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, the New England Structural Company, the General Electric Company, the United Shoe Machinery Company, the Old Colony Street Railway Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the Cudahy Packing Company and numerous manufacturing concerns, have had or are having valuable properties registered. The law is also being made use of with special advantage by real estate owners who are putting on the market tracts of land cut up into house lots. They find it to be an inducement in selling single lots to people of small means to advertise and represent that no cost of examination of title is required, as the land is registered, and that a certificate of title can be obtained for \$2.50 as the only expense. Two other kinds of cases are afforded relief that was not available before the establishment of the land court, viz., cases where the title is good as a matter of fact and law, though defective of record; and cases involving the construction of wills where the probate court will decline jurisdiction on the ground that the determination of the question is not necessary for the purpose of settlement of the estate.

By successive steps of legislation since the passage of the original registration act of 1898, the land court has become the court of exclusive and original jurisdiction for all real actions in the state, and a great majority of these actions are now brought in the form of a registration petition.

Up to about the middle of March, 1911, 3296 petitions for registration of land have been filed in the land court from 232 of the 353 towns and cities of the commonwealth. The assessed value of these properties at the time of filing the petitions amounts to \$30,674,472.34. In the four largest registries of the state 8436 certificates of title have been issued and 18,349 documents registered. As operations have begun in all of the 21 registries of the state, it is estimated that about 10,000 certificates altogether have been issued.

In the Suffolk registry district during the year 1910 there were 52,424 entries, of which 3006 were registered entries, showing that in about 10 years a little over 8 per cent of the business of Suffolk county had shifted to the new system. In 10 years more it is probable that one-quarter of the business of this county will then be under the Torrens system.

REPORTS GOOD BUSINESS.

The Edward T. Harrington Company reports that the general real estate business transacted through its office during the past week exceeds in volume that of any other week in the history of this well-known firm.

Roxbury Apartments Sold.
The sale is reported of the property at 58 and 60 Ruthven street, Roxbury, consisting of two attractive apartment houses, containing three suites each, and a lot of land containing 5130 square feet, all assessed on a valuation of \$17,000. The purchaser is W. A. Blumenfeld, and the grantor Havagim Srabian. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

At Revere Beach.
Adjoining the new scenic railway and near the bathhouse, the estate of Jessie Cordingley of Boston has sold to Bokk & McGinness the property known as 67 Boulevard, comprising a tract of land containing some 15,000 square feet, extending from the boulevard through to Ocean avenue. This is one of the few

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Competent workmen under the personal supervision of Mr. George Dietz. Estimates, designs and colored sketches submitted.

DIETZ PAINTING AND DECORATING CO.
672 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Telephone Back Bay 2910.

D. H. SHOUKAIR

1332 East 47th Street, CHICAGO 4519-4342 Cottage Grove Ave.
Phone Oakland 1861 Works

Exceptionally desirable tracts of land in Revere, available for amusement purposes and is the largest transaction that has taken place at Revere beach for some time. The assessment is about \$20,000. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

AT 170 ADAMS STREET, QUINCY



Taxed on \$37,500—Sold this week to James L. Brennan by Owen Goldsmith—Henderson & Ross, brokers.

SOLD BY HENRY W. SAVAGE



This attractive residential property at 140 Stratmore road, Aberdeen section of Brighton, was recently acquired by Charles H. Davis of Winthrop from Henry P. Smith.

THE PARKER LAUNDRY BAG

Something Entirely New.
The neatest, "handiest," most practical device yet made for the purpose. An absolute necessity in every home. The bags are made of a specially woven fabric, fully shrunken, size 10 in. diam. 25 in. long. Ring fasteners, being handsomely nickel-plated, will not tarnish or rust. Complete set, including ring fasteners and screws, 2 bags, 2 leather address tags, \$2 delivered. Every college student is required to have a laundry bag in their equipment. Get the best. Order the "Parker" now. Send for booklet.

J. M. PARKER
MFG. CO.,
Dept. M,
38 India St.,
BOSTON, MASS.

The Sanitary Paper Towel

Cut Showing Roll Towel and Fixture.

Sanitary Paper Towel

IN ROLLS 12 INCHES WIDE.
Cut off any length you wish. Will do the work of two of any other make.

The luxury of an individual clean towel on all occasions is apparent.

Price for Roll Towel and Cutter, Per Roll about 500 ft., each \$1.25.
Special price for case lots 25 rolls Aluminum Fixture with Cutter, Each 35c.
Oxidized Fixture with Cutter, Each 30c.

Manufactured by
STONE & FORSYTH
61 KINGSTON ST., BOSTON.
Phone Ashmont 2734.
Sanitary Paper Specialties,
Paper Drinking Cups.

Phillips' Back Bay Express

Delivers baggage to and from North and South Stations and all Steamboat Landings.

Main office, 204 Dartmouth St., Tel. R. B. 978.
Also Money Order Agency for National Express Co. and Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express.

veying title to the estate of George C. Ogden located on the northwest side of Ridgfield road, corner Sanborn street, comprising a modern house and 9000 square feet of land. The property was purchased by S. B. Willard. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers in both transactions.

Sale at Spectacle Pond.
Frank B. Priest has sold a tract of 30 acres of land at Spectacle pond, Littleton, having a frontage of 1000 or more feet, to Daniel Gillespie of Boston for a bungalow site. The sale was made through the office of Edward T. Harrington Company.

Billerica Homestead Sold.
The sale is reported of the old Murnighan homestead on Pollard street, North Billerica, comprising an old-fashioned farmhouse and 7000 square feet of land, the grantors being F. M. Murnighan et al., and the purchaser Mary E. Jordan of Lowell. Deeds have gone to record conveying title through the office of the Edward T. Harrington Company.

Arlington Land.
"Squire Park" and "Squire's Garden" seem to have had the call in Arlington the past week. Among the sales made were the following:

Lot 144 "Squire Park" on the northerly side of Trowbridge street, having 50 ft. frontage and containing 5000 square ft. to Thomas R. Floyd of Cambridge; lot 195 "Squire Park" on the southerly side of Windsor street, having 50 ft. frontage and containing 5000 square feet, has been sold to Sylvester Turner of Somerville. The Squire Real Estate Trust was the grantor in the above sales.

In "Squire's Garden" deeds have gone to record conveying title to the following lots:

Lot 101 on the northerly side of Grafton street, having 55 ft. frontage and containing 4050 square feet, to Archibald J. Young of Somerville; lot 117 on the northerly side of Grafton street, having 55 feet frontage and containing 3650 square feet, to John W. King of Somerville; lot 119 on the northerly side of Grafton street, having 55 ft. frontage and containing 4950 square feet, to Arthur L. Bacon of Arlington. Helen M. Squire was the grantor.

Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers in the above transactions.

West Acton Sale.
Helen C. Holden has sold her estate on the road leading from South Acton to Boxboro, containing 2½ acres of land, upon which is an attractive set of buildings, one of the prettiest places on the street. The property was purchased by Eugene Emery of Southboro for a home.

"Pines Riverbank."
The Squire Real Estate Trust has sold to Theodore Beverly a lot of land on the east side of Davis street, near Broadway, Revere, containing 4050 square feet; also a lot on the east side of Stark avenue, near Malden street, containing 4400 square feet; to Angus

DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER?

This FOUNTAIN absolutely removes all sediment. The UNGLAZED POROUS PORCELAIN FILTERS Careful families use it.

We have and are getting more. WRITE FOR CATALOG TO DEPT. A

BOSTON FILTER COMPANY
CHELSEA, MASS. U.S.A.

Should Be In Every House, Office and Public Building

EGYPTIAN DEODORIZER

A wonderful preparation which destroys disagreeable odors, from whatever source, and perfumes the entire house.

Sixteen Pastilles in box, 25c. Ask your dealer—if he cannot supply you, send his name with 25 cents in stamps, we will mail you a box.

Paul Manufacturing Co.
45 Fulton St., Boston
Makers of Cando, the celebrated silver polish.

FIRELESS COOKERS

The "DUPLEX" Fireless Stove is the result of careful study and experimenting with all the known heat insulating materials. Easy to operate and cooks food thoroughly. They bake, roast and stew. Aluminum or enamel inner vessels used in same. No wood to warp or split. No tin to rust in same. Circulars Free.

GRAHAM & STREETER
KITCHEN FURNISHINGS
709 BOYLSTON STREET.

Electric Flat Iron
a Household Necessity



There are so many electric heating and cooking devices, such as Radiators, Heating Pads, Toasters, etc., that we should like to give you an opportunity to tell you about them.

SETH W. FULLER CO.
100 BEDFORD ST.

CHABEL

Stop defacing your furniture with poor polishes and oils. Use CHABEL and remove all gum and dirt. Cleans and restores brilliancy to varnished, enameled, japanned and metal surfaces. Leaves no coating. Suitable for church, banks, homes and automobiles.

Money back guarantee. Free demonstration. Salesroom, PARK SQ., ROOM 35, Boston. Tel. Oxford 4115-M.

HOTPOINT

ELECTRIC IRONS annihilate the discomforts of ironing in summer and make ironing day seem like a holiday. Try it. Your laundress will appreciate it. We are exclusive selling agents. Also for NUWAY SECTION CLEANERS and residence FAN MOTORS. Each of the above is strictly up-to-date and the best for its purpose on the market, and either or all will save the price in one week's use in June.

STUART-HOWLAND CO.
Winthrop Sq. & Otis St., near Summer St., Tel. 550 Main BOSTON

American Furnaces

For perfect heating, ventilation and comfort. The best obtainable. Estimates furnished free.

TRASK CULM FURNACE CO.
44 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.
Tel. 1515 Haymarket.

ATTENTION LADIES!!

DINING ROOM TABLE TOPS that have been damaged by hot plates, etc., can be refinished and made to look like new. JOHN C. FENNELLY, 26 Oliver St., Tel. Main 4859.

IMPORTED \$1.00 RUG, 36x72

The greatest summer seller ever put on the market—Send for particulars or call and see the display—Don't hesitate. DUN-DEE MFG. CO., 40 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass. Agents wanted.

Paglar. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

Emery Estate Leased.
Julia S. Snow of Park Hill, Me., has leased the well-known Judge Emery estate in that town to Arthur A. Kilburn through the office of Edward T. Harrington Company. The lease carries an option to purchase.

Bedford Farm Conveyed.
Deeds have gone to record conveying title to the M. English farm, situated in the north part of Bedford, containing 18 acres of land upon which are several

EXACT SIZE



BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

This preparation is carefully and accurately prepared with the finest ingredients so as to secure a perfect cleanser.

DELIGHTFULLY AROMATIC

It sweetens the breath and removes a disagreeable and refreshing feeling in the mouth. It cleanses & beautifies the teeth.

Directions: Brush teeth from top and bottom with a little powder on a wet toothbrush. Rinse with water and apply to lips.

WRITE FOR CATALOG TO DEPT. A

BOSTON FILTER COMPANY
CHELSEA, MASS. U.S.A.

PRICE 25 CENTS

GUARANTEED A GENUINE PRODUCT OF THE NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY CO. BOSTON, MASS.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

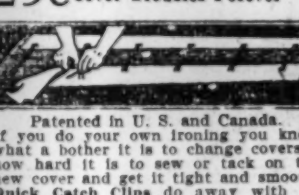
Edgar W. Preble
ART UPHOLSTERING



Mattresses to order and made over, carpets taken up and cleaned, furniture packed for shipment. Expert work under sanitary conditions at reasonable prices.

Office and Salesroom,
338 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE.
Workshop, 49 PLEASANT ST., CAMBRIDGE.
Telephone Cam. 1021.

Will End Your Ironing Board
25c Cover Troubles Forever



Patented in U.S. and Canada. If you do your own ironing you know what a bother it is to change covers—how hard it is to sew or tack on the new cover and get it tight and smooth. Quick Catch Clips do away with all tacking and sewing. Fit any board. Enable you to change covers in half a minute. Last indefinitely. Hundreds of thousands of women use them—and a woman was the inventor. Send 25c. in coin now, before you forget THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO. Station B, Cleveland, O. A few good agents wanted.

WILEY'S WAXENE

Trade Mark

Waxene has no equal for kitchen or any other wood floors. It is perfection itself to put on over Varnish, Shellac, Yellow Pine, etc., on Floors, Woodwork, Furniture, Linoleums, and Oil Cloths to prevent their being scratched or marred or to take the scratches, etc., off. A first-class Floor wax dressing. Try it on all the above and prove for yourself all we claim. One trial will convince you. Can apply it yourself with ease. Manufactured by L. H. WILEY WAXENE CO., 77 Portland St., Boston, Mass. Booklet free on application. Phone 3299 Hay.

A. W. HAMBLIN & CO.
MOVING, PACKING
AND STORAGE



PERSONAL CARE — COMPETENT MEN—WORK GUARANTEED
Furniture Packed and Shipped to all Ports.
180 State St. Phone Rich. 503

WATER SUPPLY

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar, 60 pounds pressure. Purchased with Hand, Gasoline, Windmill or Electric Pump. Ideal fire protection. Electric Lighting Plants at prices within the reach of all. Write for Catalogue 37, LUNT-MORSE CO., 48 So. Market St., Boston, New York Office 37 Warren St.

L. C. STEVENS & CO.
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS

Wall Papers and Awnings.
700 WASHINGTON ST., COR. BEACON ST. BROOKLINE, MASS. Tel. 1912.

SEE OUR UP-TO-MINUTE BAKERY
And Your Appetite Will Be Satisfied.
"REINHARDT'S"
233 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.

Cornhill Cleaning Co.
Windows, Floors, Paint, Etc.
57 Cornhill, Boston. Tel. Hay. 711-L

(Continued on Page 29, Column 4.)

Supplies for Women and the Home

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

From the Ostrich To You

We are manufacturers and importers of WILLOW PLUMES, and cannot be undersold. We inaugurated low prices on feathers and have a long list of followers trying hard to meet our prices. Do they do it? No. The following prices tell the story—our customers tell it to their friends. The result is that we have outgrown our present quarters to 10 times the selling space we had before. We open Monday with the lowest prices ever quoted in the city of Boston on



This Willow 7.25
22-inches long
18-inches wide

Tel. 1499-M
Oxford

Willow Plumes and Ostrich Feathers

Store Price	Wholesale to you
20-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes \$12.50	Wholesale to you \$6.95
22-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes 15.00	Wholesale to you 7.25
24-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes 22.00	Wholesale to you 11.25
26-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes 25.00	Wholesale to you 13.25
28-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes 30.00	Wholesale to you 14.95
31-Inch Ostrich Willow Plumes 35.00	Wholesale to you 18.95

WE also carry a complete line of FINE FRENCH PLUMES ranging in prices from 50c to \$25 at one half what many retail stores charge.

These must be seen to be appreciated. Three tye, three ply and all hand knotted, ranging from 22 to 30 inches wide.

Mail Orders Filled promptly. Send amount of order with privilege of examination. If not satisfactory we will refund amount of order 5 days after receipt of goods. Can anything be fairer? All express charges PAID.

Crown Ostrich Feather Co.

611 WASHINGTON STREET
ROOM 201 TAKE ELEVATOR OPPOSITE SEGEL'S STORE

Royal Nainsook Coronation



Gown with new Coronation Yoke, without a seam, beautifully trimmed with real lilies, torchon lace; insertion through yoke of real lilies torchon, with wash draw ribbons at the neck. Regular store value \$1.50, our price to introduce our catalogue, 98c. each. By mail only.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED.
LADYWEAR CO., 7 Water St., Boston

Mid-Summer Hats

ENTIRE STOCK
HIGH GRADE
MILLINERY
One-Half
Reduction

Hameson

Room 17 29 Temple Place
BOSTON, MASS.

The Goodwin

made in styles to suit all figures. The ideal Corset for the graceful willow figure so popular at present. Models particularly adapted to meet the requirements of large figures.

Sold exclusively by

ESTHER RODMAN

Remington Bldg.,
Rooms 214-215, Tel.
2204-1 B.B. BOSTON

Milady's Shop

Room 51 Copley Sq.
551 Boylston St. Boston, Mass.

We have an unusual line of
Foulardes, Linen and
Voile Tub Dresses

DRESSMAKER-ENGLAND

VICTIMS to London, England—Good
French Dressmaking at reasonable charges.
MADAME PATRICK, 120 Queen's Road,
Harrow.

PAGET'S WORK STANDS UNRIVALLED



Ostrich Feathers
DYED,
CLEANSED
& CURLED

Large stock of New Plumes always on hand.
Latest Designs and Novelties made from your old materials.

Paget's French Feather Shop
144A TREMONT ST., BOSTON.
OVER ST. CLAIR'S.



FRANK WISTUBA
Practical Furrier

521 Washington St.
Telephone 1073-1 Oxford BOSTON

Smart Hats

The Latest in Black and White Effects, with White Ostrich Feather Band and Single Curled Ostrich Feather.

Prices 10.50 and 12.50

Designer of Millinery
DE MERRITT, Room 717, 59 Temple Place, Boston



All New and Up-to-Date
Brassieres for Summer

At Prices
Ranging From
50c
And
Upwards
Complete
Line in
Attractive
Models of
Ivy Corsets
From \$1
Upwards

Pierce Haynes CORSET CO.
3 Temple Place

MISS EUSTIS

Ladies' Hatter

New models in Dressy and Ready-to-wear Hats at reduced prices.

687 BOYLSTON ST.

THREAD AND NEEDLE SHOP,
589 BOYLSTON ST.,
Under East India House.

Small Wares, Toys, Children's Books,
Cleansing, Easter Cards.

THOROUGHLY WASHED, REPAIRED AND STRETCHED.
ORIENTAL RUGS
RENOVATING CO.,
125 Tremont St., Room 7.
Phone Oxford 1524-1.

JEWELRY

Wedding
Gifts

In anticipation of the
June wedding season we
are showing an exceptionally
attractive line of cut glass and
sterling silverware. These are
always acceptable as wedding
gifts.

Graduation
Gifts

Graduation days will
soon be here, and you will
doubtless want to present the
young people with something
that will remind them of
school days. We make a special-
ity of diamonds, watches
and jewelry for graduation
gifts.

We pay highest prices
for old gold and silver, and
accept them in exchange for
new goods.

Geo. E. Homer

Jeweler—Silversmith

45 WINTER ST., BOSTON

STORAGE

MASS. STORAGE WAREHOUSE

2020 Washington St. Tel. Roxbury 31

Separate rooms 75c up, pianos 75c up,
trunks 25c up monthly. Cold storage for
fruits, etc. Teamster takes team load to
room; guaranteed saving 35%. Teamsters
furnished at lowest rates; estimates free.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

NO. 1 PURE CONDENSED FOOD FLA-
VORS: 28 kinds in 25c and 50c. tubes. Try
one and be convinced. Distributor for
western Mass. JAMES H. MILLER, box
833, Springfield, Mass. Mail orders prompt-
ly filled. Agents wanted.

ENDORSED by more pure food author-
ities, expert chemists, chefs and housekeep-
ers than any other EXTRACT in the
U. S. A. "SAUER".

Gift Shop

OF
Oriental Novelties

420 Boylston St.
Room 308 BOSTON, MASS.

MRS. H. BAGDASARIAN & SON

Importers of Art Textiles and Jewelry

SPECIAL SALE AT CLOSE OF SEASON

SPECIAL MAY AND JUNE
SUITS COMPLETE, \$38.00
FITTING GUARANTEED

MICHAEL MAYERS

LADIES' TAILOR
AND HAT MAKER

462 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
202A Stuart Building
Tel. Back Bay 5000

FOOD PRODUCTS

IF YOU ARE A LOVER OF
GRAPEFRUIT

Bring this advertisement with 25c, and we
will furnish you with four delicious Cuban
grapefruit. Those who have had the op-
portunity of sampling this Cuban fruit are
unanimous in the statement that they have
never eaten anything equal to it. It is
exceedingly fine in texture, exceptionally
juicy and has a flavor peculiar to itself.
While it retains the necessary amount of
quintessence and the sourness of the
other fruits, it is so toned down and blend-
ed that the word "exquisite" aptly de-
scribes it. CITRUS COLONY, Importers
and Growers of Cuban Grapefruit, 101
Tremont st., cor. of Bromfield, room 1000.

ORANGE-GRAPE FRUIT MARMALADE,
home-made, English recipe, very choice;
50c. 41, 45 cents; keep for years. MRS.
FOX, 1281 Union st., Rockland, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

(Continued from Page Twenty-eight.)

farm buildings. The property is close
to the South Billerica station. The new
owner is R. J. Douglas of Somerville.

Everett Sale.

The sale is reported of the estate on
McKinley street, corner of Thurman
street, Everett. The lot comprises 3200
square feet of land, upon which is a
new frame dwelling house of seven
rooms. The purchaser is Charles E.
Geddes, the grantor being John F. Kin-
ney; Edward T. Harrington Company,
brokers.

"Concord River Park"

Lot 119 on the south side of Wedge-
more street, "Concord River Park,"
North Billerica, containing 3200 square
feet of land, has been sold to P. W.
Adams; lots 132 and 133 on the north
side of Glendale street, with a com-
bined frontage of 100 feet and contain-
ing 7600 square feet, has been purchased
by R. C. Williams; E. M. Harrington et
al, grantors; Edward T. Harrington
Company, brokers.

Dedham Sale.

J. F. Kenney has sold his estate on
Franklin street, Ashcroft, Dedham, con-
sisting of an attractive house on a lot
of land containing 5300 square feet, to
F. B. Pierce who is already in posses-
sion. The Edward T. Harrington Com-
pany made the sale.

Lexington Farm Sold.

A. E. Johnson has sold his farm, lo-
cated on Winter street off Bedford
street, Lexington, containing five acres
of land, together with small house and
stable, to George E. Lothian et al.,
through the office of the Edward T. Har-
rington Company.

SALES BY FRANK A. RUSSELL.

Frank A. Russell has sold for William
R. Claffie the estate located at No. 115
Longwood avenue, Brookline, comprising
a new shingled house of 11 rooms and
three bathrooms and about 8000 square

"Pure and Good," that's our motto.
This trade-mark on Chocolates
assures quality



Have You Tried "B" Rose?
"Paragon of Fairly"

We change the assortment of "B"
Rose Chocolates every week. Send for
sample Box, 15c, or ask your confection-
er, on sale.

Woodward's Drug Store, 129 Tremont St.
Hugan Drug Co., 128 Mass. Ave.
Hayman's Drug Co., Coolidge Cor.
A. C. Morey, Chestnut Hill, Brookline.
C. W. Freeman, Broadway and Wash-
ington Ave., Chelsea.

JOHN W. CROOKS CHOCOLATE CO.
80 North Street, Boston

Sample
Linen
Tailor Made
Suits

Ladies' and Misses' Sizes

\$8.50

In the newest shades.
Coral, pinks, blues, lav-
ender, tan and natural
shades in plain or fan-
cy models, or made to
your measure from our
fancy mixtures, some-
times and cream ser-
ges, \$17.50 and up. Also
linen and silk dresses
made to order.

UNITED MILLS CO.

241 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

J. FREEDMAN, LILLIAN ORMOND
Phone Tre. 2903-M.

SPECIAL SALE

100 Oriental Silk and Crepe Kimonos

In Choice Designs and Colors
ALL TO BE SOLD THIS WEEK AT
5% THEIR ORIGINAL VALUE.

AMERICAN KIMONO CO.
19 TEMPLE PLACE.

LADIES' HATS made and trimmed;
your materials used if desired; hats for
sale, \$5 upward. CHRISTIAN, 155 Tre-
mont st., opp. Boylston st. subway. Tel.
Oxford 2158-M.

LADIES. We invite you to call, write,
telephone and investigate our DRESS CUT-
TING SYSTEM, 74 Boylston st., Boston.
Rooms 208-209. Tel. Oxford 9-0.

FURRIERS

HETZGER BROS.

Repairing, Redyeing,
Remodeling at Sun-
der prices.
Tel. 1487-1, 2, 3, 4.
564 Washington St.

feet of land, the purchaser being Mrs.
Edith G. wife of Charles S. Wilson, who
bought for occupancy. The house being
new has not been assessed, but the valuation
is at about \$17,000.

E. L. C. Wright has purchased through
Mr. Russell's office the frame and stucco
house just completed at 112 Salisbury
road, Brookline, on one of the Corey lots,
where so many attractive houses have
been built during the past few years.
The house was not completed in time for
assessment, but the lot of 10,450 square
feet of land is assessed at about 45 cents
per square foot. The entire valuation is
\$16,000. The grantors are William Corey,
et al.

Mr. Russell has also sold for the estate
of Arthur R. Jones the block of two
frame dwellings numbered 35 on Tortexth
street and 85 on Brook street, Brookline,
together with 5075 square feet of land,
all assessed on a valuation of \$12,000.
The purchaser is F. E. Sweet, who bought
for investment.

SALES BY HENRY W. SAVAGE.

Henry W. Savage reports that he has
sold the three-story light brick and stone
apartment property at 180 St. Paul
street, near the corner of Beacon street,
Brookline. The building is one of a block
of apartment houses recently erected by
Frederick E. Johnston, the well-known
builder, and embodies in its architecture
and construction the latest ideas in
apartment house buildings. It has a
frontage of 42 feet and each suite con-
tains eight rooms and two bathrooms.
The situation is one of the best on the
Beacon boulevard. The lot contains 6561
square feet and is taxed as part of the
larger tract at the rate of \$1.25 per
square foot. The building has not been
assessed, but the appraised value of
the property is \$35,000. The purchaser
is Mrs. Annie E. Shaw, wife of the Hon.
Edward P. Shaw of Newburyport.

Henry W. Savage reports final papers
passed in the sale of the lot of land at
the corner of Beacon and St. Marys
streets, Back Bay, consisting of 6108
square feet, assessed for \$15,800. Henry
H. Partridge conveyed to William A. Dav-
idson of Dorchester, who intends to im-
mediately erect a five-story brick and
stone apartment house.

Henry W. Savage reports that he has
sold the estate at the corner of Hill
and Woodland streets, Newburyport, be-
longing to Mrs. Annie E. Shaw. This prop-
erty consists of a large mansion house of
13 rooms with three bath rooms, a stable
and 29,000 square feet of land. The
house is splendidly arranged and elegantly
finished with hard woods and has
long been known as one of the show
places of Newburyport, being located in
a commanding position in the center

FORWARDED—CHARGES FREE—TO ANY ADDRESS IN UNITED STATES OR CANADA



Just Presented
THE
RENARD
BANDED
SAILOR

A New, Chic and
Thoroughly Practical Model
Favored for its
LARGE HEAD SIZE

SENT PREPAID
TO ANY
ADDRESS
IN U. S.
OR CANADA
at \$2.75
(Regular \$5.00 quality)

OF IMPORTED JUMBO BRAID.
Colors: Black, Natural, Burnt,
Vivian, Grey, Cardinal, and the new
Brown, Blue, and Green.
Two sizes: 3 in. and 5 in. Brim.

Renard

Millinery, Costumes, Suits, Waists.

14 and 16 West 23d St., New York.

New Women's Sample Shoe Shop

7 TEMPLE PLACE, OPP. R. H. STEARNS

REMOVED FROM THE PELHAM, 74 BOYLSTON STREET

MONDAY MORNING, at 9:30

We shall offer special values in

Women's Sample Low Shoes and Pumps

SPECIAL SALE—2500 Pairs \$2.50

in this lot, \$3.50 and \$4.00

kinds, all sizes and widths, at

OUR SALE PRICE

Consisting of
Tan Russia, Gun Metal and White Buck-
skin Oxfords, Pump and 2-Eyelet Shoes

Miss M. F. Fisk The Red Glove

Specialty Shop

322 BOYLSTON STREET

INVITES YOU TO LOOK THROUGH HER ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, Ladies' Waists, Veils, and Neckwear

At the present time she is closing out at a great reduction very attrac-
tive Waists in Voile, Lingerie and Chiffon Cloth, rather than carry them till
later in the season.

of the best residential section of the
town and has for many years been the
home of the Hon. E. P. Shaw. The as-
sessed value of the property is \$18,500.
But the price paid by the new owner,
Albert Russell of Boston, was in excess
of this figure. J. L. Nason Company
represented the grantor.

Henry W. Savage has sent deeds to
record in the sale made through his
office of a beautiful estate at 103 West
Central street, Natick, Mass., consisting
of a mansion house of 15 rooms, hard-
wood floors and many open fireplaces
and other modern conveniences. There
is also a well-appointed stable and more
than 30,000 square feet of land well laid
out with shade trees, ornamental shrub-
bery and beautiful lawn, all carrying a
total assessment of \$9500. This prop-
erty borders on Lake Cochichewick and
is considered one of the finest properties
in Natick. Blanche M. Bancroft con-
veyed to Charles H. Gosse.

Henry W. Savage also reports final
papers passed in the sale made by his
office of a lot of land containing about
35,000 square feet situated on the car
line on Eastern avenue, near Framing-
ham junction. Charles Morrill conveyed
to Annie L. Goodwin, who has already
commenced the building of a bungalow.

Mr. Savage has also sold for T. F. Has-
tings 39,852 square feet of land situated
on Eastern avenue, Framingham, Mass.,
to Charles A. Stearns, who will improve
it.

Henry W. Savage has sold the Marney
farm situated on the county road leading
from Mendon to Upton, consisting of 40
acres of land, an 8-room house, barn and
several poultry houses. All furniture
and personal property was included in
the sale. The purchaser is F. C. Bandler.

Henry W. Savage has sent deeds to
record in the sale made by his office of
a 4-acre estate situated on East Main
street, Milford, Mass., located on the car
line and in close proximity to the town
of Milford and the quarries. There is
a cottage house, barn, and the usual out-
buildings. M. F. Toohy conveyed to
Ira A. Reed.

Settled Lot Sold.

Warren F. Freeman of the Kimball
building reports the sale for the Allen
Associates of lot No. 131, with cottage
and stable, at Jericho beach, Scituate,
Mass., to George H. Epham of Rock-
land, Mass., who will occupy for a sum-
mer home.

Warren F. Freeman also reports the
sale for Adelaide V. Foster of Swamp-
scott of lots Nos. 51 and 52 Elliot street,
Medford, containing 10,224 square feet
of land, assessed for \$800. The pur-
chaser, D. Cavers, buys to improve in
conjunction with the 16 lots of land on
Main, Elliot and Kenway streets that
he recently purchased through Mr. Free-
man.

GOOD FISHING AT INGLENOOK

The question, "Where shall we spend

the summer?" may be quickly answered
by a visit to Inglebrook, Martin's pond,
North Reading.

Inglebrook is the newest development
of the United States Land Trust, of
which Charles E. Stephenson and J.
LeGro Martin are the trustees, with
offices at 1 Beacon street. This property
is situated on the west shore of Mar-
tin's pond, with a shore frontage on the
pond of more than 2000 feet.

Several years ago Martin's pond was
stocked with lake trout, carp, bass and
pickeral and on May 31, 1911, the law
will be off. This will make Inglebrook
the fisherman's mecca.

In addition to the regular free excu-
sions which are run Saturday at 1:20
p. m. and on Sunday at 12 o'clock from
the North station, there will be a
special free excursion on Memorial day
at 1:45 p. m. from the North station.

Inglebrook is probably one of the most
accessible properties in the Boston mar-
ket today, being only 23 minutes ride
and 12-cent carfare from Boston and
even less distance from Lynn, Law-
rence, Lowell, Salem and Woburn. It
is just far enough from the city to be
entirely removed from its environment
and offering the quiet restful country
life amid beautiful and congenial sur-
roundings.

ELMWOOD HOTEL SOLD.

The Chapin Farm Agency has sold for
the owner, Stanford G. Parker, this
well-known and long established hotel
property situated in the village of
Stratham near Exeter, N. H., on the old
Exeter and Portsmouth turnpike and a
short drive from the Squamscott river.
There is an imposing three-story build-
ing, containing modern conveniences and
improvements, a large stable and nu-
merous outbuildings, together with the
connecting farm of 15 acres and a valu-
able mineral spring, with a spring house
and complete fixtures for the sale and
shipment of spring water. The estate
was sold to C. C. Clifford of Brockton,
who

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER or executive position with prospect of advancement (34); lives in Melrose; married; \$25 weekly; references; mention No. 5169. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER—safe-guard, loose-label, D. E. systems (30); lives in Watertown; married; references; change of address; references; has charge of foreign credit in bank; assistant credit man; can manage accounts; references; mention No. 5174. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPH (weekly) references; mention No. 5181. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BUTLER—German Protestant, excellent butler and valet, desires position. MRS. A. K. WATSON, 1400 Washington St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BUTLER—WAITER—Young French countryman desires position as butler or waiter in private family; speaks English; references; mention No. 5182. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

BUYER—Position wanted as buyer of all sorts of hardware, wholesale, choice raw materials, or department store; 12 years experience. ERNEST W. YOUNG, 1410 Huntington St., Malden. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CARETAKER-COLLECTOR—Man thoroughly experienced in real estate desires position as caretaker of property and collector of rents; references; mention No. 5183. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CARETAKER—Young man desires position as caretaker for private estate; good Protestant family; willing work; good best recommendations. JAMES O'NEAL, 404 New York Ave., Providence, R. I.

CARPENTER, experienced, desires position as carpenter. HUBERT, 22 Richardson St., Somerville, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR desires position, or as motor boat operator; 6 years experience; references; mention No. 5184. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR (colored), married, no children, careful, capable, good repairer, with position of private family; references; mention No. 5185. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; can repair; references; ELI BOUSHAY, 36 Norfolk St., Worcester, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, (22), American, with slight European accent, desires all high grade cars, AI auto mechanic, references; desires position with private family. J. M. GLENN, 1400 Washington St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, desires position; reliable and strictly temperate; can repair; references; mention No. 5186. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR desires position driver of motor car to private family. L. W. SMAR, 1400 Washington St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR-NAVIGATOR (23), single, wishes position with private family; temperate, reliable, good repairer; no children; repairing and general work; can repair motor boat or autos; references; mention No. 5187. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; experienced on steam and gasoline cars; can repair; references; mention No. 5188. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR—Technology senior was position as chauffeur for the summer; has had experience; can take care of motor boat. EDWARD MANFIELD MASON, 100 Winchester St., Winchester, Mass. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR (colored), married, desires position as chauffeur and repairer; wants position in city or country; private family; references. W. C. LARKIN, 1221 Huntington St., Malden. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; can repair and run gasoline car; strictly temperate; 9 months experience; careful and reliable; references; mention No. 5189. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR, graduate automobile school with all necessary diplomas and excellent references; desires position. Y. C. TAUNTON, Mass.

CHIEF CLERK, 30 years, man, strictly temperate, desires position, to own partnership; references. HERBERT D. GILBERT, 1400 Washington St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced on motor cars, desires position with private family or firm; will go anywhere. A. A. GUNTER, 1400 Washington St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CLERICAL—Young man wishes position during the summer months as hotel clerk in any of the New England mountain resorts; references; mention No. 5190. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CLERK-SALESMAN—Energetic man, experienced, reliable, desires position with private family; references; mention No. 5191. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CLERK (office or grocery), lives in Boston; references; mention No. 5192. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

CLERK, lives in Salem, will go to summer hotel (20) single, \$50-\$100 weekly; go references. Mention No. 5193. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

COACHMAN AND GENERAL MAN would like position in private family; go worker; English; references. WALTER B. COACHMAN, 1400 Washington St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

COACHMAN—Young married man (Protestant, white) seeks position in city or country as coachman or second man. J. D. JOUBERT, 34 Dunbar St., suite 2, Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

COLLECTOR AND WATCHMAN, lives in Canton (37), single \$10-\$15 weekly; go references. Mention No. 5194. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

COOK (colored) desires position; no objection to country. BEN THOMAS MORRIS, 41 Kendall St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

DESIGNER, cutter and finisher (38), of experience, desires position in Boston; references; mention No. 5195. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

DIAPYSMAN OR MATHEMATICIAN (22), prefers position in technology; single; \$40-\$50 monthly; can do interpreting; has lived in Porto Rico; references; mention No. 5196. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ELECTRICAL STUDENT (22), single, years' training in electrical school, wants position as electrician; references; mention No. 5197. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ELEVATOR MAN, experienced, desires position; office building; references; mention No. 5198. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ELIMINATOR BOY (35), lives in Boston; single; \$12 references. Mention No. 5199. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

EMPLOYMENT of any kind wanted. W. M. E. WALSH, 65 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER (third class) or first class fireman, lives in Salem (31), married, excellent references; \$13 monthly; mention No. 5200. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, fourth class, lives in Boston; references; mention No. 5201. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

ENGINEER, lives in Leominster, desires position as perma; mention No. 5202. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all). 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ENGINEER, lives in Beverly (30), single, \$18-\$20, excellent references, list of tools. Mention No. 5155. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

ENGINEER (second class) wants position, can do repairs, would take janitor's job in large apartment house. GEORGE E. CRANSHAW, 30 Gray st., Boston.

ENGINEER, first class, desires position; 25 years' experience; also machinist; strict temperate and reliable. WALTER A. TOWLE, 145 Commercial st., Boston.

ENGINEER (3rd class) desires position; can do all repairs; understands electric elevators; also holds chauffeur's license. DWYER, 68 W. Concord st., Boston.

ENGINEERING WORK (10), lives in Hingham, N. Y., single, \$3.75 per day; student of civil engineering in college at present; references. Mention No. 5171. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

ENGLISHMAN (24), temperate and willing, seeks situation; references. HARRY HILL, 74 Reed st., Boston.

EVENING WORK—Married man (22), with work kind, 7 or 10; employed as stockbroker during day; candy factory. A. RALPH STASIO, 220 Summer st., Boston.

EXECUTIVE MANAGER and bookkeeper (24), lives in Melrose; married; \$25; references; has had entire charge of collection of rents and taking of contracts; been employed upon special system of accounting and had entire charge of office. Mention No. 5172. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

FARM HAND or all-around man (40), care for horse and garden work; lives in Plymouth; single; \$20 month and found; references. Mention No. 5173. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

FIREMAN (stationary) (30), lives in Taunton; single; can do oiling; \$14-\$15 weekly; references; 5 years' experience on boilers. Mention No. 5174. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

FIREMAN (stationary) (31), married, excellent references, \$15 up. Mention No. 5175. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

FIREMAN (stationary) (31), married, excellent references, \$15 up. Mention No. 5176. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

FRENCH BUTLER desires position; highly recommended. MISS SHEA, 21 Fayette st., Boston.

FURNITURE REPAIRER and UPHOLSTERER, also finisher, lives in Revere (37), married, 16 years' experience; references. Mention No. 5177. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

GENERAL MAN desires employment; cleaning house, window rugs, etc. JOHN HENRY HUGHES, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

GRINDER, experienced on Brown & Sharp, also Norton plan grinders, desires position; temperate, single, moderate salary. JOHN HENRY HUGHES, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

HOTEL CLERK, experienced, age 30, desires position; good references; salary \$12-\$15. Mention No. 5178. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

HOUSEWORK—Middle-aged woman wanted to do housework on farm; good home. O. H. RITTS, P. O. address, Weymouth, Mass.

JANITOR wants position, handy with all kinds of tools; good all-around man; temperate; several references. JOHN ANDERSON, 215 Huntington ave., Boston.

JANITOR AND GENERAL WORK (23), lives in Boston; married; \$12-\$20 weekly; references. Mention No. 5179. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

JANITOR (colored) desires position; does all-around work; good references. D. F. OY, 208 Huntington ave., Boston.

JOBS COMPOSITOR can read proof for small or medium-sized jobs; lives in Beverly (31), single, excellent references, \$18-\$20. Mention No. 5180. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

LAUNDRY MAN for hotel or institution, lives in Hingham; married; \$12-\$15 weekly; references. Mention No. 5181. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

LOOM FIXER, lives in Plymouth (26), married, excellent references, experienced on shipping and receiving, and worked on ring looms; references. Mention No. 5182. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

MACHINIST OR HANDY MAN lives in Boston (30), married, excellent references, list of tools. Mention No. 5183. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

MANAGER OF MEXICAN PLANTATION or bookkeeper (30); lives in Watertown; married; \$15-\$20 weekly; references; has had charge of plantation; has been in business for self in Mexico. Mention No. 5174. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

MEAT CUTTER desires position; references. E. W. SCOTT, 20 Cohasset st., Roslindale, Mass.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER AND DRAUGHTSMAN desires position; 10 years' practical experience as designing draughtsman on mill buildings, power development and power transmission; references. Mention No. 5184. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

PLUMBER'S HELPER—Wanted, situation as plumber's helper, 2 years' experience. JOHN WICKARE, 146 Greenwood st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PRINTING (20), married, desires position; take charge of weekly newspaper or small job office as foreman, \$12-\$14. ROBERT E. TAIT, 39 Warner st., Gloucester, Mass.

SALESMAN, experienced, outside, familiar with the entire photographic and art trade in New England, desires position. H. A. MARSHALL, 33 Walden st., Cambridge, Mass.

SALES ENGINEER—M. T. graduate, experienced in selling and advertising fields and in publicity work, desires position, technical or otherwise. W. H. WHITE, 100 State st., Boston.

SALESMAN, grocery (30); lives in Lowell; single; references; \$12 weekly. Mention No. 5185. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

SALESMAN—Young man desires position as salesman with wallpaper firm; practical experience hanging and artistic results; references. Mention No. 5186. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

SHIPPER AND RECEIVER or order clerk in wholesale house (26); lives in Boston; married; \$12-\$15 weekly; references. Mention No. 5187. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, successful and experienced, also sales manager, now employed as stockbroker during day; accept position only with first-class house on salary basis; familiar with country estate and the South; references. S. F. BULLIS, 18 Rutland st., Boston.

STATIONARY ENGINEER, with Mass. license, desires position; experienced; references, desires position; will take work on kind. J. EVANS, 1 Yeoman pl., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE CLERK (24); also shipper; lives in Watertown; married; \$15 weekly; references. Mention No. 5188. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5189. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE CLERK (24); also shipper; lives in Watertown; married; \$15 weekly; references. Mention No. 5190. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5191. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5192. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5193. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5194. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5195. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5196. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5197. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5198. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5199. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5200. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5201. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5202. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5203. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5204. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5205. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5206. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5207. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, near appearing, well educated young man with 5 years' experience, desires position; capable of taking dictation; references. Mention No. 5208. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CHAMBERMAID, ANY, experienced, well behaved by 4 girls who want to go together; best preferred. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Mass. ave., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress or linen room girl (24); lives in Lowell; single; references; \$12-\$15 weekly; room and board. Mention No. 5140. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

CHAMBERMAID (24), linen room girl or pantry girl in hotel; lives in Lowell; single; references; \$12-\$15 weekly; room and board. Mention No. 5141. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

CLERICAL—Woman would substitute in clerical position for summer or do some kind of artistic work. C. READ COLE, 288 Huntington ave., Boston.

CLERICAL—Wanted, situation by young lady; had full charge money, books, correspondence, etc. MRS. M. H. MACARNEY, Warner st., West Somerville, Mass.

CLERICAL position desired which would leave time for study. MRS. M. H. MACARNEY, Warner st., West Somerville, Mass.

COMPANION—Young woman, musical, artistic, good sewing, desires position as a companion. LOUISE L. SHUD-DEMAN, 313 Huntington ave., suite 4.

COMPANION—Young woman desires position as companion, mother's helper or governess. MRS. M. H. MACARNEY, Warner st., West Somerville, Mass.

COOK, Swedish, highly recommended, desires position. MRS. M. H. MACARNEY, Warner st., West Somerville, Mass.

COOK AND SECOND—Two girls want work together; references. MRS. M. H. MACARNEY, Warner st., West Somerville, Mass.

COOK—Situations wanted by competent cook; references. MRS. M. H. MACARNEY, Warner st., West Somerville, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, living in Cambridge, middle-aged, refined, would like housekeeper's position in small family where there is no laundry; references. MRS. M. H. MACARNEY, Warner st., West Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, desires position; references. MRS. M. H. MACARNEY, Warner st., West Somerville, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

TUTOR—Young lady normal school graduate would like position as tutor or governess, for summer; no objection to traveling; references. MARY L. HEALY, 100 State st., Boston.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER MAID or linen room girl (24); lives in Lowell; single; references; \$12-\$15 weekly; room and board; good experience. Mention No. 5140. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2060.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Neat, reliable American woman desires position in small family; references. MRS. M. H. MACARNEY, Warner st., West Somerville, Mass.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CLERICAL position wanted by willing young girl (18) in office, for writing and answering papers; also some knowledge of typewriting. MABEL ALGAARD, 1223 Webster ave., Chicago.

COMPANION—Refined and capable woman wishes position during July and August as resident or traveling companion, managing housekeeper, or care of children for family leaving home; references. MRS. C. A. DOWNS, 271 Prospect ave., Cleveland, O.

COMPANION—Young girl, refined, educated, perfect French, would like position as ladies' maid or companion; 3 months from home. KLEMM, 1212 N. W. 10th st., Minneapolis.

COOKING AND SEWING by woman of many years' experience; by day; excellent references. EMMA MOORE, 2448 Lewis st., Chicago, Tel. Lincoln 5172.

Stocks Continue Dull, Closing Fairly Steady

STOCK TRADING PROFESSIONAL IN CHARACTER

Volume of Business Continues Small and Price Changes Unimportant—Public Buying Is Not Large.

LONDON IRREGULAR

Developments of the week in the New York stock market were very unsatisfactory to commission houses and professional traders alike. The volume of business has steadily diminished since the start following the landing down of the decision in the Standard Oil case by the supreme court. Trading has become more professional and price movements have been influenced almost altogether through manipulation.

The public is still out of the market. It has long been the saying that the public never buys at the bottom, but at the top of the market. It is consequently hard for professional operators to understand why, with the advancing prices of the past two weeks, there has not been more outside buying. Prices of many securities are now comparatively high. The average closing price of 16 leading stocks last night was just 8 1/2 points below the highest of last year, and 14 1/2 above the lowest of 1910.

The local market also has grown very quiet. Little business has been done in the coppers, which for a short time promised activity.

The New York market opened today fairly steady, about last night's closing figures. Westinghouse Electric and American Beet Sugar were fairly strong during the first sales. Steel was steady. United Fruit was in moderate demand on the local market.

Westinghouse Electric opened in New York at 75 1/2, a decline of 1/4 from last night's closing price, and advanced more than 2 points. Western Union was up 1/4 at the opening at 82 and advanced a point further.

American Beet Sugar opened up 3/4 at 52 1/2, and advanced well on good trading. Good gains were made by Canadian Pacific, Atchafalaya and Virginia. The remainder of the market was very quiet.

Inspiration commanded most attention on the local exchange. Considerable stock changed hands. It opened unchanged at 9 1/2 and improved a good fraction. United Fruit opened up 1/4 at 190 1/2 and rose a point further. Giroux was in fair demand. It opened at 6 1/2 and improved fractionally. Calumet and Hecla was off 4 points at 47 1/2.

LONDON—There was a light attendance in the stock exchange markets today and trading was dull and somewhat confused in reflection of adjustments. Gilt-edged investments steadied as a result of the cessation of the recent succession of unsuccessful underwriting operations. Liquidation of consols continued.

At the end American railway shares, although quiet, had a harder tone and Mexican railway issues were also good. On the other hand home rails had a heavy appearance. Mines were steady. DeBeers finished 1/4 higher at 19 1/2.

The continental bourses were quiet in the final dealings.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER PACKET

NEW YORK—In their report for 1910 the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company directors state that during the whole year prices of coal had been high, which, combined with the congested state of some of the South American ports and consequent detention of vessels, has led to increased working expenses.

The directors state that Messrs. Harlan & Wolf have under construction for the company a new mail steamer of increased dimensions for the South American route, and have also arranged for the construction of three large twin screw passenger and cargo steamers.

After making provision for depreciation, transferring \$30,000 to reserve fund and deducting the amount of dividend on preference stock, the directors recommend that a dividend of 4 per cent, less income tax, be paid on ordinary stock.

DIVIDENDS

The Safety Car Heating & Lighting Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 14.

The Commercial National Safe Deposit Company of Chicago will pay stock dividend of 30 per cent on \$2,200,000 stock.

The Norfolk Railway & Light Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable June 8 as registered May 31.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable June 15.

MARCH OPERATING REVENUE

WASHINGTON—The bureau of railway economics reports that March net operating revenue for all roads reporting show a decrease per mile from March, 1910, of 4 1/2 or 12.8-10 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Amalgamated.....	30 3/4	31	30 3/4	31
Am Ag Chem.....	58 1/2	59	58 1/2	59
Am Beet Sugar.....	52 1/2	53 1/4	52 1/2	53 1/4
Am Can.....	12	12	12	12
Am Can pf.....	18	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4
Am Car Foundry.....	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2
Am Cotton Oil.....	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
Am H & L pf.....	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Am Ice.....	22	22	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Lined Oil.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Smelting.....	80 1/4	80 3/4	80 1/4	80 3/4
Am T & T.....	148 1/2	149	148 1/2	149
Am Woolen pf.....	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
Atchafalaya.....	113 1/4	114	113 1/4	114
Balt & Ohio.....	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Brooklyn Transit.....	20	20	19 3/4	19 3/4
Canadian Pacific.....	235 1/2	235 3/4	235 1/2	235 3/4
Central Leather.....	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Ches & Ohio.....	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/2	82 3/4
Chino.....	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Col Southern.....	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
Con Gas.....	145	145 1/4	145	145 1/4
Corn Products.....	15	15 1/4	15	15 1/4
Corn Products pf.....	84	84 1/4	84	84 1/4
Erie.....	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Erie 1st pf.....	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
Ev & Terro Hauls.....	83	83 1/4	83	83 1/4
Gen Chemical.....	108	108 1/4	108	108 1/4
Gen Electric.....	164 1/2	164 3/4	164 1/2	164 3/4
Goldfield.....	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2	6 1/4
Gl Kor pf.....	129 1/2	129 3/4	129 1/2	129 3/4
Harvester.....	126	126 1/4	126	126 1/4
Inter-Met.....	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Inter-Met pf.....	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Int Paper.....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
Int Paper pf.....	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
Int Pump.....	88	88 1/4	88	88 1/4
Iowa Central.....	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Iowa Central pf.....	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Kan City So.....	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Kan & Tex.....	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Laclede Gas.....	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4
Lehigh Valley.....	178 1/2	178 3/4	178 1/2	178 3/4
Mackay Co.....	90	90 1/4	90	90 1/4
Mackay Co pf.....	79	79 1/4	79	79 1/4
Miami.....	128 1/2	128 3/4	128 1/2	128 3/4
M St P & S M.....	137 1/2	137 3/4	137 1/2	137 3/4
Missouri Pacific.....	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
N R of Mex 2d pf.....	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
N Y Central.....	108	108 1/4	108	108 1/4
N Y N H & H.....	143	143 1/4	143	143 1/4
Nat Biscuit.....	137 1/2	137 3/4	137 1/2	137 3/4
Nat Lead.....	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Nevada Cons Corp.....	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Norfolk & Western.....	108	108 1/4	108	108 1/4
Norfolk & Western pf.....	128 1/2	128 3/4	128 1/2	128 3/4
Northern Pacific.....	148	148 1/4	148	148 1/4
Northern Pacific pf.....	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Pacific T & T.....	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Pennsylvania.....	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 3/4
Pittsburgh Coal.....	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Pittsburgh Coal pf.....	85	85 1/4	85	85 1/4
Pressed Steel Car.....	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Reading.....	159 1/2	159 3/4	159 1/2	159 3/4
Republic Steel.....	31	31 1/4	31	31 1/4
Rock Island.....	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Rock Island pf.....	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Sears Roebuck.....	139 1/2	139 3/4	139 1/2	139 3/4
Southern Pacific.....	118 1/2	118 3/4	118 1/2	118 3/4
Southern Railway.....	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Southern Ry pf.....	67	67 1/4	67	67 1/4
Standard Milling.....	17	17 1/4	17	17 1/4
St Paul.....	123 1/2	123 3/4	123 1/2	123 3/4
Tennessee Copper.....	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Third Avenue.....	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2	11 3/4
Toledo St L & W.....	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Toledo St L & W pf.....	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
Union Pacific.....	82	82 1/4	82	82 1/4
Union Pacific pf.....	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/2	105 3/4
Union Pacific 2d pf.....	184	184 1/4	184	184 1/4
Union Pacific 3d pf.....	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
Utah Copper.....	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
U S Realty & L.....	79	79 1/4	79	79 1/4
U S Rubber.....	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 3/4
U S Steel.....	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
U S Steel pf.....	119	119 1/4	119	119 1/4
Va-Caro Chemical.....	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4
Wabash pf.....	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Western Maryland.....	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4
Western Union.....	82	82 1/4	82	82 1/4
Westinghouse.....	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 3/4

*Ex-dividend.

	Open	High	Low
Am Tel & Tel cv.....	110 1/4	110 3/4	110 1/4
Atchafalaya 4 1/2.....	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2
Atchafalaya 4 1/2.....	99	99 1/4	99
Balt & Ohio 4 1/2.....	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2
CB & Q 4 1/2.....	86 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/2
Florida East 4 1/2.....	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2
Interboro 4 1/2.....	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2
Lake Shore 4 1/2.....	94	94 1/4	94
N Y rets.....	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2.....	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 1/2
N Y City 4 1/2 1909.....	100	100 1/4	100
N Y N H & H.....	132 1/2	132 3/4	132 1/2
N Y N H & H 3 1/2.....	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2
Norfolk & Western cv.....	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/2
Reading 4 1/2.....	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2
Union Pacific cv.....	107	107 1/4	107
U S Steel 5.....	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/2
Virginia Gs Brown Bros	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2
Wabash Pitts cv.....	40	40 1/4	40
Western Union cv.....	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Mid.	Askd.
2s registered.....	100 1/2	101 1/4
do coupon.....	100 1/2	101 1/4
3s registered.....	101 1/2	102 1/4
do coupon.....	101 1/2	102 1/4
4s registered.....	114 1/2	115 1/4
do coupon.....	114 1/2	115 1/4
Panama 2s.....	100 1/2	101 1/4
Panama 1908s.....	100 1/2	101 1/4

ASSOCIATED OIL PROFITS LARGER

The Associated Oil Company has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1910. The combined income account of the Associated Oil Company and proprietary companies shows gross earnings of \$22,063,155, against \$15,420,831. Following are the figures:

Total receipts.....	\$22,063,155	\$15,420,831
Expenses and taxes.....	\$18,161,929	\$12,402,185
Net.....	\$3,901,226	\$3,018,646
Interest and sink, rd.....	1,131,726	1,309,029
Depreciation.....	1,215,294	1,717,221
Total deduction.....	\$2,347,020	\$3,026,250
Surplus.....	\$2,554,206	\$2,192,396
Total receipts.....	\$13,218,038	\$10,245,711
Expenses and taxes.....	\$10,300,706	\$8,043,363
Net.....	\$2,917,332	\$2,202,348
Interest and sink, rd.....	138,046	144,834
Depreciation.....	577,070	455,292
Total deductions.....	\$715,116	\$599,646
Surplus.....	\$1,321,221	\$1,057,702

A BETTER TONE IN TRADE CIRCLES IS GENERALLY NOTED

Improvement in Sentiment More Marked in the East Than in the West—Crop Prospects Lend Hope.

RETAILERS BUSIER

Business improvement is reported in some sections of the country, particularly in the East, where for some time it lagged behind the West in activity. Although still far from satisfactory sentiment is more cheerful everywhere, largely owing to bright crop prospects.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of trade says:

Improvement in business sentiment still holds, but it is more manifest in the East than in the West and in the securities market than in the principal industries. There is to be noted some expansion in the demand for cotton goods, retail trade in particular showing more activity, and the hope is expressed that the limit of curtailment of production has been reached.

In dress goods the trend toward rough effects is marked and woolen mills are getting the benefit as against worsted mills.

The footwear situation shows improvement and a larger volume of fall orders are received from traveling salesmen. Contracts in the hands of New England manufacturers are much larger than a year ago. The leather markets improve and sole leather in all tannages is well established at the recent 1-cent advance. In upper leathers there is an especially good demand for calfskins. Domestic hides continue higher with moderate sales of most varieties.

Failures this week number 240 in the United States against 225 last year, and 18 in Canada compared with 14 a year ago.

Bradstreet's State of Trade says: Reports as to the more important crops continue favorable. Retail trade, in consonance with continued seasonal weather, has expanded, but the turnover is still below anticipations, and in various parts of the country bargain sales are features. Wholesale trade, considered as a whole, remains quiet.

Industrial operations are on the light side, particularly in iron and steel and textile lines. Building is less active than it was last season. Commodity prices, collectively, are not greatly changed. Collections range from about slow to fair.

Bank clearings for the week ending May 25 aggregated \$3,043,550,000, an increase of 7.6 per cent over the like week in 1910.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending May 25 aggregated 2,664,186 bushels, against 3,594,144 this week last year.

Corn exports for the week are 734,646 bushels, against 344,364 in 1910.

Seasonable fabrics are in good demand in the western sections of Canada, but in the East trade is about fair.

BREAK IN PRICES OF STEEL BARS

PHILADELPHIA—The break in steel bars does not promise to furnish a parallel to the February, 1909, break in steel prices, for several reasons. The 1909 break came at a time when many large producers were tired of price maintenance, and were convinced moreover that the time was ripe for starting a general buying movement by offering inducements. The existing level of prices was much higher than that which preceded the present break.

A large portion of the trade has lately become convinced that some reductions ought to be made, but none outside of Republic has felt that the present is the time to make them, the latter half of June or the fore part of July being the favorite time selected. A number of producers, it is true, are not distinctly committed to the idea of reducing prices at any time in the future.

Billets and sheet bars, in which Republic is a large factor, are likely to be cut by 1 to 2 cents, the regular market being 23 for billets and 24 for sheet bars. Plates and shapes, which usually move with bars, are not made by Republic, and a decline in them would represent a fresh break by some other producing interest.

A number of sales of southern iron have been made at \$10.50, Birmingham, for delivery through the year. Republic being prominent in this selling. This is a decline of 50 cents, and some opinions are that the turning point has been reached in the 17 months decline in this line.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Boston & Maine railroad will be held on Tuesday, June 6, to see if the stockholders will approve a purchase by the company of the rights, franchises and property of the Worcester, Nashua & Rochester Railroad Company pursuant to the terms and conditions agreed to by the directors.

NEW YORK—For week ended May 25 copper exports were 6190 tons; since May 1 they were 22,821 tons; last year 19,066 tons.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Atlantic.....	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Butte Coal.....	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	20
Calumet & Hecla.....	56 1/2	57	56 1/2	57
Calumet & Hecla.....	471	471 1/4	471	471 1/4
Contra.....	13	13 1/4	13	13 1/4
Cooper Range.....	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Franklin.....	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Gen'l Electric.....	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Mass.....	5 1/4	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2
Mohawk.....	45	45 1/4	45	45 1/4
Nevada Cons.....	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Nipissing.....	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
North Butte.....	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Old Colony Mining.....	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4
Shannon.....	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
Shannon.....	11	11 1/4	11	11 1/4
St Mary's.....	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Tamarack.....	36	36 1/4	36	36 1/4
Trinity.....	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Utah Cons.....	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4

Market Reports Produce Shipping

TRADE IN THE BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT MUCH IMPROVED

General Recuperation From Former Depressed Conditions Enjoyed—Exports of specialties and Sales for Home Consumption Are Larger.

WASHINGTON—A resume of the industrial conditions of Birmingham, Eng., is interestingly given in a report submitted by Consul Albert Halstead to the department of commerce and labor. It says among other things:

General improvement and recuperation from the discouraging conditions of the two previous years characterized the trade of the Birmingham district in 1910, which closed with every promise of further improvement and development.

Exports of Birmingham specialties were largely increased and sales for home consumption were also larger but not in so great a degree as the exports. Confidence grew steadily and unemployment became less acute. That trade should have been so favorable, despite certain uncertainties and apprehensions, due to industrial unrest, as evidenced in the Manchester cotton trade, among Welsh and other coal miners, in a great lockout in the shipyards, among the employees on one great railroad, and so increased taxation, both national and local, was in every sense notable.

The manufacturers of Birmingham are so diversified that trouble in any part of England has an immediate and unfavorable influence in this section of the midlands. Many articles required for shipbuilding are made in and about Birmingham; the hardware and light metal industries are directly dependent upon good conditions and industrial peace throughout the country, and the manufacture of machinery, lamps, steel rope, and other requisites for collieries and shipyards are important Birmingham industries.

The most striking result of the year was the immense increase of British foreign trade, which reached a higher total than in any previous year. Birmingham enjoyed its full share in this development, but the high price of raw materials and the greater cost of manufacture caused smaller profits than might have been expected in a year of such large output. The three railways that

EASY MONEY IN THE SOUTHWEST

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An easy money market is reported from country tributary to this city. Moderate tone of trade and complete subsidence of land movement are reasons for ability of banks to care for regular customers. Prospect for lower prices for wheat has caused a rapid movement of that cereal to market.

Prospect for new crop is excellent, improved as it has been by rains in eastern section. In west of central counties of Kansas the outlook is poor. Corn has not germinated because of the drought and farmers depend on their cattle and dairies.

Some indication of the moderate business of the West is seen in the banking clearings, which show Kansas City in sixth place, with a stationary position compared with a year ago.

Automobile dealers report better sale of cars in the country districts than a year ago. Farmers are the principal purchasers.

CHICAGO BOARD.

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—Open	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 1/2
July	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/4	50 1/2
Sept.	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/4	49 1/2
Dec.	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/4	48 1/2
Jan.	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
Feb.	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/4	46 1/2
Mar.	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/2
Apr.	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/2
May	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/4	43 1/2
June	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/4	42 1/2
July	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/2
Aug.	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 1/2
Sept.	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/4	39 1/2
Oct.	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 1/2
Nov.	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/2
Dec.	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 1/2
Jan.	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 1/2
Feb.	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 1/2
Mar.	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/4	33 1/2
Apr.	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/2
May	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/2
June	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 1/2
July	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/4	29 1/2
Aug.	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Sept.	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 1/2
Oct.	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 1/2
Nov.	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 1/2
Dec.	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Jan.	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/4	23 1/2
Feb.	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/4	22 1/2
Mar.	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/2
Apr.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/2
May	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/4	19 1/2
June	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/2
July	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
Aug.	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 1/2
Sept.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/2
Oct.	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Nov.	13 1/2	13 3/4	13 1/4	13 1/2
Dec.	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 1/2
Jan.	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2
Feb.	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
Mar.	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/2
Apr.	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/2
May	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/2
June	6 1/2	6 3/4	6 1/4	6 1/2
July	5 1/2	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/2
Aug.	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/2
Sept.	3 1/2	3 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/2
Oct.	2 1/2	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/2
Nov.	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/2
Dec.	1/2	3/4	1/4	1/2

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

Small changes were noted in the principal items of the weekly statement of averages of the New York clearinghouse banks. There was an increase in the surplus amounting to \$660,325. The statement in detail follows:

	1911	1910
Loans	\$1,231,816,500	\$1,228,000
Deposits	1,388,516,100	1,388,400
Reserve	45,870,600	45,800
Specie	317,528,200	70,200
Legal tender	75,917,800	993,300
Reserve	293,470,000	1,009,600
Reserve required	340,740,000	400,175
Surplus	46,735,500	660,325

GENERAL ELECTRIC MERGER

Effective as of June 1, the Sprague Electric Company will be merged with the General Electric Company. Business will be conducted under the name of Sprague Electric Works of General Electric Company. Organization of the Sprague Electric Works will be exactly the same as it has been, the change being a legal rather than a practical one.

NEW HEAD FOR BOOTH FISHERIES

NEW YORK—Frank C. Letts will resign as president of Booth Fisheries at the annual meeting Wednesday, to be chairman of the board of directors. He will be succeeded by A. B. Carpenter, member of the executive committee of Armour & Co.

TODAY'S PRODUCE MARKET

Prices figured on a wholesale basis.

Str James S Whitney from New York brought 378 bxs grape fruit, 65 bxs lemons, 10 bxs 1298 bxs figs, 270 crts pines, 225 bxs macaroni.

Str mandeville from Port Antonio brought 29,800 stems bananas, 208 bxs coconuts, 4 bxs cocoa.

Str Nacoochee, due here Monday, May 29, has 200 bbls potatoes, 181 crts vegetables, 24 bxs oranges and grape fruit.

BOSTON CURB

Stocks	High	Low	Last
Amal Nevada	130	110	110 1/2
Bay State Gas	240	220	220
Boston Elev	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Butte Central	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Callaveras	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Con Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Corbin	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4
Crown Reser	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4
Chief	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4
Dominion Syndicate	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4
Davis-Daly	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Ely Consol mnd	500	480	480
Elco paid	480	460	460
Kruger	680	660	660
Laramie	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
La Rose	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4
Mexican Metals	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mojave	600	580	580
Molite Gibson	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
do pt	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Norfolk Douglas	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Ohio Copper	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Porcupine North	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4
do Central	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Pine	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
Raven	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4
Rebelle Mining	2 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4
do Coalition	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4
do Tonopah	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4
United Verde Est	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4
Vulture	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4

ILLINOIS CENTRAL MAY LOADING

NEW YORK—Illinois Central May loading shows substantial increase over last year's earnings. Coal, grain, livestock and other commodities, except logs and lumber, are ahead.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings.		Sailings from London.	
EASTBOUND.			
Sailings from New York.			
Cardonia, for Glasgow	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg	May 27	Bostonian, for Manchester	May 27
Princess Irene, for Medit. ports	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Kuruk, for Rotterdam	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
St. Paul, for Southampton	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Minneapolis, for London	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
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St. Paul, for Southampton	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Princess Irene, for Medit. ports	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Kuruk, for Rotterdam	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
St. Paul, for Southampton	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Minneapolis, for London	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Duc d'Aosta, for Medit. ports	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Cordier, for Liverpool	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Adelphi, for Antwerp via Dover	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Lufslana, for Mediterranean ports	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Kyrenia, for Rotterdam	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
Lufslana, for Mediterranean ports	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
La Lorraine, for Havre	May 27	Armenian, for Liverpool	May 27
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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

EXPANSION OF ITALIAN TRADE IS TOLD BY POPOLO ROMANO

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

ROME—The Turin exhibition, a detailed account of which has appeared in these columns, has not only the interest and attraction of every exhibition of this kind but it is a proof of the great growth in industry which Italy has made during the last quarter of a century.

An Italian newspaper, the Popolo Romano, illustrates this fact by some statistics which give an accurate idea of this progress.

The mining industry, the manufacture of woven silk, the output of iron and steel and above all, the commerce of Italy with other countries provide good material for the calculations of the statistician, as will be seen by the following figures.

The import of coal in 1911 amounted to 9,000,000 tons, whereas it was 3,000,000 tons in 1886. Water, the other great motive power, increased from 400,000 h. p. in 1905 to 600,000 h. p. for general purposes, and from 120,000 in 1896 to 700,000 h. p. in 1910 for the generation of electricity.

In 1884 the total amount of the mining

Industry was estimated at a little over £1,200,000 (\$3,000,000), half this sum being due to sulphur. The increase in zinc, iron, and lead is also marked. Chemical manures, which now reach the value of £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000) were only produced to the value of £320,000 (\$1,600,000) in 1893.

The raw cotton imports of Italy in 1910 amounted to 174,000 tons and the exports of manufactured cotton to 46,000 tons.

The figures quoted in the wool industry are equally satisfactory, and the manufacture of woven silk estimated in 1891 at a little over £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000), now stands at £4,000,000 (\$20,000,000).

These figures are sufficient to prove that Italy is progressing in all lines of her trade whether import or export. This fact should give great satisfaction to her government and that this is the case was proved in a speech delivered by Signor Nitti at the inauguration of the Turin exhibition when he emphasized the influence which Italy exercised in the cause of peace and in the development of industry throughout the world.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL IS AIDED BY 265 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT



(Copyright by Daily Graphic. Used by permission.)

Lord mayor presiding and Winston Churchill speaking at Guildhall meeting in favor of daylight saving bill.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The lord mayor of London held a public meeting in support of the daylight saving bill at the Guildhall at which Winston Churchill was one of the speakers.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Churchill said that this bill was first brought to the notice of Parliament four years ago, since which time its progress had been one of continuous conquest. Two hundred and sixty-five members of Parliament were in favor of it; it was supported by 46 chambers of commerce and 70 city corporations and town councils as well as by trade unions, societies, clubs and associations.

It was impossible, he said, for individuals to alter their own hours of business and life without the society of which they lived working in the same direction.

The movement must be a general one. In spite of the many difficulties they encountered it is a fact that many firms, offices and households had already made this change individually and independently, which alone is a proof that the movement is gaining ground.

It is said that agricultural interests of the country are opposed to the measure, but taking into consideration the fact that the agricultural community already live their lives in close harmony with the natural hours of daylight, they already enjoy the benefits

which it was sought to secure for the dwellers in towns, servants on the railway and so on.

In Cape Colony daylight saving has been adopted with undeniable success, while in France an alteration was made lately which changed to an appreciable extent the hours of that country at one stroke, causing not the slightest inconvenience in any part of the country.

If all the clocks were changed together, he said, who would be conscious that they had changed at all? The result would simply be added hours of daylight to the afternoon and morning. Under the bill 150 more hours of daylight would be secured, in one year, for the dwellers in these islands.

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BENGAL SCOUTS OPPOSE PLANS FOR SCHOOLS SYSTEM

Madras Scoutmasters Call Government's Scheme to Broaden Boys' Movement a Blow at Voluntary Idea.

(Special to the Monitor.)

MADRAS—The existence of the boy scout movement in India has already been chronicled in these columns and its success would appear to have recommended it to the authorities, for the government of Bengal has proposed to introduce scouting into the schools under its jurisdiction.

It has reckoned, however, without the members of the existing organization, who are manifesting considerable opposition to the proposal inasmuch as it contravenes the foundational principle of the boy scout movement, namely the voluntary nature of the service rendered.

For this reason the Madras scoutmasters have sent a strongly worded letter to other Indian scoutmasters on the subject, while copies of the letter have been addressed to the viceroy and to the secretary of state.

It would appear, however, that the action of the Bengal government has given considerable impetus to the scout movement in India and a central committee for the country will probably be formed shortly, while local association show signs of springing up in districts where there formerly were none.

ITALIAN UNVEILING DATE IS SETTLED

(Special to the Monitor.)

ROME—June 4 is the date fixed by the Italian government for the inauguration of the great Victor Emanuel monument, and as soon as this announcement was made all the workmen on the monument went on strike for higher wages.

The government, however, remained firm, declaring that the work should be unveiled on the specified day, however incomplete it might be and that the corps of engineers should undertake all the remaining preparations for the ceremony of inauguration.

CZAR'S ENVOY IS WELCOMED.

(Special to the Monitor.)

ROME—The Grand Duke Boris with the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna has arrived in Rome bearing the congratulations of the Czar to the King of Italy on the occasion of the jubilee of the Italian kingdom. King Victor Emanuel received their imperial highnesses at the station and accompanied them to the Quirinal.

GERMAN PEACE WORKERS TELL AIMS TO BRITISH

Letter Received in London Says Society Rejoices in Improved Relations and Gives Reichstag Motions.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—In connection with the inaugural meeting of the New Anglo-German Friendship Society, an account of which appeared in these columns, the following letter has been received by the British branch of the society.

Beginning with the statement that the great majority of the inhabitants of both nations entertain friendly feelings toward each other, and rejoice in the improvement of relations between the two nations, the letter goes on to say:

"We are . . . fully aware that both our committees ought to use their whole influence for an exchange of friendly explanations and negotiations, so that all causes which may tend to produce distrust and suspicion may be removed."

"We also are hoping that our government will be willing to join and unite with the governments of other nations in arbitration. This has already secured in principle the approval of the majority of our Imperial Diet."

Two resolutions passed by the Reichstag recently are then quoted:

"1. The Imperial Diet will move to ask the imperial chancellor to express his willingness to enter into negotiations with other powers, as soon as, by any government, proposals are made for the reduction of military expenditure at the same time and on an equal footing."

"2. The Imperial Diet will move to ask the imperial chancellor to conclude, on the basis of the treaty existing with Great Britain since July 12, 1904, similar treaties of arbitration also with other powers."

The letter concludes with the expression of best wishes for the success of the new society and all it stands for.

PANAMA MONEY ORDERS ARE 17,933

ANCON, C. Z.—The total number of money orders issued in the Canal Zone for April, according to the report of the director of posts, was 17,933, amounting to \$430,472.57.

Of this amount, \$335,854.11 was issued payable in the United States, \$113,893.76 payable in the Canal Zone, \$856.70 in Martinique, and \$159 in Costa Rica.

The fees collected amounted to \$1,976.87, and the amount paid and repaid was \$121,382.72.

Postal sales during the month amounted to \$6051.

GREATER LONDON RAILWAY BILL IS TOPIC OF DEBATE

Proposal for Line to Docks Is Urged on Ground of New Traffic Facilities and as Aid to Moving Troops.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The Greater London railway bill came up before a committee of the House of Commons for further discussion. The object is to construct a railway 57 miles in length from Feltam to the Victoria and Albert and Tilbury docks.

It was stated by General Kendall, director of the movements and quarters at the war office, that the proposed railway would be of real assistance in moving troops in the neighborhood and for some distance round London.

Lord Ritchie, speaking for the port of London authority and the war office, also gave it as his opinion that the railway would afford additional traffic facilities to the docks.

It was shown by the counsel for the Tilbury railway that under an agreement the port of London authority guaranteed the railway 200,000 tons of traffic a year and that only twice in one year had the traffic ever reached 200,000 tons. Lord Ritchie agreed that his authority had paid the Tilbury Railway Company up to a certain guarantee.

ROYAL CONCERT IN ALBERT HALL TO BE FEATURE

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—Their majesties the King and Queen will be present at the royal concert to be held on Monday at 8:30 p. m. in the Royal Albert Hall.

This concert constitutes one of the numerous functions in connection with the coronation, and the attendance will undoubtedly be large.

The performers will include: Miss Agnes Nicholls, Mme. Clara Butt, Ben Davies, and by permission of the Grand Opera Syndicate, Covent Garden, Mrs. Kirkby-Lunn, Mlle. Wilma and Edmund Burke, the Royal Choral Society and the Royal Amateur Orchestra Society, the former being conducted by Sir Frederick Bridge, M. V. O., and the latter by Arthur W. Payne, F. R. A. M.

In spite of the high price charged for the seats it may safely be said that the house will be packed.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA GIVES DIAMOND PIN

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—As a mark of her appreciation Queen Alexandra has presented Mr. Fere, his majesty's courier, with a pin, the head of which is composed of two letters, E. A., worked out in diamonds, the initials being surrounded by a crown.

Mr. Fere has been the courier upon whom has devolved the responsibility of arranging the train journeys of the royal family both in this country and abroad.

STATE COAL MINE IN VICTORIA HAS PROVED SUCCESS

Powerful Machinery Enables Australian Experiment to Triumph Over Stream of Water Found at Depth.

(Special to the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Vic.—During the year and a half since the supply of coal was cut off owing to the strikes of the Newcastle miners there has been a large development of the coal industry in Victoria, and the working of the coal deposits on the Powlett river by the state has produced a considerable reduction in the business of the Newcastle miners.

Several years ago a good field of brown coal, a bed of 70 feet sheer coal, was found at Altona, only 16 miles from Melbourne. Owing, however, to an underground stream, it was not found possible to work the coal.

Machinery has now been erected of sufficient power to deal with the water, with the result that sufficient coal can now be worked to supply all Melbourne.

Not long ago Sir John Gibson Carmichael, Governor of Victoria, and party paid a visit to the mine and descended the shaft.

BIBLE CIRCULATION IN INDIA IS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor.)

ALLAHABAD—In the course of his annual report the Rev. T. S. Wynkoop, secretary of the North India branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, stated that there were at present on the society's list of translations 428 languages and dialects, spoken by upwards of 1,000,000,000 human beings, into which some part at any rate of the Scriptures had been translated.

The total circulation during the past year was 6,000,000 copies, 700,000 of which were sold in India, including Burma and Ceylon.

AUSTRALIA IS DESCRIBED AS ADVANCED DEMOCRACY

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—Under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir George Reid, high commissioner for the commonwealth of Australia, gave a lecture, the subject of which was "The Past, Present and Future of Australia."

Sir George Reid began by paying a high compliment to the Governors who had served in the commonwealth. Australia, he said, had one of the most advanced democracies in the world. What he rejoiced at was that they had, beyond their political parties with sharply distinct ideas and antagonisms, no differences in matters of public spirit, matters of integrity.

As long as your public men were incorruptible there was room for a lot of harmless political dynamite. "If we at home interfered with Australia we should hear about it, but on the other

AERIAL CIRCUIT IN GERMAN TEST TO BE 1166 MILES

Committee Will Give \$100,000 in Addition to \$25,000 From Berlin Paper in Aviation Competition in June.

(Special to the Monitor.)

BERLIN—The route to be followed by the competitors in the German 1911 aerial circuit will be as follows: Berlin, Magdeburg, Schwerin, Hamburg, Kiel, Lauenburg, Hanover, Münster, Cologne, Dortmund, Cassel, Nordhausen, Halberstadt and Berlin, representing a total distance of 1166 miles.

The committee responsible for the organization of the circuit has decided to offer a sum of \$100,000 in prizes over and above the \$25,000 presented by a Berlin newspaper, and four prizes offered by the ministry of war, of which two include, besides sums of money, the purchase of the winning machines.

It is understood that the flight will commence on June 11 and terminate on July 6, and will include a flying week in Magdeburg and one in Kiel.

N. S. W. RAILWAYS WILL BE CHEAPER

(Special to the Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—An announcement has been made by the government that a fresh reduction will be made in railway fares and freight rates. The amount of the reduction will be about \$250,000 and is made mainly with the object of assisting settlers on the pioneer lines and in the remote districts.

Although the reduction appears for the moment in the light of a loss, it is considered that it will eventually prove to have been a good investment for it is expected that as a result of the measure there will be a marked increase in traffic and in the development of agriculture and in the remote districts.

ST. GOTHARD TREATY ENDS WITH OPPOSITION OF SWISS

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—After prolonged negotiations between Germany, Italy and Switzerland, it is stated on apparently good authority that the draft treaty concerning the St. Gothard railway, the thought of which caused a violent popular agitation throughout the whole of Switzerland, has been abandoned and the three countries will abide by the old convention of 1869. The railway will, however, remain the property of the Swiss government.

The history of the St. Gothard railway is briefly this: It started as a private undertaking to which Switzerland contributed 28,000,000 francs while Germany and Italy subsidized the line to the extent of \$30,000,000 and \$55,000,000, respectively, in return for which they stipulated among other conditions that

they should have a voice in the management of the railway.

In 1897 the Swiss federal government decided to buy up all the main railways in the country with a view to nationalizing them and, having notified Germany and Italy of this intention with regard to the St. Gothard line, they were proceeding to complete the purchase when the two subsidizing powers suddenly raised objections and declared that Switzerland ought to have obtained their consent before attempting to buy back the railway.

This state of affairs necessitated the drafting of a new treaty between the three countries. It was drawn up in Bern in 1909 and ratified by Germany in 1910, but when the terms were made public they aroused such a storm of opposition and indignation in Switzerland that the whole scheme is to be abandoned.

VALUE OF GERMAN IMPORTS SHOWN IN OFFICIAL PAPER

(Special to the Monitor.)

BERLIN—A very complete parliamentary paper has been issued showing the value of the imports into Germany in 1909 from the United Kingdom and from the principal European countries with which Germany has entered into tariff treaties.

A distinction has been made on those groups of articles on which the existing rates of duty are (1) higher than, (2) equal to or (3) less than the minimum rates of the German tariff in force at the time of the tariff negotiations.

The figures quoted with regard to the United Kingdom alone show that the value of imports on all articles on which the rates of duty are (1) higher than the minimum rates of the former German tariff was £7,360,000; (2) equal to the minimum rates of the former German tariff, £23,028,000; (3) less than the minimum rates of the former German tariff, £5,049,000. Total, all rates, £35,437,000 (\$177,185,000).

The value of manufactures only on which the existing rates of duty are (1) higher than the minimum rates of the former German tariff was £6,884,000; (2) equal to the minimum rates of the former German tariff, £9,677,000; and (3) less than the minimum rates of the former German tariff, £5,014,000. The total of all rates amounting to £21,575,000 (\$106,875,000).

BRISTOL BIPLANES' RACE AT BRIGHTON

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—An interesting race between Oscar Morison and D. Graham Gilmour took place at Brighton, the prize being a sum of £25 offered by Magnus Volk, who owns the electric railway which runs along the beach.

The greatest interest was taken in the race, owing to the fact that the two airmen were piloting Bristol biplanes of equal power. The race was over a course from the aerodrome at Shoreham to the Black Rock at the eastern end of Brighton, a distance of about seven miles.

The tactics adopted by the two airmen were not identical, for Mr. Gilmour flew at a height of some 1100 feet over the sea, and did not follow a straight course, while Mr. Morison flew over the land some 300 feet lower than his rival, with the result that he finished about 150 yards ahead of Mr. Gilmour, who passed the post a minute later.

SIR THOMAS BROCK IS DESIGNER.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—Sir Thomas Brock, R. A., who is responsible for the Queen Victoria memorial, was also the designer of the last Victorian coinage. On every coin issued from the mint the artist's initials appeared beneath the head of the Queen.

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Saturday's Monitor

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COOPERATION IS AIMED AT

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—Donald Murray read a paper on "Practical Aspects of Telegraphy" before the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

He pointed out the advantages of co-operation between the telegraph and the telephone. He foresaw the time when some one in London, wishing to telegraph to a friend in Glasgow, would ring up the central telegraph office in London and would be switched on direct to the London end of one of the London-Glasgow telegraph circuits.

He will then direct his message over the telephone and it will go out at once over the telegraph line to Glasgow, reaching its destination by telephone direct from the Glasgow end of the London-Glasgow telegraph circuits.

The reply will be sent direct, without delay, and in the same manner. This method will cost 1-shilling and will take about 10 minutes instead of the present average time of about two hours. It is the terminal delays that, at present, take up the time, and a combined system will not only be quick, but cheap.

What is absolutely necessary for so cheap and quick a communication is a high-capacity printing telegraph system with several typewriter keyboards and automatic page-printing of the messages, and the paper describes the Murray multiplex page-printing telegraph organization such as that mentioned.

This system can give as many as eight simultaneous transmissions of messages on one telegraph wire, which means that eight telegraph operators can send eight simultaneous messages on one wire, four from each end.

The operators transmit their messages on ordinary typewriter keyboards and at the other end of the line the messages are automatically printed in page form ready to be pulled out of the printing machine, checked and delivered.

Mr. Murray, with the assistance of the postoffice, developed this new system and it was tried between London and Birmingham, experimentally, with such excellent results that a complete installation was ordered by the postoffice and is now being established as a circuit between London and Manchester.

THE HOME FORUM

ITALIAN REFORMERS GODFEARING

ITALY is proud to say that all her great reformers have been men who believed in the power of God. Mazzini, who was really a good man, has both in writing and speaking declared that Italians would never be free until they placed the cause of their liberty in the hands of God. His teaching is the foundation of the Italian conscience and it

William Keith Found the Pot of Gold

AN Argonaut 10 years late is the characterization of the late William Keith which we find in a sympathetic sketch of him in the *Sunset* magazine. He came to California and found the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow, but it was the rainbow he sought, not the gold. Keith may be called the father of artists in California. He was brought from his Scotch home overseas at about the age of 12 and apprenticed as a wood engraver in New York. He worked for Harpers till that craft began to decline. He came to California on some mission for Harpers, but full of the wish to paint. He got a commission from the Oregon Navigation Company, no doubt to paint decorations. At any rate, he made his beginning. He had been studying the birds and trees, the landscape, the weather and all the creatures of the wild that he encountered in his lonely wanderings. He began to put things on canvas, working away at his technique and having a few lessons. When he had saved up enough money from some commissions in California he went to Germany and there studied diligently.

In Keith's studio George Inness spent long and happy hours, painting and discussing theories of art. Keith's pictures are to be seen in the Corcoran gallery at Washington, and in Chicago and Brooklyn museums.

Of George Washington

On that name no eulogy is expected here. It cannot be. To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington, is alike impossible. Let none attempt it. In solemn awe pronounce the name, and in its naked, deathless splendor leave it shining on.—Abraham Lincoln.

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AUSTRALIAN SPRING IN SEPTEMBER

IN THE southern hemisphere the spring arrives in September. Then the glory of the wattle is seen. From the hills the windings of rivers can be traced by a long line of yellow bloom alone, for the green of the trees is hidden in a profusion of soft, fluffy blossoms and the sweet spring air is filled with its delicious fragrance.

The eucalyptus-gum trees which clothe the forests are evergreens, but even here the young growth on the tree-tops shows brown and red and golden hues, against the somber dark green of the forests. The undergrowth, composed mainly of acacia and mimosa or "prickly Moses," takes its pattern from the larger species and casts a yellow glow over the countryside, while with a charming individuality of its own the heath spreads itself over desolate stretches of land, its dainty bells of pink and red and white covering barrenness with brightness and beauty.

The Victorian feels justly proud of the fern gullies. One happens on them in the most southerly parts where there are gullies and creeks. Sometimes in following up a cattle track through the scrub one finds a fern suddenly filled with the aromatic odor of the native hop, and a scent of damp mold, and hears the sound of running water. The track descends steeply and ultimately loses itself in marshy ground—and behold, all around one is fairyland. Overhead there is a canopy formed by the graceful branching arms of the giant tree-ferns, and beneath the feet there is a carpet as fine as ever man trod, its pattern woven of ferns of



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor.)
SCENE IN VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, IN SPRINGTIME.

all varieties. Sweetest of all in the fern-carpet is the dainty maidenhair, which hides modestly under fallen moss-covered logs, or grows on the banks of the clear stream, its delicate fronds constantly sprinkled with tiny drops of spray from the splashing water of the stream, which with delicious music finds its way through the forest to join the great river beyond.

This is the haunt of the lyre-bird, shyest and yet most impudent member

of all the feathered tribe, whose lyre-shaped tail and aptitude for mimicry of other birds make it a distinctive feature in Australian ornithology. The kookaburra, or laughing jackass, stays aloft among the trees, preferring the sunshine rather than the twilight of the gullies. He has a faculty for boisterous, immoderate laughter; his very cheerfulness is a source of pleasure, and to the bush-bred Australian his voice is the greeting of an old friend.

Sonnet

(To Richard Watson Gilder.)
Take, poet, take these thanks too long deferred—
You that have made me richer year by year,
Across the vast and desert waters dear
Wafting your marriage-chimes of thought and word,
Your true-born, truthful songs.
Not April bird
Utters abroad his wisdom morn-ing-clear
From fuller heart. Still sing with note sincere
And English yure as English air
Hath heard.
And so, though all the fops of style mislead
Our great brave language—tricking out with heads
This noble venture that no frippery needs—
Help still to save, while Time around him strews
Old shards of empire, and much dust of creeds,
The honor and the glory of the muse.
—William Watson.

Sometimes a little kindness extended will remedy the very evils of which we complain.—Elizabeth Katz.

CRYSTAL PALACE AS ART OBJECT

THE Crystal Palace, which is now the home of the Festival of Empire, once excited an extraordinary amount of enthusiasm as an aesthetic achievement. Herbert Spencer compared it to fairyland, and Dickens thought that in fairyland there was nothing like it. Ruskin caustically adding that he probably was right, but for his part it reminded him of a glorified cucumber-frame. Macaulay, again, wondered whether the Caesars ever exhibited a more splendid spectacle, and thought that it excelled the dreams of the Arabian Nights. In Mr. Barker's "Madras House" it proved its unfeeling usefulness as a topic of conversation, the unfortunate guest being informed by each member of the "Huxtable" family that it could be easily seen from their garden. Like attracts like, and to many

He Understood

A Wyoming cowboy called to see Owen Wister in Philadelphia, and was permitted to inspect the author's city outfit. As he casually examined an opera hat it sprang open. "A self-cooking hat," said the cowpuncher, admiringly. "Everybody."

WHAT WE, AS BIG BROTHER, NEGLECT

PLAYING Big Brother to American republics has its difficulties. Peace-makers are blessed, but their motives are often misinterpreted. Sometimes, too, they get mixed in other people's affairs. Take our own case. We undertook to help Cuba, got into a war with Spain and emerged with Filipinos and anti-imperialists on our hands. We tried to help various Central American republics preserve their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and find ourselves disliked by the revolutionists we crushed and to be investigated by the revolutionists we helped, says an editorial in the *World* Today.

Now we are doing it all over again

with Mexico. Our Big Brothering, however, has one singularity. We seem more eager to protect, pacify and admonish our neighbors than to trade with them. We are ready to fight for the Monroe doctrine, but we let Europe furnish the capital, merchandise and transportation for the republics facing the Atlantic, and rather look to Japan to court those facing the Pacific.

We need common sense in our trade relations with American republics quite as much as they need our big brotherly attention. And common sense would in the first place move us to disabuse our southern neighbors of the impression, so

zealously encouraged by our European rivals, that we want to get more territory. Nothing could be farther from our purpose. If possible, we are too disinterested. As long as we are champions of republicanism, we ought to trade with republics. If we must play the part of policeman, we ought at least to care for the welfare of the folks at home. South America is growing rich. The possibilities in its commerce are almost incalculable, and yet while we stand guard over the continent, our merchants ignore its markets and our shipyards prefer to make coastwise schooners to inter-continental steamships.

"CLOSER WALK WITH GOD"

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is doing great service to the world in helping us all to heed that which the Scriptures so lovingly urge: To "seek God"; to "acquaint now thyself with Him and be at peace." Humanity has had so sad a time trying to get on without God, and so little help, comparatively, from the general imperfect notions about God, that a better understanding of the divine presence and nature must come if we are to be lifted from the habitual sin and suffering of human experience. Surely if God is, He is the friend of man in all practical ways. If He is the source of all creation, if in Him is the origin of all good, He is the one friend to whom all needs are known and by whom they are all supplied. He is the fountain-head from which all beneficence flows into human affections; the beginning of all joy; the giver of every happy thing.

Now some one may try to say in his heart that there is no God; that doubt is legitimate because there is no proof of God. When he who says these things can bring to pass a sunrise, distribute the harvests, make even a cowslip or a daisy to grow, he may with justification voice his infidelity; until then he can only humbly admit the greatness of that intelligence which caused man and a universe,

and trust that true and right understanding of this Creator will make all right appear to him. No man can trust that which he does not know. Even human friendships have for their basis knowledge, each friend of the other, and confidence each in the other. Surely friendship with God can spring only from knowledge of God. And Christian Science is giving to its students an acquaintance with divine Life and Love and law which shows them that God is all friendliness and that in the shelter of His great compassion is all peace and happiness and health—all that is wholly and enduringly good.

Religious teaching for ages has urged men to seek and to find God. Christian Science now tells them how. Christ Jesus, the prophets before him and the disciples who followed him, showed plainly enough how to seek Him, and bore loving witness to their acquaintance with Him. But scholasticism and dogma and creed have so largely missed the way that this present generation is fast outgrowing their restraints, and Christian Science, which opens clearly the simple path of approach to God, is greatly welcomed. In its teaching that God is Mind, that all experience is mental, Christian Science reveals the point of man's con-

tact with God. When we believed God to be a personally outlined Deity in a distant place called heaven, He seemed indeed beyond our reach; when we learn through Christian Science that God is divine Mind everywhere present, that He is here, that heaven is where He is and that we can enter now the heaven of His presence through our own corrected thinking, God appears close at hand.

In our thinking, Christian Science says, we can find God, if we let the presence and power of divine Mind possess our thinking. Christian Science is teaching men and women how to think divine thoughts instead of human ones; how to pray understandingly, without doubt or fear. And just as fast as we obey we find ourselves actually at the point of contact with God's thinking—actually linked mentally with divine, not human, thought-processes. "The secret place of the most High," King David called it. "Blessed are the pure in heart," said Christ Jesus, "for they shall see God." And Christian Science adds that every pure, right and wholly spiritual thought which we cherish means "God with us"; God our friend; God our shelter, as divine Mind expressed in divine thoughts, from all the tempest of wrong thinking, all

that would wreck the earth with sin and sorrow and disease.

Then, if we find in intelligent prayer, in righteous thinking, the place where we can meet God, hold communion with His presence, keep close to His friendliness, rest with us to dwell in this mental sanctuary if we would enjoy this friendship. Not necessarily and only isolation from the world, but a correct attitude of thought when we must be abroad in the world, walks with God; and after Christian Science shows the open way to the courts of divine Mind, it is the task of the Christian Scientist to keep his thoughts there. Hugh Black, in his book upon friendship, quotes from the old Scandinavian Edda: "Go often to the house of thy friend; for weeds soon choke up the unused path." And if he who is trying to be a Christian Scientist finds his troubles multiplying, may it not be because neglect of the open path of prayer has obscured this way to the house of his one great friend? Trod and re-trod, the pathway of spiritual communion must grow wide and clear and smooth; offering quick retreat from all that would keep us from the house of divine Love.

Now if we know so little about God, so little about prayer, so little about spiri-

TO DO something to forward a cause one believes in is worth more than miles of oratory. The Vassar Mielcelany has lately registered a step recently taken by a certain college woman which is gaining the attention and respect of every one interested in the cause of better things for working people. The Label Shop, as it is called, on West Twenty-eighth street in New York, just off Fifth avenue, is an attempt at practical rightness. While the label of the Consumers League has long been more or less in demand in all good shops, through the public sentiment aroused by the work of the league, nevertheless as all shopping women realize it is hard to remember about it, hard to recall just which shops carry it and a temptation if entering a shop one finds just what one wants without this label to buy and postpone good works till next time.

Now, five Vassar and Bryn Mawr women, as they happen to be, have incorporated themselves under the laws of New York state to conduct a shop where only the Consumers League articles shall be sold. Whatever is bought in this shop one may be sure was made under good conditions, without child labor or overtime and with a living wage. Lace dress or chiffon jumper, embroidered petticoat or tailored shirt-waist, the purchaser may know that the worker back of these has set her seal upon the finished article, has pride in her work, that her individuality is finding a certain expression. One turns to the rather unfair comparison—unfair because the conditions of industry are so changed—

of the medieval guild and its stamp of hall-mark and the self-respect and good workmanship it connoted.

Is, then, this little shop in behalf of women to meet a welcome and prosper, or is the great, busy world still too engrossed to do the little things it may to help—the little things that in the aggregate mean definite progress.

Laundry Lad and Member of Parliament

VERY graphic and of prime interest to democratic eyes is the series of pictures in the *Strand* magazine that illustrate the remarkable career of John Burns. First is the lad of 7 or 8 carrying a bundle of laundry work with his mother. He has stopped on Westminster bridge to register his determination to make conditions easier for other women and children when he shall arrive at man's estate. Pictures show the steps of progress, including an unselfish act in South Africa.

Over the page is John Burns, cabinet minister, and the legend below says that in his levee dress he was a strange sight to Londoners, who were so long accustomed to the blue reefer suit he wore as plain M. P. Last he is shown speaking from the treasury bench, saying: "The causes of unemployment are numerous; they strike deep; they are social, economic, personal and political. They are the accumulation of ages, and no single act would be able to remove them."

"Mix a Batch o' Biscuit"

In a new bakery in Glasgow the dough is mixed and the loaves of bread shaped and baked by automatic electric machinery.—Indianapolis Star.

Sunset Among the Pines

A winding road through the tall straight pines,
At golden close of an autumn day:
The air a-glitter with dust of stars,
A glimpse of the sea not far away.
Bright sun-rays that slant to earth
And seem
The golden ladder of Jacob's dream.
—Grace Hibbard.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, May 27, 1911

Justice Harlan's Dissent

WHEN the ruling in the case of the Standard Oil Company was recently entered in the United States supreme court Justice Harlan stood alone in dissenting from the opinion that restraint of trade to be illegal must be unreasonable. He has deemed it proper to supplement his dissent, given orally at that time, with a written statement; and the latter on Thursday was formally filed, and has now become a part of the records of the tribunal.

That some of the points raised by the learned jurist will commend themselves to favorable reception in many quarters is not to be doubted. Even those who may be in positive disagreement with the views set forth in this statement will welcome it for the independence of thought and freedom of expression which it infuses into discussion of a question that has been much simplified, if not altogether settled by the majority opinion. Absolute unanimity, either in the making or in the interpretation of laws, is not desirable. Disagreement and dissent are frequently good ventilators.

There is admittedly some seeming ground for apprehension on one point, and it is upon this phase of the matter that Justice Harlan dwells most forcibly. He says: "The disposition of the case under consideration, according to the views of the defendants, will, it is claimed, 'quiet and give rest to the business of the country.' On the contrary, I have a strong conviction that it will throw the business of the country into confusion and invite widely extended and harassing litigation, the injurious effects of which will be felt for many years to come." The ground for this apprehension, however, is but the assumption that under the decision certain corporations, combinations or trusts may feel licensed to take liberties with the term "reasonable," forgetting that the term "legitimate" is implied, and pursue a course contrary to public policy and obnoxious to public opinion, depending upon the courts to protect them, meanwhile, providing they do not overstep all bounds.

Now, the popular reception given the opinion of the supreme court in the Standard Oil case would seem to bring adequate assurance that in the public thought there is not the least confusion as to the true meaning of the "rule of reason" as applied to restraint of trade. The corporation, combination or trust that undertakes to misinterpret this true meaning, and to claim protection under this misinterpretation while carrying on business illegitimately, will soon, we are certain, discover that it has made a serious mistake. There can be no reasonableness in deliberate wrongdoing, and, although it may be difficult or impossible to define "restraint of trade" justly except by applying the so-called new "rule of reason," there can hardly be any difficulty whatever, by application of rules that have been sanctioned by the usage of ages, in determining what is crime or in bringing the criminal to justice.

NEW ENGLAND'S "milky way" seems to be not wholly clear in its course.

The Business Situation

IN THESE days of comparatively quiet business it is refreshing to learn that the manufacturers of this country are making extra effort to increase their foreign trade. During the primitive stages of our large industries they had about all they could do to take care of domestic demand for their output. Corporations were obliged to increase their capacities year after year. With the slackening in business activity in the United States, which began more than a year ago, manufacturers found it desirable to seek a foreign outlet for their products. At present business conditions abroad are flourishing, and there is a very good demand for American-made goods. Total American exports for last month were \$158,004,276 larger than for any previous April, and there was an excess of exports over imports amounting to almost \$38,000,000. Imports last month were nearly \$14,000,000 less than those of the corresponding month last year. The government estimates that the total exports for the full fiscal year will be about \$300,000,000 ahead of those of the previous year, and probably will exceed \$2,000,000,000.

When it is considered that the exports of such articles as wheat, flour, cattle and meats are considerably smaller than those of earlier years, the figures quoted appear all the more extraordinary. The high price and large exports of cotton have considerable to do with the expansion in American export figures, but the greater demand for American manufactures is a much more gratifying development. Competition with foreign-made goods is usually keen. As a general thing, foreign labor is cheaper than American labor, and in many cases American-made articles must find a foreign market solely by their merits as being better made than foreign goods. In the matter of automobiles, for example, it is interesting to know that exportations of these machines are about 50 per cent greater at this time than they were a year ago, while importations have fallen off to about the same extent.

General business in this country is still marking time. The iron and steel industry is very slow. Price cutting now heard of may stimulate buying. The railroads, which have been very backward in their purchases, are likely to enter the market to some extent, at least if price inducements are sufficient. Money seems to be still abundant, but the slight advance in rates which has been noted the past week, due to a little more activity in the securities markets, would appear to indicate that the tendency is upward and that much higher rates may be expected later on. Corporations contemplating new financing would do well, therefore, to enter the market early. Bond buying has been good. Investors are still inclined to keep away from the stock market, and the activity following the announcement of the decision in the Standard Oil case has considerably diminished. Hesitancy in market and trade conditions is in part accounted for by the uncertainty as to congressional action on the tariff. Some of the larger interests also desire to wait until it is known what the crops will amount to this year before entering upon important enterprise. Some concern also has been felt by corporations as to the effects of the supreme court decision in the American Tobacco case, which is expected next Monday. Summed up, the situation still shows lack of confidence.

Adequate Pay for Boston's Teachers

THE issue of most importance in the present controversy over the pay of teachers in Boston's schools is not that of guarding the right of "home rule." When the Legislature really faces this larger problem of government and defines a policy applicable to all the cities of the state, or when order has been brought out of the present chaos of inconsistency in the state's control of Boston, then it will be time to discuss "home rule" as an issue affecting the local school committee. The vital issue now has to do with adequate payment of the teachers, of all the grades and of both sexes, but especially of the elementary schools, most of whom are women.

The Legislature, evidently, will not reconsider its action approving of the veto of the act definitely instructing the school committee to pay higher salaries to the elementary teachers. Attainment of this end in this way therefore is impossible. But the Governor very properly has urged on the Legislature action favorable to all the teachers of the city, and this also is the present plea of the school committee as set forth in a formal statement to the Legislature asking for some remedial action. If the Legislature will authorize such an increased rate of taxation or such increase of the ratio set apart for education from the present revenue as will enable the school committee to make a general and equitable increase of salaries throughout the entire staff, then controversy will stop, discontent vanish, and pupils as well as teachers profit by the altered outlook.

Whatever other effect the controversy has had up to date, it has forced pledges from the school committee previously withheld from the staff of subordinates on whom, after all, rest the burdens of the calling. It has compelled citizens of the city to note conditions discreditable to its reputation for generosity and intelligence and quite impossible to permit if the relative rank of the city as an educational center is to be kept as high as in the past. Boston, we believe, is still a city that believes in education as a fundamental process in creating and saving democratic institutions and in raising humanity to higher levels; and it is willing to pay a living wage to the men and the women who serve it in fitting youth for citizenship and for life.

WITH the Associated Advertising Clubs coming to the city for their convention, Boston will have an opportunity to do a little advertising on its own account.

Boston's Defective Library System

TRUSTEES of the public library, in their annual report, admit with regretful candor that Boston is behind all other important cities of the country in its housing of the branch libraries, not one of which can be operated with efficiency and economy and with a maximum of service to the reading constituency. The central mechanism is admirable, but the arms which it stretches out to the people are crippled. "We would hide them from visitors to the city," says the examining committee of citizens reporting to the trustees. In short, the situation is set forth officially as discreditable to a city of the wealth and population of Boston, and, it might have been added, to a city that for so long had the primacy in library affairs and still has primacy as a great book-making center.

The trustees propose a way of changing a state of affairs mortifying to citizens who realize what such admissions mean, and who know how different conditions are in other cities by no means as wealthy or renowned. A popular demand from sections of the city served by the branch libraries will influence appropriations as no arguments by persons who are not voters in those districts can hope to do. South Boston, if it wants a better branch library, can get it just as it gets a better fire engine house. The city's budget for library construction and administration reflects the real desires of the people as quickly as any other portion of the appropriation list, but no more quickly. Consequently what is needed to better conditions is first a campaign of education among voters to make them realize what a branch library may do as an educational center and as a source of sectional uplift. Then will follow pressure upon city officials that will bring larger appropriations. At the same time there is a duty resting upon all residents of the city, whether dependent upon the public library or not for aid, to see to it that the city's present relative rank as a public library center is what it should be. Local pride ought to effect this, even were there no practical reasons why the branch libraries should have suitable homes.

POUGHKEEPSIE undoubtedly felt like stretching its boundaries when the 300 New York state mayors assembled for the municipal conference.

A PAPER read by Prof. A. H. Blanchard of Providence, R. I., at the second annual New England conference on "Street Cleaning," held in Springfield, Mass., recently, is receiving attention and most favorable comment in the West. Dealing as it does with the question of road dust prevention, and at a time when the rainfall has been far below normal over a large section of the country, it is only natural that the points covered by the paper, and the recommendations made, should have widespread interest.

Prevention of road dust is a matter of great importance, not only to those who are using the roadways in ever-growing numbers, but to those who reside or do business contiguous to the main traveled highways. Not alone housekeepers but merchants are among these who are now complaining before village boards and city councils with regard to the damage caused by improperly kept roadways. Dust in the suburbs and the country is doing almost as much harm as smoke in the cities; when dust and smoke combine, as they do in industrial centers, the damage to clothing, furniture, hangings, pictures, books, dry goods, mercantile wares of all kinds, is literally beyond calculation.

Professor Blanchard and others who are diffusing information regarding the care of roads and the treatment of pavements are benefactors. Their work at times must seem to them unfruitful and unappreciated, but this is not the case. Dust has been ground into the human family so long that one finds it difficult to create a general uprising against it; but the uprising is coming surely if slowly.

Prevention of Road Dust

Slashers and Stodgers

WE HAVE chosen these two words for a heading because they represent two broad divisions that the reader makes in classifying men and women that work, either with their heads or their hands. As to the actual form of the words, one need not worry; every one knows what is meant by slashing about a thing and "stodge" is a good middle English word, now fallen somewhat from its estate, but an old word. It occurs, according to Kingdon Oliphant, in a work that seems to have been compiled soon after Layamon's time, and is the opposite to "slash." At that time, to stodge meant to go haltingly; although this meaning is today much qualified, the reader knows enough what it does mean to let us enlarge it a little and apply it to one that is willing to go slow and perhaps haltingly in learning his trade, whatever it may be, at last to gain thoroughness, as against one that contents himself with slashing at everything, from perpendicular architecture to the best way to make salad dressing.

We have heard it related that once upon a time there was a certain statesman, a good man and every inch a patriot, that differed with another statesman on the subject of the respective merits of free trade and protection, a subject, by the way, on which now and then even today statesmen fail of entire accord. The second statesman rather thought that there might be something in the free trade arguments, and was so bold as to give authorities (books have been written on the subject). The first was a broad man and magnanimous and he listened to the second but not with conviction, from day to day. But one day he vanquished his opponent by saying, "I looked over those books last night. There's nothing in them." Now this, we venture to say, was an example of the slashing method. Its immediate effect may be coruscating but men do not live by coruscation alone; every now and then the clear, plain, stodgy light of thoroughness must throw its modest beam athwart the uneasy work of the slashers. We think the romance, and the dash, and the shouting are on the side of the slasher but there are other things besides cavalry charges. The stodger's work is very apt to last; nothing would we take from the fame of the slasher, only we must point out the old and respectable fondness for cornerstones that last. You must have some people in the state that do not slash, indeed it seems sometimes as though the stodger became the working proportion of the community the better it would be for all, and, as we have said before in these columns, all that earn their bread or help to make things better, happier and more useful are workers. Many workers get no wages.

We admit that very often the slasher is the bright figure in the tapestry; it is easier to see him because he requires less thought; but while men grateful gaze at the spectacle, they forget that whatever the slasher has omitted to do they must themselves make up, in which case a course of self-denying stodginess is extremely useful. So, then, do not let us try to elbow the stodger out of the way; it cannot be done and we shall save a great deal of time by learning his methods, methods which after all are pretty simple and have been followed by not a few men of a very respectable degree of genius.

IF WAR loans could be stopped, as Oscar S. Straus advocated before the Lake Mohonk conference, universal peace would seem to be considerably nearer realization.

The Case of Mr. Greaves

IT WAS in his little house, in Piccadilly, overlooking the Green park, that Lord Byron went to bed one night, in the year of grace 1812, and awoke next morning famous. The epigram is not absolutely accurate; epigrams rarely are if it comes to that; they are, indeed, often little more than "the countercheck quarrelsome" to some banality. In Byron's case the expression was a facon de parler, with a good deal of poet's license, but it summed up the situation not unfairly. The case of Mr. Greaves is much more remarkable. Like his great predecessor, Andrea, the tailor, for some sixty years he has "gone up and down our Chelsea, all unknown." Then one evening, in the early May of the present year, he went, like Lord Byron, all unsuspectingly to bed. Next morning the Mrs. Leo Hunters of London were in pursuit of him. He had been discovered in a newspaper office during the night.

The gentlemen who are in the dock in this matter are the art critics. If it is true that summa ars est celare artem, then the highest criticism is to discover genius. Mr. Greaves painted pictures, and was known in the studios for a couple of generations. He was a friend of Carlyle, whose portrait he drew in succession to Whistler. He worked for years with that artist in his studio. He saw the wonder of Cremorne by night before the famous nocturnes were born. With his brother he rowed the great Impressionist under the shadow of the trees of Battersea and along Chelsea reach, in the wondrous blue mist which the admirers of the painter know so well, while the timbers of the old bridge loomed mysteriously over the black water, rushing through the night down to the Nore. Yet he remained absolutely unnoticed.

The papers were full of Whistler, laughing at him, jeering at him, printing his brilliant letters and finally capitulating to him and praising him with the same heartwhole abandonment with which they had once attacked him. But they never discovered the assistant, working all unrecognized in his studio. That was half a century ago. Mr. Greaves, we are told, was a great painter before he was 30. If so, his recognition has been slower than that of Raphael, though he has been more fortunate than Millet, who lacked the necessities of existence while he lived, but whose masterpiece was sold for a record of its own some years after, amid tremendous excitement, in the rue Drouot. In the chorus of praise, however, which greets him from the critics today it is difficult not to see the handwriting on the wall, in the words of a sentence from the famous letter of Dr. Johnson to the Earl of Chesterfield: "The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been earlier, had been kind; but it has been delayed until I am indifferent."

"THE nineteenth century was the day of the United States," said Premier Laurier, "the twentieth century will be the day of Canada." Neither the United States nor Canada had or has any special claims upon either century. The centuries belong to humanity, and this is true more particularly of those that are to come.

THE eagle said to have disputed possession with a Paris to Madrid aeronaut may have desired to maintain the right to be called "king of the air."